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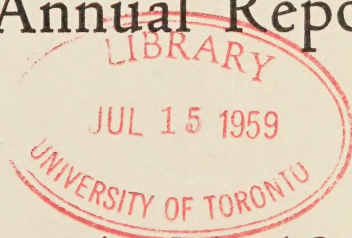
Government
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THE CANADA COUNCIL

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Publications

Second Annual Report



To March 31, 1959

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Second Annual Report

TO MARCH 31, 1959

1958/79

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Chairman
HON. BROOKE CLAXTON
Vice-Chairman
VERY REV. FATHER G. H. LÉVESQUE, O.P.
Director
A. W. TRUEMAN
Associate Director
E. BUSSIÈRE



One Forty Wellington Street
Ottawa

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Patron:
RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY, C.M.

June 30, 1959

The Right Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report of The Canada Council as required by section 23 of The Canada Council Act (5-6 Elizabeth II, 1957, Chap. 3) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Brooke Claxton

Chairman

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INTRODUCTION

1. After two years of service to Canadian Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences, the Canada Council is in a position to confirm the truth of the old Latin tag "*ars longa, vita brevis*". So much to do, so little time to do it —and to these reflections may be added "not too much money to do it with." This is not to say that the Endowment Fund's annual income of approximately \$2,750,000, is a negligible sum. Far from it! But the needs of Canada as expressed through existing organizations and individuals representing the infinite variety of the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences are so great that time, indeed, will not wither them, nor custom stale, nor will \$2,750,000 per annum wholly gratify them.

2. Much has been done during the two years of the Council's existence. But the "much" that has been done serves to emphasize, on every day of every week, both the "much" that has to be done again, and the incalculable "much" not yet attempted. Lest these opening reflections appear too sombre for an institution as young as the Council, let it be recorded that the scene is cheerful on every side. The beginning of the Council happens to coincide with an upsurge in activity and interest in the arts right across the country. The Council receives in nearly every post acknowledgments of benefits conferred, and grateful thanks often phrased in heart-warming fashion. On the other hand the letters of refusal — "declinations" our American friends call them — which the officers must write in large numbers, are almost uniformly acknowledged with courtesy and understanding. It is just to say that the Council's experience to date has been highly encouraging as it has fought its way through the thicket of the limited comprehension of its nature and purpose which was almost inevitable at the commencement of so novel a project.

3. One aspect of its work which gives the Council special encouragement relates to one of the objects set forth in section 8 (1) of The Canada Council Act. It is that the Council shall foster the "enjoyment" of the arts. There is of course no yardstick by which the enjoyment can be measured, and sometimes silent appreciation counts for more than loud applause. But personal letters and press clippings can show the Council how deep an effect some of its work may have.

4. Two examples will serve to demonstrate how Canadian audiences sometimes react to the arts when they are well presented. In the winter of 1958 the Opera Festival Association of Toronto, with a grant from the Canada Council, toured in Ontario and the Atlantic provinces with a performance of Rossini's "*The Barber of Seville*" in English. This was what was said in Kingston: "It was music in the grand manner liberally laced with finely directed comedy, providing an evening of entertainment which

will be hard to surpass in general appeal this season." In Charlottetown there was reference to the eagerness with which the opening curtain was awaited, the applause that greeted each aria, duet and chorus, the unmistakable signs of enjoyment that were evident during each intermission. In St. John's, Newfoundland, there was this reaction: "I just want to say that the whole evening was fun, and opera is not anything but good entertainment." In Cornerbrook they had this to say: "The Barber of Seville, as everyone who saw it will tell you sincerely, was a terrific evening of entertainment made of delightful music, magnificent singing, high comedy, and a thoroughly understandable and amusing story."

5. At the end of February, 1959, Le Cercle Molière of St. Boniface went out on a tour of eight cities in the west with a performance of Molière's "Le Médecin Malgré Lui". A private letter from Saskatoon said: "The evening was a tremendous success. The theatre was completely filled. . . . Having sounded out the opinions of many members of the audience, particularly those who speak English, I am convinced that they all thoroughly appreciated the French plays . . ." A paper in Saskatoon had this comment to make: "This tour will add immeasurably to those honours, not in any tangible way but in the enthusiasm and appreciation of such audiences as the one which had the privilege to watch its presentations here." A correspondent in Prince Albert wrote: "I can only say that even though I do not understand enough French to follow the dialogue, I enjoyed every moment of that evening." And in Gravelbourg a student had this to say: "Laughter, comedy, amusement, all of us at college love it. And that is exactly what Le Cercle Molière gave us last Sunday."

6. There have of course been far more critical judgments than those set out above. And without severe standards of criticism the arts will not flourish in Canada. The quotations have been selected simply to reflect a measure of enjoyment in our audiences, and to demonstrate that the Council is conscious that our arts must please to live.

7. Examples of response to grants made for the humanities and social sciences are also encouraging. A librarian writes: "From my experience I can assure you that assistance such as the Council gave to my project is invaluable, serving not only to inform but to establish lasting contacts among members of the same profession. Few libraries are able to provide this assistance to their staffs from their own funds, and so it is with hope that librarians in Canada can turn to the Council and with gratitude that they can acknowledge its splendid endeavours." A distinguished writer comments as follows: "May I add, beyond the official form of acknowledgment, an expression of my deep gratitude . . . I am provided with the advantages of a wide acquaintance with Canada and enabled to

write in freedom." A well-known Canadian researcher writes: "Just to type the words 'Canada Council' gives me a glow, for I have so much to be grateful for." From a Canadian historian come these words: "May I express my warmest thanks to the Council for making it possible for me to take advantage of an experience which, from my personal point of view, was as invaluable as it was interesting. I hope that I may not only have made some contribution . . . but may also have brought back some knowledge that will be useful to Canadians."

8. Valuable and encouraging though these comments are, the Council is fully aware that it will not be possible to satisfy all the wants which are being expressed by hundreds of applicants from all parts of Canada. This report, as well as the two bulletins we have published and the first annual report, shows the number and variety of the activities which have received help from the Council. Two years of experience has confirmed the anticipation of some difficulties made at our first meeting and emphasized in the report of the first year's programme. Organizations representing the arts are numerous and in need of assistance. The Council has had to endeavour to realize its first aim, which must be to help the best of these organizations improve their work and increase their audiences. But we are also faced with the need of helping other organizations achieve higher standards and provide better entertainment in their local communities. A third major difficulty lies in the danger that once a grant is made, it will be regarded as automatically renewable, although the Council has been careful to emphasize that this is not the case. Obviously, to adopt the policy that grants are automatically renewable would be to discourage local activities and support, and in time to render the Council almost completely unproductive. Nothing could more completely prevent the Council from being the useful and constructive agent it has tried to be than to scatter its grants so thin that they do little good anywhere, and then to make those grants virtually permanent. That is not the way of progress.

9. At the same time some organizations which have been successful and which have acknowledged gladly the substantial contribution made by the Council have increased the amount asked for each year. They use the improvement resulting from one grant as a basis for an application for a larger grant. But Council money cannot be stretched. While the Council will always give consideration to any request, by the very nature of things it should decrease, as time goes by, rather than increase its grants to the same organizations. This is the pattern followed by some of the great American foundations which have had long experience with these problems. As a matter of fact in its budget for 1959-60 the Council is making adjustments which will result in reductions in several categories.

10. Generally speaking the grants originally made should be regarded as a ceiling rather than as a springboard. Quite apart from any other consideration, this is just a question of simple arithmetic. Assuming that the Council has something like a million dollars annually for the support of the arts, how is this best spent? Obviously there is nothing final in any one year's decision. What the Council must do is use the best of its judgment based on its experience and knowledge of the needs and opportunities for giving support. Here, however, is the way the division looks like working out for the third year:

Music	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$345,000
Theatre	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150,000
Ballet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120,000
Festivals	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150,000
Opera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50,000
Visual Arts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	125,000
Publications	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50,000
Others	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,000

11. The same dollar cannot be used twice over. If we change this arrangement in favour of more money — say — for ballet, it means less money for the rest. A fair distribution of help among all these competing needs, based on the information and experience which the Council is acquiring, must be the aim.

PART ONE: ORGANIZATION

Meetings

12. The second annual report of The Canada Council covers the period between April 1, 1958 and March 31, 1959. Meetings of the Council were held on the following dates: May 5 and 6, July 18, 19 and 21, October 6 and 7, February 2 and 3. At all meetings the attendance has been very high, averaging over eighteen out of twenty-one at each meeting.

13. From its beginning the Council planned to have meetings away from Ottawa. In this way the Council as a whole hoped to become more familiar with the different regions of the country and their special interests, and to bring organizations and individuals across the country into closer and more understanding association with the Council. Accordingly, the July meeting was held in Vancouver. An opportunity was thus given the members of the Council to see the opening ceremonies and performances of the newly inaugurated Vancouver Festival, in support of which the Council had made a substantial grant, and to become acquainted at first hand with some of the problems created by an undertaking of this magnitude. To be in at the beginning of this great new venture, to enjoy its imaginative productions and skilled performances — largely by Canadians — and to see it all carried through to success by the united support of the whole community was indeed an inspiring experience. The opening address at the Festival was given by the Chairman and extracts from it appear in Annex A.

Publications

14. To date the Council has published the following documents in French and English: a booklet containing an account of the opening proceedings of the Council, speeches given on that occasion, a copy of the Canada Council Act and of P.C. 1957-61 appointing the Council; a general statement about the scholarship and fellowship programme together with detailed descriptions of its various categories; a sheet containing information about the scholarships and fellowships to be posted on university notice boards and elsewhere; the first annual report, covering the period from the first meeting to March 31, 1958; and the first two issues of a bulletin which contains information about the Council's policies, lists of grants made during the quarter, tables showing disposition of income, news items, a time-table of engagements for public appearances by organizations which have received Council grants, and a brief Unesco section. These have already been given wide distribution, and are available to the public. At the request of The Canada Council the Humanities Research Council and the Social Science Research Council supervised the preparation of a booklet containing detailed information about facilities for graduate study in the

arts, humanities and social sciences in Canada. Although it is intended to revise this booklet at a later date, the first draft has been made available to foreign universities and scholars through the agency of the Canadian diplomatic missions abroad. Because of the widespread interest already shown in the booklet, the Council will appreciate the earliest possible notification for corrections and changes.

The Staff

15. As the work of the Council increased and more information was acquired about the necessary scope of the programme, some increases in staff had to be made. At the end of the present year twenty-five persons were employed. Additional space was obtained in The Victoria Building, 140 Wellington Street, where the Council has its offices. The Council Room is available for meetings having to do with the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences.

16. In April, 1958, Mr. Peter Dwyer was added to the staff as Supervisor of the Arts Programme. The increased volume of applications from both individuals and organizations representing the arts, and his own experience and qualifications in the field have fully justified the appointment of this senior officer.

Co-operating Agencies

17. The Council has continued the arrangements which it made in 1957-58 to have the Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Social Science Research Council of Canada and the Canada Foundation advise the Council on such applications for grants, fellowships, etc., both from individuals and from organizations, as the Council might refer to them. In addition to the many enquiries and consultations carried out by the Council's officers, the HRCC advises on applications for assistance in the humanities, the SSRCC on those in the social sciences, and the Canada Foundation on those in the arts. Under the procedure adopted, applications are made to The Canada Council where they are examined, put in order and given a preliminary screening. Those applications which are outside the terms of reference as stated by the Act, or the decisions of the Council itself, are dealt with by the Council's officers. Whenever necessary, completed applications are referred to the appropriate agency — the HRCC, the SSRCC or the Canada Foundation — which in turn asks for a report on each application from experts chosen and appointed by each of the three organizations. These experts are representative scholars and artists from all parts of Canada. The procedure followed by these organizations is the same as they have used for some years past in administering funds granted to them by the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Foundation or

other sources. Reports are then sent to The Canada Council office where they are examined by the officers, who make their own recommendations to the Council. Thus the final decisions rest with The Canada Council. It is satisfying to record that the advice and recommendations of these three organizations have proved invaluable to the officers and members of the Council. The co-operation and assistance of Dr. John Robbins, Secretary-Treasurer of the HRCC and of the SSRCC, and of Mr. Walter Herbert, Director of the Canada Foundation, are gratefully acknowledged. Because of the large increase in the volume of work and in assistance given to the Council by these organizations increases in the amount of compensation paid to them have been made.

The Kingston Conference, December 27 to 29, 1958

18. During the Christmas recess of 1957, the Council held a conference in Kingston, at the Royal Military College, of about 50 representatives of the arts. The great success of the meetings confirmed the Council in its intention to hold a second conference, to be attended by representative workers in the humanities and social sciences drawn as widely as possible from the ten provinces. However, to advise on the scholarship and publication programmes for 1958-59 a preliminary one-day conference was held at the Council offices on April 9, 1958, with a total attendance of 26 including 10 members and officers of the Council, and 16 representatives of the HRCC, the SSRCC, the Canada Foundation and the NCCU. (See Annex B.) Between December 27 and 29, 1958, a conference of over 60 persons was called. Again, through the courtesy of the Hon. George Pearkes, Minister of National Defence, and with the friendly co-operation of Commodore D. W. Piers, Commandant of RMC, and of his staff, the Council was able to use the excellent quarters and other facilities which the College had placed at its disposal the previous year. The members were divided into four panels, each of which had three meetings. At the concluding sessions the chairmen of the panels gave reports of the discussions which had taken place. The opportunity given the members of the conference to meet each other and various members and officers of The Canada Council proved of great value, certainly to the Council, and, it is believed, to the distinguished participants who so cheerfully gave up part of their Christmas vacation in order to take part in the programme. (See Annex C.)

Help given the Council

19. The Council wishes to acknowledge the understanding and co-operation it has received from a host of persons both in their private capacities and as officers of organizations with which the Council has had

dealings. In the development of new policies, the Council has called on the services of many, and in no instance have those services been refused. The Council believes that it will be a matter of interest to the Canadian public to know that so many of our citizens, in addition to the members of the Council and its officers, have exercised in wholly genuine and disinterested fashion a shaping influence on the development of this new Canadian institution and its programme for the arts, humanities and social sciences.

PART TWO: UNIVERSITY CAPITAL GRANTS

Eligibility

20. Section 9 of the Canada Council Act provides that

"The Council may, in furtherance of its objects, make grants to universities and similar institutions of higher learning by way of capital assistance in respect of building construction projects."

Section 17 reads as follows:

"(1) The Council shall establish a fund to be called the University Capital Grants Fund, to which shall be credited the sum of fifty million dollars, which shall be paid to the Council by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

"(2) Grants made by the Council under section 9 may be paid out of the University Capital Grants Fund, but shall not exceed

(a) in the case of any particular project one-half of the total expenditures made in respect of the project; and

(b) in any province, an amount that is in the same proportion to the aggregate of the amounts credited to the University Capital Grants Fund as the population of the province, according to the latest census, is to the aggregate population, according to such census, of those provinces in which there is a university, or other similar institution of higher learning.

"(3) Investments out of money standing to the credit of the University Capital Grants Fund may be made only in bonds or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada."

21. The Council began the programme for University Capital Grants by adopting the list of eligible institutions used by the National Conference of Canadian Universities for the receipt of grants payable by the Federal Government. After two years of administering the programme, during which questions concerning it have been referred to the NCCU for comment and advice, the Council feels justified in keeping on as it began. With the continued agreement of the NCCU, money available in each province from the University Capital Grants Fund is allotted to the eligible institutions in the proportion which the number of their full-time students properly matriculated and engaged in courses leading to a degree bears to the total number of such students in the province. The figures for this calculation are taken from reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on returns made by the universities themselves, and are revised by the Council each year. The other standards of eligibility were adopted after discussion with the universities through their representatives and with their full agreement. Like other conditions of the grants they are always subject to reconsideration. The Council so far sees no reason for changing them. The list of the grants made in 1958-1959 follows:

Grants Made

22.

University of Alberta	\$ 77,500
Assumption University, Windsor	101,000
University of British Columbia	1,632,600
Brandon College, Manitoba	102,182
Collège Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S.	4,000
Collège St. Jean, Edmonton	30,000
Dalhousie University, Halifax	550,000
Huron College, London, Ontario	94,075
Ignatius College, Guelph, Ontario	17,900
Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology, Port Arthur, Ont.	30,000
University of Manitoba	500,000
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	525,000
Notre Dame of Saskatchewan, Wilcox, Sask.	30,000
University of Ottawa	500,000
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1,377,141
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	375,000
St. Joseph's University, Moncton, N.B.	185,400
St. Michael's College, U. of Toronto	400,000
St. Patrick's College, U. of Ottawa	121,316
St. Peter's Seminary, London, Ontario	125,000
University of Saskatchewan	330,500
Trinity College, U. of Toronto	187,650
United College, Winnipeg, Manitoba	386,000
University of Western Ontario, London	1,050,000

Altogether in the two years the Council has made grants for buildings to 31 different universities and colleges for a total sum of \$12,816,564.

23. A question having been raised by the Auditor General and commented on in a newspaper editorial about grants for assistance in the construction of residences, the Council obtained a legal opinion that such grants could be made. As the NCCU had unanimously recommended that residences be considered as eligible, the Council took the view that the universities themselves were the best judges of their own construction requirements and that grants should continue to be made for residences in accordance with the policy statement which may be found at page 41 of the First Annual Report. In this connection there is attached a memorandum of the Director as Annex D.

PART THREE: ENDOWMENT FUND

Objects and Powers

24. Section 8 of the Act states that

“(1) The objects of the Council are to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences, and, in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing the Council may, in furtherance of its objects,

- (a) assist, co-operate with and enlist the aid of organizations, the objects of which are similar to any of the objects of the Council;
- (b) provide, through appropriate organizations or otherwise, for grants, scholarships or loans to persons in Canada for study or research in the arts, humanities or social sciences in Canada or elsewhere or to persons in other countries for study or research in such fields in Canada;
- (c) make awards to persons in Canada for outstanding accomplishment in the arts, humanities or social sciences;
- (d) arrange for and sponsor exhibitions, performances and publications of works in the arts, humanities or social sciences;
- (e) exchange with other countries or organizations or persons therein knowledge and information respecting the arts, humanities and social sciences; and
- (f) arrange for representation and interpretation of Canadian arts, humanities and social sciences in other countries.

“(2) The Governor in Council may assign to the Council such functions and duties in relation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as he considers desirable.”

The Scholarship and Fellowship Scheme

25. From the outset the Council decided that the best expenditure it could make to carry out its objects was the investment in people of promise by giving them the means to have increased opportunities for work and study. After taking the advice of a number of organizations in Canada and the United States having extensive experience in this field the Council set up ten different categories of grants. In the light of experience and again after seeking advice and giving searching consideration to the problems, the Council made a number of minor modifications in some of the specifications and rates of payment. A statement of these in the form used for the year under review appears as Annex E. The grants cover assistance for post graduate students in the arts, humanities and social sciences at different levels of progress; for senior researchers and other creative workers in all three areas; for less senior workers in the arts; for secondary school teachers, librarians, arts teachers, professional staff members of art

galleries and museums, creative workers in journalism, broadcasting and film-making; for non-resident scholars and artists; for a very few persons — at a higher rate of subsidy — who have achieved outstanding distinction in their subjects; and for a few whose applications may not fall clearly within the other nine categories as indicated in the General Statement.

26. As there are many more applicants than vacancies in each category the selection can be made only after a competition has been held. In most categories applications are made on forms supplied by the Council. They must be supported by two or more letters from qualified individuals who have personal knowledge of the applicant's work and can make an estimate of his capacity. References must be sent directly to the Council. Like the applications they must be sent in by the date indicated. Any other treatment would be unfair to the other contestants.

27. The approximate number of applications received and awards made in the year ended March 31, 1959, and the estimated cost of each category are as follows:

<i>Categories</i>	<i>No. Applicants</i>	<i>Awards</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
1	296	88	\$101,000
2	377	110	211,000
3(a)	56	24	104,000
3(b)	68	27	120,000
4	227	47	84,000
5	92	31	48,000
6	22	9	14,500
7	210	130	91,500
8(a)	10	9	30,000
8(b)	208	79	170,000
9	39	8	24,000
10	15	5	35,000
Special Senior Awards			
		4	32,000
Totals	1,620	571	1,065,000
Plus Travel Grants			150,000
Estimated Grand Total			\$1,215,000

28. Of this total, approximately 38% is for Scholarships and Fellowships in the Humanities, 37% in the Social Sciences, and 25% in the Arts. For list of persons receiving awards to be used in 1959-1960, see Annex F.

So that the picture may be complete a statement follows of all the awards for both years:

	<i>Arts</i>	<i>Humanities</i>	<i>Social Sciences</i>	<i>Total</i>
1957-58	109	211	124	444
1958-59	111	236	224	571
	---	---	---	---
Total	220	447	348	1,015

29. Categories 8(a) and 8(b) are for non-resident fellows and scholars. Canadians have long been recipients of generous grants from a great many other countries, some 30 in all, particularly from the United Kingdom, the United States and France. Quite apart, however, from the element of reciprocity there is to be considered the value to Canada of having scholars and artists from other lands come here, perhaps to return home as friends of our country after a year or two of graduate study or other work, perhaps to remain here permanently as Canadian citizens.

30. The Senior fellows in Category 8(a) will generally be scholars, artists or writers of distinction who want to pursue advanced studies in Canada or who are in search of new inspiration. Applications may be made directly to the Canada Council by the applicant or by Canadian universities or other organizations on his behalf. The scholars in Category 8(b) will generally be persons who have taken their first degree abroad and wish to begin or continue graduate studies in Canada. The Council has endeavoured to spread its limited funds for this purpose as widely as possible. In the current year 79 of these scholarships were authorized, 23 of which were renewals from the previous year. The following 50 countries are represented:

Argentina	Greece	New Zealand
Australia	Haiti	Pakistan
Austria	Holland	Peru
Belgium	Hong Kong	Philippines
Bolivia	Iceland	Poland
Brazil	India	South Africa
Ceylon	Indonesia	Spain
Chile	Ireland	Sweden
China	Israel	Switzerland
Colombia	Italy	Turkey
Cuba	Japan	United Arab Republic
Denmark	Korea	United Kingdom
Ethiopia	Lebanon	United States
Finland	Malaya	Uruguay
France	Mexico	West Indies
Germany	Morocco	Yugoslavia
Ghana	Norway	

31. Selection is made with the assistance of the Canadian diplomatic missions abroad. A screening committee is set up in each country concerned which passes on to the Council an agreed-upon number of candidates from whom the final selection is made by a widely representative committee which meets in Ottawa.

32. In addition to the scholarship and fellowship programme, the Council made a number of grants for special projects and grants in aid to individuals. A list of these is given in Annex G. These include grants of about \$80,000 given to individuals for special research projects (including travel) and publication. Special travel grants are useful to scholars who in the prosecution of research find it necessary to travel in Canada and abroad. When a project has been completed assistance is often needed for publication, in order that the results of study and research may become available. One of the main objects of a scholar, and his greatest source of recognition, is that his work get into the stream of recorded knowledge. In order to help creative thinkers and workers, the Council gives fellowships and other grants, and also, chiefly through the Humanities Research Council and the Social Science Research Council, aid to publication. In addition to grants made through these two organizations, the Council is undertaking, on a trial basis, to give some limited direct assistance for the publication of books.

33. Grants to organizations have covered a wide range of interest. Among these are a few given for assistance to learned and literary periodicals. Organizations concerned with the following subjects have been helped: history, literature, folk-lore, pure mathematics, linguistics, the classics, bibliography, political economy, sociology, geography, psychology, law, international studies, and others. A large grant was given to assist the Congress of Universities of the British Commonwealth which was held in Canada in the summer of 1958. The Canadian Library Week Council was helped and a grant was made to the Canadian Library Association to assist in the publication of the annual periodical index. A grant was made to the Royal Society of Canada for use in the sections devoted to the humanities and social sciences.

General Statement on Grants to Organizations

34. Grants to organizations are listed in Annex H, and can be summarized as follows:

ARTS

Music

Symphony Orchestras	\$179,400	
Summer Concerts	20,400	
Commissioning Orchestral Works	5,000	
Travelling Groups	50,800	
Choirs	11,099	
Canadian Music Centre	60,000	
Other organizations	58,660	
	<hr/>	\$385,359

<i>Festivals</i>	157,500
<i>Canada Council Train</i>	40,000

Theatre, Ballet, Opera

Permanent Theatre Companies	\$102,900	
Touring Theatre Companies	23,085	
Amateur Theatre (D.D.F.)	16,200	
Commissioning Plays	10,000	
Ballet	125,600	
Opera	60,000	
Other organizations	8,000	
	<hr/>	\$345,785

Visual Arts

Galleries	65,700	
Purchase awards for paintings (to date)	3,000	
Societies and Associations	17,835	
Commissioning Sculpture	12,000	
Architecture	23,400	
Other organizations	32,000	
	<hr/>	\$153,935

Aid to Publication

Arts Journals	22,300	
Novels, Poetry, Essays, Criticism (set aside for this purpose)	30,000	
	<hr/>	\$ 52,300

<i>Arts Councils</i>	13,500	
	<hr/>	\$1,148,379

HUMANITIES

<i>Visiting Lecturers</i>	\$ 25,972	
<i>Aid to Publication</i>	40,000	
<i>Projects</i>		
Assistance to Libraries	\$ 26,800	
Conferences	12,000	
Other	16,000	
	-----	54,800
		----- \$120,772

SOCIAL SCIENCES

<i>Visiting Lecturers</i>	\$ 8,690	
<i>Aid to Publication</i>	48,750	
<i>Projects</i>		
Studies and Research	\$ 47,000	
Conferences	59,000	
Other	4,000	
	-----	110,000
		----- \$167,440

35. The great majority of grants to individuals in the form of scholarships and fellowships was for work in the humanities and social sciences. On the other hand the majority of grants to organizations was for work in the arts. There are many reasons for this preponderance. In the first place organizations serving the arts were in much greater need of assistance than those in the humanities and social sciences. Of course the humanities and social sciences were also in need, but behind them stand the resources of the whole organized academic community, including the great universities of the country. In the second place, the arts are represented by a multiplicity of organizations which far exceed in number and variety those of the humanities and social sciences. Outside the institutions of higher learning there are comparatively few organizations which represent these two groups of academic disciplines. But the arts are divided and sub-divided into orchestras, string ensembles, quartets, trios and choirs, ballets, operas, theatres, literary societies, painters' societies, architects' associations, and so on and on, in virtually every part of the country down to the smallest village.

36. Among the arts it should be pointed out that the heavy expense for music is occasioned quite naturally by the fact that you do not need the equivalent of a conductor and seventy instrumentalists to present a picture to the public, or of an orchestra and cast of performers to present a statue. The Council will continue to study the problem of distributing its funds effectively and for the greatest good among the large number of deserving

applicants, for obviously the revenue from the Endowment Fund will not enable the Council to do more than a fraction of what there is to do. In every way the Council will work with other agencies in order to mobilize all possible support.

37. The Council emphasizes again the views expressed in paragraphs 72 to 99 of the first annual report, particularly that to justify assistance from the Council, organizations should not only continue to receive the same local support they have had in the past but, in addition, should aim to enlarge their activities, improve their standards, increase their audiences and raise more local money. Canada Council money should be so used as to add to what has been done. Gratifying reports continue to come in making it evident that Council help and recognition are proving a stimulus to local financial support and attendance.

38. The effectiveness of Council support will depend in large measure on the extent to which grants are used, directly and indirectly, for finding and encouraging both performing and creative talent. More organizations have been helped during the year under review — orchestras, choirs, art galleries, theatres, festivals. This kind of assistance is increasing the size of the total audience for all these endeavors, is encouraging and giving support to performers, and by improving the general climate for the arts in this country, is helping to stimulate Canadian creative talent and is at least beginning to make possible a brighter future for it.

39. Direct assistance to the creative talent has been increased. It is of paramount importance, however, that every opportunity be given to our artists not only to develop the gifts they have but to exercise them in Canada. The provision of a widespread milieu in which this is possible is, we reiterate, quite beyond the resources of the Council. In fact, the more assistance given to creative talent by the Council, the more need of support from other sources to ensure that the artistic gifts we are developing find adequate outlet in Canada.

40. True as these reflections are in relation to the arts, they are equally true in relation to the humanities and social sciences. The Council has raised the total number of scholarships and fellowships it grants to Canadians in these two areas to approximately 450. This is a considerable and valuable increase over the number available before the Council entered the field. Other forms of encouragement for humanists and social scientists are the Council's policy for support of research projects of one kind and another, for learned journals and for publication of manuscripts. During the year under review the Council has assisted in the publication of over twenty volumes through the Humanities Research Council and the Social Science Research Council, with a total grant to these two organizations

of \$25,000. Again however, it must be said that the Council's resources are not great enough to do all that is required. Other types of support for the invaluable work which can be done by our scholars and potential scholars are greatly needed.

41. The problem raised by applications from groups in small communities whose programmes are entirely local in origin and influence continues to be solved by the arithmetic of the budget. The Council does not have funds at its disposal to supply even a fraction of the needs and desires of all the smaller local orchestras, choirs, little theatres, museums, galleries, art associations, literary societies and other groups which could certainly make use of a little more money and would be pleased by the recognition which a Council grant would give them. Furthermore, quite apart from budgetary necessity, it seems entirely reasonable to take the view that the small local group ought to be able to send its roots down into local soil. The nature and purpose of these groups are such that the continued health of their programmes depends on local support. If this support is not available, there can be little justification for their existence, and none at all for help from an organization which of necessity must build its own programme on broader and sturdier foundations. The Council, however, has done what it can to assist groups and communities of this kind by helping various theatrical and musical organizations and art exhibits to travel across the country, or within a region, including as many small centres as possible. But the same budgetary problem unfortunately arises, for the great distances of Canada make this particular form of assistance extremely expensive.

Other Contributions

42. It is hoped that individuals and corporations will take advantage of the provisions of the Act enabling the Council to receive and administer additional sums. Section 20 reads:

"The Council may acquire money, securities or other property by gift, bequest or otherwise and may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, expend, administer or dispose of any such money, securities or other property not forming part of the Endowment Fund or the University Capital Grants Fund, subject to the terms, if any, upon which such money, securities or other property was given, bequeathed or otherwise made available to the Council."

43. Under this provision the Council may receive donations or bequests for the same objects as the Council's or for different objects as specified in the deed of gift or will. People may have in mind special terms regarding

- (a) investment of capital;
- (b) expenditure of capital or interest;
- (c) appointment of trustees to carry out provisions for allocation of grants or investment of funds; and
- (d) objects for which donations are to be used.

44. They may also wish to have the fund named as a memorial to some relative or friend. The officers of the Council will be glad to give every possible service to see how the wishes of the donor can best be carried out, having in mind always the intention of Parliament and the interest of the Canadian people. All such donations will be kept in separate accounts.

45. The first such grant has been received by the Council. It was made by La Fondation Maurice Pollack of Quebec and earmarked for assistance to the Maison des Etudiants Canadiens in Paris.

PART FOUR: A POLICY FOR THE ARTS

46. During the past year the Canada Council has developed a number of policies designed first to give the creative artist an opportunity to produce new work, and secondly to bring his work before the public. This special assistance is provided in addition to the aid given through the Council's scholarship plans. It has taken the form of grants designed to stimulate the creation of works of art and to ensure that the work produced is performed, shown or otherwise presented to the public by an organization capable of doing so with distinction.

47. The grant is made to an organization in which the Council has confidence and which is devoted to the presentation of works of art. It carries with it, therefore, a measure of prestige for the organization selected. The organization is then required to commission or choose a work of art and to pay the money provided (sometimes matching the grant with an equal amount from its own resources) to an artist or artists of its own choosing. The Council itself does not make the choice. Thus individual artists are recognized and assisted.

48. Finally, the organization is required to play, present or otherwise show the work of art created for it. In this way the general public for the arts receives the final benefit of the grant. Some organizations, artists and the public are all reached by this policy. The Council believes that what has been described as a "triple play" is both a valuable and economical use of its funds. The response across the country to this experiment has been so far most encouraging, and the Council would like to thank the organizations which have unhesitatingly co-operated.

New Music from the Composers

49. In October 1958 grants of \$1,000 each were made to five of Canada's larger orchestras to enable them to commission a new piece of music written specially for them by a composer of their own choice. The orchestras chosen were: Montreal Symphony Orchestra, Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra, Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, and Vancouver Symphony Society. The compositions produced are to be presented to the public by the orchestras before the end of the 1959-60 season. The orchestras themselves and the Council jointly will provide additional funds for the copying of orchestral parts.

50. Arrangements between some orchestras and composers are now already completed. The Montreal Symphony Orchestra has commissioned a work from François Morel, the Ottawa Philharmonic a piano concerto from Pierre Mercure. The Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra is obtaining a composition from Barbara Pentland and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra one

from Oskar Morawetz. It is an additional requirement of the grant that a copy of the score, and where possible a tape recording of the performance, be deposited in the office of the new Canadian Music Centre.

The Canadian Music Centre

51. This new centre has recently been established in Toronto by the Canadian Music Council with the assistance of a grant from the Canada Council. Although it is not an integral part of the policy described above it is directly concerned with the interests of the Canadian composer and should therefore be described here. A major need of composers is to have their music known and available so that it can be performed. To meet this need "music centres" have been set up in several different countries.

52. The establishment of the Centre was proposed to the Canada Council by the Canadian Music Council early in 1958. The primary object of the Canadian Music Centre is to collect, catalogue and make available for performance the works of Canadian composers. In the case of major works it is hoped to have not only complete scores but also recordings, so that a conductor in, say, Vancouver can play it as well as have the score to read. The Centre will represent the musical profession as a whole and promote the interests of Canadian music and musicians; it will make Canada's musical achievements more widely known at home and abroad; co-operate with similar organizations throughout the world, and take an active interest in music education throughout the country.

53. The Council arranged for a survey of the financial problems involved to be made by Mr. Kenneth LeM. Carter, C.A., of McDonald, Currie and Company, who reported in favour of the project. This is now being undertaken as a co-operative enterprise with financial assistance from the Composers, Authors and Publishers Association of Canada (CAPAC) and Broadcast Music Inc. (BMI). The Canada Council then approved a grant in May 1958 to the Canadian Music Council which will operate the Centre. The directors of the Centre are the governing body of the Canadian Music Council together with Mr. Carter, Mr. Jean Papineau-Couture, Mr. John Weinzwieg, Mr. Louis Audette, Mr. Peter Wright, Q.C., and Mr. Rene Perrault.

54. The well-known conductor, Jean-Marie Beaudet, has been appointed Executive Secretary, and premises for the headquarters and the music library have been acquired on Avenue Road, Toronto. The Centre has been in operation since January 1, 1959.

Commissions for Dramatists

55. As a part of its policy for assistance to creative artists the Canada Council has made grants of \$5,000 each to two of the country's major

theatres to enable them to commission and present a new play. Montreal's La Comédie Canadienne and Toronto's Crest Theatre have accepted these grants and will devote part of the money to payment of the author and part to ensure a satisfactory production in the theatre.

56. La Comédie Canadienne under the direction of Gratien Gélinas has commissioned a play from Guy Dufresne with the provisional title *Avril*. The play is to be performed before the end of 1959. The Crest Theatre has obtained a new work from John Gray entitled *Ride a Pink Horse* with a musical score by Louis Applebaum, director of music for the Stratford Shakespearean Festival. This musical play will be produced in May of this year.

Purchase Awards for Painters

57. During 1958, as a part of its assistance to creative artists, the Canada Council established a number of purchase awards to be given to painters by some of the country's major art galleries. Amounts of \$1,000 each were given to six galleries with the understanding that in each case the gallery would match the amount with an equal sum provided from its own resources. The resulting \$2,000 is used by the gallery to purchase paintings shown in an important annual exhibition held at the gallery. The pictures to be acquired are selected by a jury of experts appointed in each case by the gallery itself and not by the Council.

58. Although the grants for purchase awards have been made directly to the gallery and are a token of the Council's confidence in the organization, they are primarily directed to the painters themselves. The Council hopes that, in addition to receiving payment for his work, the artist (and the galleries) will also be helped by the publicity and interest which the awards may arouse in the public interested in painting.

59. The Council has been impressed by the co-operation of the galleries, by the care taken in making the awards and by the resulting purchases. The Vancouver Art Gallery has made awards to Harold Town, Tony Urquhardt, and Herbert Gilbert; the Winnipeg Art Gallery to Jacques de Tonnancour, Alistair Bell, Don Jarvis, George Swinton, Harold Town, John Hatcher and Kelly Clark; the Art Gallery of Toronto to Albert Jacques Franck, Peter Haworth, J. W. G. Macdonald, and Doris McCarthy. Awards by galleries in London, Montreal and Victoria will follow.

Commissions for Sculptors

60. As a part of its general policy The Canada Council has given thought to the particular problems of Canadian sculptors. In some ways the sculptor's lot is even more difficult than that of the painter. His materials are more expensive and more difficult to acquire, more time is usually

required to produce a work of art, and the market for his product is smaller. In addition he may have the expense and problems of having his work cast in bronze.

61. The Council has therefore made grants of \$2,000 each to half a dozen of our major galleries to enable them to commission a piece of sculpture specially designed to enhance the gallery's building or courtyard. Here again although the grant is made to an art gallery which will acquire a new piece of sculpture as a result, the assistance is directed primarily to the sculptor himself. As in the case of the composer, the dramatist and the painter, the choice of sculptor is left entirely to the gallery.

62. A number of commissions have already been made. The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts has commissioned Robert Roussil, the Art Gallery of Toronto has chosen Rebecca Sisler, the Calgary Allied Arts Council (Coste House) Luke Lindoe. Awards by galleries in Victoria, Vancouver and Winnipeg will follow later.

Assistance to Organizations Presenting the Arts

63. The work of our creative and performing artists is brought before the Canadian public by numerous organizations across the country. The Council has given very extensive aid to enable these organizations to continue and increase the scope of their work. In this field the Council has recognized excellence wherever it appears, has assisted organizations to improve the quality of the arts they present, and has avoided sustaining mediocrity.

Organizations Presenting the Visual Arts

64. During the early part of 1958 the Council received applications from a wide variety of art galleries and organizations working in the field of the visual arts. A careful examination of these applications made it possible for the Council to decide upon a policy for assistance on a trial basis which could be applied on a national scale and which would limit the amount of assistance to a sum within the Council's resources. The Council agreed to give assistance for what may be generally described as "extension activities" which go beyond the more passive function of showing a permanent collection.

65. Grants have been made for the following purposes:

- to send exhibitions from a distribution centre on tour to smaller centres forming part of a circuit;
- to send lecturers, field representatives and teachers to art groups in smaller centres on a locally organized circuit;
- to help smaller regional annual exhibitions pay jury expenses;

- to help national or large regional societies with the expenses of annual exhibitions;
- to build basic slide collections to be used for lectures and demonstrations;
- to assist with the expenses of children's art classes at galleries and museums;
- to assist in the publication of catalogues and picture catalogues of works of art in Canadian galleries or museums where it can be shown that they are of more than local significance and are of a standard to justify distribution abroad.

66. Organizations which have been helped under this policy include the art galleries in Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, London, Toronto and Montreal. Other organizations which have received assistance are the Vancouver Community Arts Council, the Alberta Society of Artists, the Art Institute of Ontario, the Northern Ontario Art Association, the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour, the Canadian Group of Painters, Le Centre Canadien d'Essai, the University of New Brunswick, Newfoundland Academy of Art, the Committee for the Paris Biennale (1959).

Orchestras

67. Symphony orchestras are among the most popular (and the most expensive) organizations presenting the arts to the public in Canada. The Council has already reported in some detail on the work of our orchestras across the country and has drawn attention to the increase in audiences partly made possible by the Council's early grants to the Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton and Calgary symphony orchestras.

68. During the past year the Council has increased the amount of its grants to ten orchestras to \$179,400. The orchestras which have been assisted are either fully professional or have a professional nucleus which increased audience support may make it possible to enlarge. It is extremely expensive for large professional orchestras to travel long distances, and in some cases the commitments of members for radio work or teaching make extended tours well nigh impossible during the season. In order to take live orchestral music to the smaller centres, the Council has therefore assisted a number of orchestras to make short tours within a nearby region. Thus the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra has visited northern British Columbia, the Halifax Symphony Orchestra has paid a return call to Newfoundland, and the Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra continues to develop its audiences in the Ottawa Valley area.

69. Although the larger orchestras cannot travel long distances with reasonable economy, smaller orchestras are more mobile. The Council has therefore given assistance to the Hart House Orchestra for a tour of the central and Atlantic provinces in the coming fall, and to the McGill Chamber Ensemble for concerts in Mount Holyoke and Pittsburgh in the U.S.A. and in Ottawa. Assistance to travel has also been given to trios and quartets.

Summer Concerts

70. The Council has noted representations made to it concerning the difficulties of professional orchestral players during the summer months. For this reason it has made a number of modest trial grants to seven orchestras to enable them to provide summer concerts to be given by small groups of players drawn from the orchestra. The orchestras chosen were those in cities where opportunities for summer employment are scarce. Orchestras assisted for this purpose are Ottawa, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Victoria, Quebec and Halifax.

71. The concerts will be given in auditoriums or in the open air and will be either free to the public or given at a nominal charge.

Assistance to Choirs

72. There is a large number of choirs in practically every part of the country. Applications were received from many of them. Since it would be quite impossible for the Council to assist all the hundreds of choral groups in the country, it decided to help those choirs which are able to reach large audiences with their concerts.

73. In order to ensure a continuation of support from the community the amount of the grant was to equal half the amount raised from the community over and above ticket revenue and not to exceed \$1,500. This assistance was to be partially earmarked for the use of a professional orchestra, thus giving some additional work to orchestral players, and the choirs were expected to show evidence of performing new works from time to time.

74. This policy was put into effect on a trial basis for one year and the results are to be assessed. Choirs which have received assistance are: Bach Elgar Choir of Hamilton, Halifax Choral Society, Men's Musical Club of Winnipeg, Montreal Bach Choir, Ottawa Choral Society, Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, Edmonton Choral Society, and Sudbury Philharmonic Society.

The Theatre

75. The Council has made a large grant to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation of Canada, and has given very considerable assistance to the Vancouver International Festival which last year produced a new play *The World of the Wonderful Dark* by Lister Sinclair, and to the Montreal Festivals Society.

76. The Théâtre du Nouveau Monde (T.N.M. as it is known in Quebec) made two important tours during 1958 with help from the Council. It performed Molière and *Le Temps des Lilas* by the Canadian dramatist Marcel Dubé (a recent winner of a Council fellowship) in Brussels, Paris and New York where it won favourable opinions for its freshness and vitality. In addition it toured Canada as far west as Vancouver and English-speaking Canadians were enabled to see something of the brilliance of our French-Canadian theatre.

77. We have already described assistance which has been given to the Crest Theatre of Toronto and to Montreal's La Comédie Canadienne to enable them to commission and produce new plays. Direct assistance has also been given to La Comédie Canadienne to enable it to continue its bilingual theatre on a sound financial basis, and a similar large grant has been made to the Théâtre du Nouveau Monde in order to help it operate as a permanent full time company in Montreal. Assistance has also been given to the Cercle Molière of St. Boniface. With a grant from the Council two companies of the Canadian Players have travelled widely in Canada and the United States.

78. The Council has given considerable attention to the difficulties encountered by companies touring across Canada both because of the technical limitations sometimes to be met in theatres and auditoriums with shallow stages or inadequate lighting systems, and because of the difficulties which companies sometimes have in finding a suitable sponsoring organization. As a result the Council has made a grant of an amount up to \$8,000 to enable the Canadian Theatre Centre to make a detailed survey of play-houses, auditoriums, arenas and concert facilities throughout the country. The Canadian Theatre Centre is a corporation broadly representative of established groups or organizations professionally concerned or connected with the theatre, opera and the dance. It is under the chairmanship of Mr. Gratien Gélinas. The Centre has selected Mr. Bruce Swerdfager, front-of-the-house Manager of the Stratford Theatre, to conduct the survey. Mr. Swerdfager has already travelled widely with the Canadian Players both as actor and manager. His report will be available at both the Canada Council and the Canadian Theatre Centre to professional theatre people requiring information.

Dominion Drama Festival

79. The Council's assistance to the vigorous amateur theatre movement in Canada has been given through the medium of the Dominion Drama Festival where groups compete every year. A sum of \$10,000 has been provided to assist the Dominion Drama Festival to bring to the final festival the companies which have been invited as a result of participating in regional festivals. A further sum of \$3,000 has been devoted to improving and enlarging the circulation of the publication *Theatre Canada*.

80. A further grant of \$1,500 has been made to enable the director of the Dominion Drama Festival, Mr. Richard MacDonald, to travel across the country and make a survey of the needs of the amateur theatre for professional direction. When Mr. MacDonald's report has been received, consideration will be given as to whether additional assistance for a touring professional advisor consultant or director would be practical and useful.

81. In order to give further encouragement to the writing and production of Canadian plays in the year 1960 the Canada Council will make the following awards to be known as "The Canada Council Awards", in each of the eight zones into which Canada is divided for the purposes of the Dominion Drama Festival:

- (a) to the group whose production of a full-length play written by a Canadian is considered to be the best by the zone adjudicator of the Dominion Drama Festival, the sum of \$400.
- (b) to the playwright of the play produced by the group as recommended in (a) above, the sum of \$100.

82. The Council will also award the sum of \$500 to the playwright of a full length play written by a Canadian which wins the Calvert Trophy at the Final Festival of the Dominion Drama Festival in Vancouver May 15-22, 1960. Only plays which are being presented for the first time in a Dominion Drama Festival will be eligible.

Review of Arts Policies

83. The Council believes that the policies outlined in the previous paragraphs provide a consistent approach to those problems of the creative and performing artist, of organizations and their public, which it is at present possible to meet. In however modest a measure, assistance is being given to the composer, the painter, the sculptor, the dramatist and other writers. Help is also given to the instrumentalist, the actor, the dancer and the singer. Both these groups — the creative artists and the performers — of course, are also assisted by the scholarship programme. And finally a large measure of aid is going to the organizations which present the arts to the public: the art galleries, the orchestras, the choirs, the publishers and

editors, and companies of theatre, opera and ballet. It is inevitable that a good deal of this money goes into the larger metropolitan areas because it is there that many of the arts flourish most vigorously. Nevertheless, wherever it is possible to do so from its resources the Council has assisted in the touring of the arts to other cities. Among those that have been assisted for this purpose are Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, The National Ballet Guild of Canada, The Royal Winnipeg Ballet, The Opera Festival Association of Toronto, Le Cercle Molière, The Canadian Players, The Baroque Trio of Montreal, The Hart House Orchestra, The Montreal Bach Choir and a number of symphony orchestras.

84. The tables opposite showing touring organizations sponsored by the Council are reprinted from the Council's first two bulletins.

Some Problems of Creative Artists

85. The Council has had occasion to look into the earnings from the work of different types of creative artists. The general reader can hardly imagine just how hard it is to make a living by writing fiction. In most cases an English publisher in Canada will print not less than 3,500 copies of the first edition of a book. But it is quite unlikely that the sale will exhaust the edition and still less likely that it will justify a reprinting. If the book retails at \$3.50 the publishing and manufacturing costs will be about \$1.75, the retailer will get \$1.40, and the author will get a royalty of 10% on the first five thousand sold, i.e. thirty-five cents a copy. A good sale might run as high as 2,500 copies on which the writer would receive \$875.00. A sale of 15,000 copies of a novel by a Canadian published in Canada would be a very large sale. Only perhaps half a dozen have reached that figure in recent times. Such a sale might produce for the author (at 10% on the first 5,000, 12½% on the second, and 15% on the third) a total of about \$6,560.00.

86. Even in the United States a sale large enough to rank as its number ten best seller may not run to better than 30,000 copies unless, of course, it is picked up by a book-club when the run may range from 100,000 to as high as 500,000. On a large paper-back edition of 200,000 copies the author's royalties, depending on the popularity of the writer and the price of the book, may range between half a cent and a cent per copy. Assuming complete sale of an edition of 200,000, priced at 25 cents, the author's royalties would amount to only a thousand dollars.

87. To publish a work of fiction in Canada in the French language imposes an even greater handicap. Here the total population is something between five and six million, but outside the Province of Quebec the concentrations are so small that distribution at a profit becomes almost impossible. More-

[illegible]

EMERSON TRIO OF MONTREAL	CALGARY PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	EDMONTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	JEUNESSES MUSICALES DU CANADA				MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	VANCOUVER SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	NATIONAL BALLET COMPANY OF CANADA	ROYAL WINNIPEG BALLET	CANADIAN PLAYERS	LE CERCLE MOLIERE OF ST. BONIFACE	
			Circuit A	Circuit B	Circuit C	Western Tour									
January 1959															
1. Jeanne's Musical School, Brandon 13 Brandon Women's Musical Club 23 Carleton University, Ottawa 26 Karpis, Brandon			A-3 Marguerite Gilmac, Soprano; B-3 Marcel Baillargeon, Tutti; Kenneth Gilbert, Jazzpianist	B-3 Ronald Turini, Pianist; B-4 Napoleon Bisson, Baritone	C-3 Marie-Antoinette Pictet, Pianist; C-4 Bernard Lagacé, Organist; Roland Gosselin, Baritone	W-1 Joan Maxwell, Contralto; W-2 Eugene Kash, Violinist; W-3 Neil Chotom, Pianist	13 } Buffalo, N.Y. 14 } 24 Kingston				2-24 U.S.A. 25 Windsor 2-31 London	20 Victoria 21 Vancouver 22 Port Alberni 23 Cowichan 24 Penticton 25 Kamloops 26 Red Deer 27 Edmonton 28 Calgary			
			1 A-3 Ste-Anne de la Cote 2 A-3 Montmagny 3 A-3 Rivière du Loup 4 A-3 Matane 5 A-3 Baie Comeau 6 A-3 Rimouski 7 A-3 Bathurst 8 A-3 Moncton 9 A-3 Church Point 10 A-3 Quebec City 11 A-3 Lévis 12 A-3 St-Georges de Beauce	10 B-3 Grand'Mère 11 B-3 Shawinigan 12 B-3 Trois Rivières 13 B-3 Chicoutimi 14 B-3 Jonquière 15 B-3 Chicoutimi 16 B-3 Jonquière	17 C-3 Ste-Thérèse 18 C-3 Ste-Agathe 19 C-3 Mont Laurier 20 C-3 Val d'Or 21 C-3 Amos 22 C-3 La Sarre 23 C-3 Rouyn 24 C-3 Hearst	14 W-1 Winnipeg 15 W-1 St. Boniface 16 W-1 Brandon 17 W-1 Dauphin 18 W-1 Saskatoon 19 W-1 Prince Albert 20 W-1 Edmonton 21 W-1 Calgary 22 W-1 Vancouver 23 W-1 Lethbridge 24 W-1 Medicine Hat 25 W-1 Gravelbourg 26 W-1 Regina									
February 1959															
7 Cadogan's & Sons, St. Laurent 14 St. George's, Westmount, P.Q. 14 Hart House, Toronto			2 A-3 Ashcroft 3 A-3 Thetford Mines 4 A-3 Victoriaville 5 A-3 Magog 6 A-3 St-Hyacinthe 7 A-3 Drummondville 8 A-4 Ste-Anne de la Pocatière 9 A-4 Montmagny 10 A-4 Rivière du Loup 11 A-4 Sherbrooke 12 A-4 Matane 13 A-4 Rimouski 14 A-4 Bathurst 15 A-4 Moncton 16 A-4 Church Point	6 B-3 Montreal 7 B-3 Joliette 8 B-4 La Tuque 9 B-4 Grand'Mère 10 B-4 Shawinigan 11 B-4 Trois Rivières 12 B-4 Chicoutimi	2 C-3 Ville-Marie 3 C-3 Timmins 4 C-3 Haliburton 5 C-3 Sudbury 6 C-3 St-Jérôme 7 C-3 St-Jean 8 C-3 Montreal 9 C-3 Ottawa 10 C-3 Valleyfield 11 C-3 Rigaud 12 C-4 Ste-Thérèse 13 C-4 Ste-Agathe 14 C-4 Mont-Laurier 15 C-4 Val d'Or 16 C-4 Amos	1 W-2 Winnipeg 2 W-2 St. Boniface 3 W-2 Brandon 4 W-2 Dauphin 5 W-2 Saskatoon 6 W-2 Prince Albert 7 W-2 Edmonton 8 W-2 Calgary 9 W-2 Vancouver 10 W-2 Lethbridge 11 W-2 Medicine Hat 12 W-2 Gravelbourg 13 W-2 Regina	4 Thrus River	21 Courtenay, B.C.	9 Waskia, Man.	2-28 Toronto	2 Lethbridge 3 Medicine Hat 4 Moose Jaw 5 Weyburn 6 Brandon	12 Saskatoon 13 Melville 14 Vancouver 15 Victoria 16 Nelson 17 Trail 18 Penticton 19 Kelowna 20 Kamloops			
March 1959															
23 Red Deer		9 Camrose 30 Lloydminster	3 A-4 Quebec City 4 A-4 Lévis 5 A-4 St-Georges de Beauce 6 A-4 Montpelier 7 A-4 Ashcroft 8 A-4 Thetford Mines 9 A-4 Victoriaville 10 A-4 Magog 11 A-4 Montreal 12 A-4 St-Hyacinthe 13 A-4 Drummondville 14 A-4 Sherbrooke	2 B-4 Jonquière 3 B-4 Chicoutimi 4 B-4 Jonquière 5 B-4 Nicolet 6 B-4 Joliette 7 B-4 Trois Rivières 8 B-4 Chicoutimi	2 C-4 La Sarre 3 C-4 Rouyn 4 C-4 Hearst 5 C-4 Vill. Marie 6 C-4 Timmins 7 C-4 Haliburton 8 C-4 Sudbury 9 C-4 St-Jérôme 10 C-4 St-Jean 11 C-4 Rigaud 12 C-4 Ottawa 13 C-4 Valleyfield	4 W-1 Winnipeg 5 W-1 St. Boniface 6 W-1 Brandon 7 W-1 Dauphin 8 W-1 Saskatoon 9 W-1 Prince Albert 10 W-1 Edmonton 11 W-1 Calgary 12 W-1 Vancouver 13 W-1 Lethbridge 14 W-1 Medicine Hat 15 W-1 Gravelbourg 16 W-1 Regina	4 Quebec City	20 Prince Rupert 21 Fort St. John 22 Dawson Creek 23 Quam 24 Prince George		2-30 U.S.A.	1 } Calgary 2 } 3 } Red Deer 4 } 5 } Edmonton 6 } Lloydminster 7 } Lethbridge 8 } Raymond 9 } Medicine Hat 10 } Swift Current 11 } Estevan 12 } Winnipeg	1 Gravelbourg 2 Regina 3 Prince Albert 4 Saskatoon 5 Edmonton 6 St. Paul 7 Calgary 8 New Westminster			

over, competition is intense with works published in France where there is a considerable degree of subsidization of one kind or another. Lower labour costs and higher runs make the costs of publication considerably less. A good proportion of the readers of French books read English as well so that books published in French in Canada have to meet the competition not only of books from France but also of English books published in Canada, the United States or Britain. Consequently the publication of works of fiction in the French language in Canada is seldom profitable for either the author or the publisher. We are informed that a good sale would still be under 1,000, although it is the common practice to publish an edition of 3,000. We are also informed that the break-even point for the publisher is somewhere about 700. Except for a few writers at the top level of popularity, it is unlikely that a writer of fiction will receive more than a publisher's advance of something like \$200.

88. After discussions with representatives of the English and French language publishers in Canada, the Council has announced a programme of assistance for the publication of poetry, essays, and criticism in both languages, and of novels in the French language only. Two juries are being formed to consider and make recommendations to the Council on manuscripts submitted by the publishers. The juries will also from time to time propose works already published in French or English for translation into the other language. (For details see paragraphs 97 to 101 below.)

89. In the case of our composers the road is an even harder one. Except where there is income to be derived from music composed for television and radio, it is quite likely that the composition of a serious work by a modern Canadian composer will not result in any compensation. If a work has been specially commissioned there may perhaps be an award of \$1,000 with a possible royalty of some \$50 for each subsequent performance — if there is a subsequent performance. To offset even these small returns a composer may have to have his score copied at his own expense. Some composers who write a fair hand may even earn money by copying the work of others.

90. Painters do rather better than their colleagues in the other arts, that is if they sell at all. Quite a few painters in Canada make a reasonably good living out of their work but it would be difficult to name more than a dozen who do not have to resort to frankly commercial art. By the same expenditure of energy they would earn a good deal more in almost any other occupation.

91. Yet we depend on these creative workers for all the things that they alone can contribute to the development and understanding of our country and to the enjoyment and satisfaction of its people. For these reasons the

Council has endeavoured to find ways in which it might improve the standing and increase the markets for our creative workers without entering into the field of direct commissioning or subsidization.

Taxation on Creative Work

92. One matter of great importance to the creative artist is the question of taxation. Our plea is that in the imposition and assessment of taxes artists should be treated with the maximum consideration and encouragement without, of course, exempting them from the general rule that all people should pay taxes without discrimination.

93. Unfortunately few creative artists — writers, composers and painters — earn enough even to put their incomes into the taxable class. Only a very few achieve such success as to make the size of their liability for taxation a serious problem.

94. The same situation exists in the other countries with which Canada has the closest and most friendly relations — the United Kingdom, France and the United States. However, the Canadian creative artist is subject to additional obstacles in his path to financial sufficiency. One need only mention such factors as the size of the country and the low density of the population, giving rise to special problems of distribution and sale; writing, publishing and reading in either of the two languages and the effect of this on the costs of publication and distribution; competition from the three countries mentioned; the different stages of their maturity involving for Canada an inevitable concentration of purpose on material development. These are some of the factors which make the work of the creative artist more difficult to support. One result is that a high proportion of Canadian creative workers must of necessity have some other source of income; their work in the arts is therefore a part-time operation. This inevitably stretches out the length of time taken to produce a work of art. Moreover creative artists must spend a good deal of time on sketches and drafts all contributing to the final work.

95. To meet these conditions the income tax collectors in most countries have allowed the tax payable on a published work to be spread over three years. This period has been hit upon more or less arbitrarily as likely to produce a reasonably fair result. This is the time allowed in Canada. We believe that for the reasons stated, if three years is the proper period in the United Kingdom and the United States, four or even five years might be equally fair in this country. Even in the unlikely event of a writer producing two or more highly profitable works within that period he would, of course, have to pay tax in respect of all of them.

96. Occasionally (very occasionally indeed) a writer produces a work in respect of which the moving picture or other rights are sold outright for

a capital sum. It is submitted that this is a case similar to the sale of any other property and that the purchase price should be treated as a capital gain.

Aid to Publication

97. In fact only a small proportion of works of fiction are profitable to the publishers of hard-cover books. The Council has considered this problem at length and has taken the advice of publishers, writers and university teachers. It was one of the main topics for discussion at the conference held at Kingston at the end of 1958.

98. The Council has now adopted a trial policy of assistance in the publication of literary work. Eligible books will be novels (in French Canada only), volumes of poetry, essays and criticism. At present assistance will be restricted in the novel to works in French on the grounds (a) that the French market in Canada is much more limited than the English, and (b) that English publishing houses are of the opinion that in general novels written in English can be published without subsidization if they are worth publication.

99. Manuscripts will be considered only when submitted by a publisher who wishes to publish the work or works in question. In French Canada works will be screened and submitted by the Société des Editeurs du Livre Canadien Français to a jury appointed by the Council. The English-language jury has not yet been appointed.

100. The Council has set aside a sum of \$30,000 for this purpose in the first year of the scheme. The juries will submit recommendations for assistance up to that amount in total. Assistance may take the form of grants to reduce the retail price of the book, or grants for book purchase and distribution abroad, or for distribution to libraries in French Canada of English-language books, or to libraries in English Canada, of French-Canadian books.

101. In addition the juries will consider whether special assistance should be given to enable new works to be translated into either English or French. Such assistance will be given only when a publisher has agreed to publish the work after an adequate translation is secured. They may also recommend to the Council books which have been published without assistance but which they consider should be distributed abroad.

Aid to Periodicals

102. A continuing outlet for writers in the form of magazines and journals is equally important. The Council has adopted a policy of assistance as follows:

1. It will not give assistance to:
 - (a) university quarterlies;
 - (b) journals published by a faculty or department of one university;
 - (c) bulletins or "house organs" of societies;
 - (d) "journals of opinion";
 - (e) magazines of specialists such as philatelists, numismatists, et al.
2. It will provide assistance to a few periodicals published in the field of literature, the humanities and the social sciences. This assistance will not include what is generally referred to as the "little magazines", but will include certain literary periodicals of high quality and permanent interest which provide a valuable outlet for Canadian writers.
3. It will provide assistance for a small number of journals dealing with the arts, and having either national circulation or wide circulation among one or other of the major language groups.
4. The forms of assistance can be as follows:
 - (a) sums to assist in publication of special editions;
 - (b) the purchase of copies for distribution;
 - (c) sums to assist in publication of extra copies or in other ways for the purpose of advertising the journal and extending its circulation;
 - (d) sums to assist in the general costs of publication, including better payment to writers, to be calculated on evidence supplied in each individual application.
5. To be eligible for assistance, a journal must have existed long enough to demonstrate that there is a demand for it, and that it is a viable project. Two years would appear to be the minimum time (if it is a quarterly); otherwise, 8 issues.

103. Magazines which have been assisted under this policy include the following: *Tamarack Review*, *The Fiddlehead*, *Emourie*, *Ecrits du Canada Français*, *Canadian Art*, *La Vie des Arts*, *The Canadian Music Journal*, *The Phoenix*, and the *Canadian Geographical Journal*.

Ballet Survey

104. When the Council came into existence in April 1957 it had already before it an application for a grant from the National Ballet. The serious situation facing ballet and the other major theatrical and musical organizations led the officers of the Council to sit down with their representatives to hear about their programmes and objectives and to discuss their present needs and future economic position. It is quite clear that none of these major activities can be carried on without substantial assistance. In fact one of the reasons for bringing the Council into existence was to help to provide the assistance needed.

105. In respect of these needs Canada is in no way different from any other country. We do not know of any country where good ballet, opera or symphonic music is or can be performed without subsidization by the state or assistance by private benefaction on a very substantial scale. In Great Britain, for example, the Arts Council of Great Britain was set up more than ten years ago. Since then it has contributed on the average

more than a million dollars annually — more than half of its annual appropriation by Parliament of about £1 million a year — toward the support of the opera at Covent Garden, the Royal Ballet at Sadler's Wells, the Old Vic Theatre and the Carl Rosa Opera. Through the agency of the Arts Council of Great Britain the British Parliament voted these three organizations, all in London, \$1,500,000 in 1957-58 at the current rate of exchange. (It would appear that in this field the purchasing power of the pound is considerably higher than indicated by the official rate. For example, a member of orchestra in Toronto receives \$22 plus \$5 an hour for rehearsal, or about \$45 to \$50 per concert, whereas in London he would receive about half that amount translating pounds sterling into dollars at the official rate of \$2.80).

106. To assist its considerations, the Council decided that it would be useful to have an economic survey made of the ballet in Canada. The Council was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Kenneth LeM. Carter, C.A., with whom these major ballet organizations cooperated gladly. This is, we believe, the first report of this kind made about a major artistic activity in this country.

107. The Council has found the report on the ballet so useful that it has asked Mr. Carter to make a similar study of the major orchestras across the country; this work is now under way. The project has been welcomed by the orchestras as was the ballet survey by the ballet companies. The Council hopes to engage a distinguished musician to visit the major orchestras and musical organizations, to discuss their problems and programmes with them and to report the result to the Council.

Confederation Centennial

108. Canada will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Confederation on July 1, 1967. The Government of Canada will no doubt be arranging suitable ceremonies to mark the occasion. The Council has given consideration to a number of specific suggestions of ways in which it might co-operate. These include national and local festivals of the arts, competitions in music, writing and the other arts and various other schemes. The Chairman referred to this in a speech given at the opening of the Vancouver Festival on July 16, 1958 extracts from which are printed as Annex A. On December 12, 1958 he wrote the Prime Minister offering to the Government the services of the Council for cooperation in any way considered suitable.

A National Theatre

109. A number of suggestions have been put forward for the establishment of a national theatre and the construction of a suitable auditorium

at Ottawa. The Council has not participated in the considerations of any of these projects. But as it has developed its work in all parts of Canada the Council has become increasingly impressed with the need of suitable places for the performance of musical and theatrical productions. In the provision of this accommodation great strides are being made. For some years Winnipeg has had a very fine auditorium. Calgary and Edmonton now have magnificent theatres as a result of provincial and municipal co-operation. In Vancouver the auditorium is nearing completion. In Toronto a great work is being proceeded with as a result of private benefaction. In Montreal plans are well advanced for the construction of a multiple purpose centre through the cooperation of the province and city supported by private benefaction. Other plans are being made in numerous localities across the country. The following approximate figures are correct to the best of our information:

Auditorium Figures

	<i>Seating</i>	
Vancouver	— main hall — 2800	Cost of bldg + land = \$ 5,000,000
Edmonton	— main hall — 2750	Cost of bldg only = \$ 4,000,000
Calgary	— main hall — 2750	Cost of bldg only = \$ 4,000,000
Winnipeg	— main hall — 4135	
Toronto	— main hall — 3200	Cost of bldg only = \$ 8,000,000
		Cost of bldg + land = \$12,000,000
Montreal	— main hall — 3100	Cost of bldg only = \$ 8,500,000

110. Obviously there is a need for a suitable auditorium at the national capital. It may well be doubted if a suitable auditorium and ancillary accommodation (including probably a small theatre) at the national capital should be inferior to the six major projects mentioned above. The main halls of these six buildings show an average capacity of 3,122. The average cost of the five built as separate constructions (that is excluding Winnipeg) would appear to be in the neighbourhood of \$4,000,000. The remarkably fine Auditoriums in Edmonton and Calgary (the smallest of the six, seating 2,750) cost \$4,000,000 each for the building only. Obviously, an undertaking of this character and size in Ottawa would require a substantial amount of direct federal assistance, both for construction and subsidization of operating expenses.

111. However, something in the neighbourhood of 3,000 seats might be considerably larger than desirable from the point of view of acoustics and larger than necessary in view of the size of Ottawa and its probable development. It is interesting to note that the proposed Philharmonic Hall, particularly designed for symphony concerts at the Lincoln Centre for the Performing Arts in New York, is planned to have 2,400 seats of which

there will be 1,400 seats on the ground floor and 1,000 more set in angled rows on shallow terraces that will form three squared horseshoes around the auditorium. Estimated cost of the concert hall is \$9,850,000. The building is designed as most suitable in size and shape for music. This is possible because the Lincoln Centre will include other buildings specially designed for other purposes — opera and ballet, theatre, chamber music and so on — whereas in a city like Ottawa it will probably be found necessary to use the main auditorium for all major productions. If the Province of Ontario and the City of Ottawa cooperated in providing the site (with adequate parking space), and the Federal Government the construction, it would be hoped that private benefactors across the country would make special grants for specific purposes so that the whole undertaking would become a truly national one representative of the entire country and of its ten provinces. A national auditorium would be an appropriate element in the celebration of the Centenary of Confederation.

112. A project of this kind is beyond the scope of the resources of The Canada Council. The Council, however, would be glad to cooperate in the preliminary planning or in any way considered desirable.

113. What a scene it would be! The gala opening of the national auditorium in the presence of the Queen with representatives of the people of every province taking part in a great festival, with the leading Canadian organizations and artists putting on a spectacular presentation to be carried by television and radio from “sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth”, and supplemented by appropriate religious services of thanksgiving, parades, tattoos, fireworks, dancing in the streets . . . all making a great national occasion of the most important event in the history of our country. This could be in the nature of a festival of the Canadian arts, representing the best we have in music, drama, opera, ballet, and individual artists — a festival that would continue for two or three weeks and help to focus the attention of the world on our Centenary and on the progress it has marked in these fields.

PART FIVE: INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

Objective

114. The Canada Council Act (section 8(1)) states among the objects of the Council that it may

“(e) exchange with other countries or organizations or persons therein knowledge and information respecting the arts, humanities and social sciences;

“(f) arrange for representation and interpretation of Canadian arts, humanities and social sciences in other countries.”

115. The Canada Council is thus charged by Parliament to ensure cultural exchanges with other countries as well as the projection of Canada abroad in the fields of the arts, humanities and social sciences. To this end, The Canada Council has given the following grants:—

Cultural exchanges — Organizations

CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, to assist in holding their quinquennial congress in Canada in September 1958. \$37,500 (of which \$8,750 was returned)

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, to bring the Le Corbusier Exhibition to Canada for six months to be shown in Winnipeg and other major centres, especially where schools of architecture exist. \$15,000.

STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL, to enable four of its officials to visit Moscow to study possibilities of inviting Russian artists to the Festival in 1959. \$2,000.

Canada Council Lectureships

116. The Canada Council Lectureships were inaugurated in October, 1958, when at the Council's invitation Sir Kenneth Clark came to this country for a lecture tour which included addresses at Laval University, McGill University, the University of Montreal, the National Gallery (in cooperation with Carleton University), the University of Toronto and the Canadian Club of Ottawa. It is the Council's intention to continue these lectureships by bringing to Canada each year some widely known representative of the arts, humanities or social sciences for the purpose of speaking before university audiences and other interested bodies, and meeting with leaders in the three areas of the Council's responsibilities. An attempt will be made to provide these lectures to all the various regions of Canada, although it is unlikely that any one of the visiting lecturers will be able to give the time necessary for visiting every province.

117. Sir Kenneth Clark is the Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain. Formerly he has been the Slade Professor of Art at Oxford University, the Chairman of the Independent Television Authority, and the Director of the National Gallery. An author and collector of renown, he is one of the most eminent art critics of the day. Sir Kenneth's lectures were heard by enthusiastic audiences at every point he visited. The Canada Council is pleased to record here its appreciation of the time and effort which he so generously gave to the inauguration of the lectureships.

118. The Canada Council has invited Mr. André Chamson from France to deliver the second series of Canada Council lectures next autumn. Mr. Chamson is the Curator of the Paris art museum "Le Petit Palais" and a member of the Académie Française, as well as a well-known novelist. He was for a short time Associate Librarian at the French National Library and later on Associate Curator of the Château de Versailles Museum. During the course of his tour, Mr. Chamson will speak in French and in English in major cities from Quebec to Vancouver.

Visiting Lecturers

119. The Canada Council has earmarked an amount of \$75,000 to assist Canadian Universities in bringing eminent scholars to Canada for short periods and for interchange of scholars between universities in Canada. For inter-regional visits within Canada the Council provides only travelling expenses, the host university being expected to meet other necessary costs. For visitors from abroad, the Council provides travelling expenses and a stipend appropriate to the visitor's position and standing and length of his visit. It is expected that the universities will contribute as may be appropriate. The initiative in proposing such visits is left with the universities themselves and it is a requirement for both classes of visitors that each should go to more than one university. In the course of the present year, 10 Canadian universities have benefitted from this scheme as can be seen in Annex I.

Individuals

120. Grants were also given to Canadian scholars to enable them to exchange information and knowledge with persons and institutions in other countries as well as to scholars from abroad to enable them to come to Canada for similar purposes:

DR. AND MRS. H. B. HAWTHORN, University of British Columbia, to assist in a year's leave of absence to be spent in anthropological research abroad.

DEAN PHILIPPE GARIGUE, University of Montreal, to visit various centres of teaching and research in the Social Sciences in Europe.

PROF. BROR DANIELSSON, from Stockholm University, to enable him to make a short visit to the universities of Ottawa, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Quebec on the occasion of his visit to the U.S.A.

PROF. MASON WADE, travel grant to visit the Maritimes on his study of the Acadians, British and Yankees in the Maritimes.

PROF. CHAS. HENDRY, to help defray expenses involved in a proposed trip into China while on a study tour of Asia and the Middle East.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF COMMONWEALTH STUDIES, to bring to Canada an Indian scholar attached to the School in India.

PROF. S. KÖRNER, Head of the Department of Philosophy of the University of Bristol, to make a five-week visit to Victoria College of the University of Toronto, to the University of Alberta and to the University of British Columbia.

Senior Non-Resident Fellowships

121. The Canada Council has awarded under its scholarship and fellowship scheme the following senior non-resident fellowships:

PROF. FREDERICK ALEXANDER, Professor of Modern History at the University of Western Australia, received a partial fellowship to come to Canada for approximately four months, to make a survey of Canadian attitudes on foreign policy generally, with special reference to Asian and Commonwealth relations.

HERVE BAZIN, well-known French novelist, to enable him to come to Canada for the purpose of preparing a series of studies on the various provinces including the Arctic, and to get acquainted with the Canadian milieu which might provide him with the elements of a novel.

JANCHELEVICI, Belgian sculptor established in France, to visit Canada for six months in search of new material.

PROF. HOWARD JONES, from England, at present at University of Toronto as visiting lecturer, to enable him to visit penal institutions across Canada.

COMMANDANT ERIC LABIGNETTE, from France, to come to Canada for three months to complete his research for his doctoral thesis on the ancient city of Louisbourg.

DR. JAMES LAFOLLETTE, from Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., for study and research in linguistics at Laval University.

PROF. J. W. NISBET, from Scotland, Professor of political economy and specialist in industrial relations, to come to Canada for three months, centred on Queen's University.

PROF. FRANÇOIS PERROUX, from France, economist of great distinction, to lecture at University of Toronto during one semester.

DR. R. P. SRIVASTAVA, from India, to do research work with Department of Anthropology of University of British Columbia.

122. The scholarships offered by the Canada Council to Canadians to study abroad and to junior non-residents for study in Canada can also be related to this sector of activities as may also the efforts of the Canadian National Commission for Unesco to provide opportunities for cultural exchanges. Details in this connection are given in other sections of this report.

Projection of Canada Abroad

123. The Canada Council has endeavoured to assist individuals and organizations to participate in important international gatherings (conferences, festivals, artistic competitions, etc.) and to ensure representation and interpretation of Canadian arts abroad. In this connection, the following grants were given:

CANADIAN PLAYERS, to undertake a tour of the United States.

HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA, to represent Canada at the Brussels International Exhibition on Canada Day.

MCGILL CHAMBER MUSIC ENSEMBLE, to give concerts in Mount Holyoke and Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

COLLEGE CANADIEN DE ROME, to bring up to date its collection of Canadian magazines and books.

MICHELINE LEGENDRE, Montreal, to give a display of Les Marionnettes de Montréal at Lyon and Paris.

ARNOLD ROCKMAN, to collect and assemble an exhibition of Canadian graphic design and to display it at the International Design Conference at Aspen, Colorado, U.S.A.

COMMITTEE FOR PARIS BIENNALE, to send paintings and sculpture to the Paris Biennale Exhibition in 1959.

MICHAEL OLVER, to enable this young music critic to attend the Music Critics Workshop of the Music Critics Association in Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

124. Before the establishment of The Canada Council, there was no official body to which individuals or organizations could turn for assistance to enable them to attend international conferences, festivals or competitions. The Canada Council has been assigned this responsibility and has adopted the following policy in this regard.

(1) *For Individuals to attend International Conferences*

The applicant should give evidence (a) that he has received an invitation from the Conference and that he has been requested to perform some specific function; (b) that he is a representative of a recognized Canadian organization or institution. The application must be accompanied by an official letter from the appropriate officer of this organization or institution indicating that he or she is their official representative. The maximum amount of the grant should not normally exceed the return fare to the place of the conference.

The following assistance has been provided by the Council:

PROF. LOUIS BAUDOUIN, McGill University, to attend meeting of International Association of Legal Sciences, in Brussels.

PROF. J. E. HODGETTS, of Queen's University, to attend the meeting of the International Political Science Association in Rome.

DR. JOHN C. SAWATSKY, to address the World Federation for Mental Health Annual Meeting in Vienna.

PROF. EDGAR MCINNIS, of Toronto, to travel to Ghana to be a principal lecturer at the Tenth Annual New Year School at University College of Ghana.

PROF. PETER GLASSEN, University of Manitoba, to read a paper at the Twelfth International Congress of Philosophy in Venice and Padua, Italy.

PROF. OSWALD HALL, to attend the Conference of the International Sociological Association, in Milan, Italy.

DR. ROBERT B. MALMO, to attend the Sixth Interamerican Congress of Psychology, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

(2) *For Individuals to attend International Competitions and Festivals*

Similar requests are entertained from individual artists who wish to take part in international competitions and festivals. They must be artists of distinction who can represent Canada well at the level at which they would compete. The competition or festival must be recognized as maintaining high international standards. Again in this case, the amount awarded is intended to cover only the return fare to the place of the competition or festival. Under this policy the Canada Council has given the following travel grants:

DONALD THOMSON, to participate in the Concours International d'Exécution Musicale, in Geneva.

ERNESTO BARBINI, to participate in Venice Music Festival.

MAURICE DECELLES, to participate as member of Jury of Festival International de Musique Populaire, Sables d'Olonne, France.

GERALD TROTTIER, to participate in the First International Biennial Exhibition of Christian Art, in Salzburg, Austria.

RAYMOND DAVELVY, to participate in the International Festival for Improvisation at Haarlem, Holland.

LOUIS QUILICOT, and his voice coach, to travel to Italy where Mr. Quilicot will sing the title role in a first performance of an opera by Donizetti at the Spoleto Festival.

125. The Council has made a block purchase of "THE ARTS IN CANADA", edited by Professor Malcolm Ross and published by the Macmillan Co. of Canada, for distribution to Canadian missions abroad, foreign libraries and to National Commissions for Unesco.

PART SIX: UNESCO NATIONAL COMMISSION

126. The period April 1, 1958 to March 31, 1959, has been one of accomplishment and growth for the Canadian National Commission for Unesco and its member organizations. As a result of decisions made at its Inaugural Meeting in February 1958 and First Annual Meeting on March 14, 1959, the Commission has been enlarged by three members with the Canadian Labour Congress and the United Nations Association in Canada being changed to Continuing Membership from their former status as Rotating Members and l'Association Canadienne des Educateurs de Langue Française being named as a new member in the Continuing Member category. To fill vacancies left among the nine Rotating Members as provided by the Constitution (see Annex J), the Canadian Library Association and the Chemical Institute of Canada were elected. The membership on the Commission now totals twenty-eight. In addition, the Commission has associated with it forty-seven cooperating bodies which are eligible for membership on the Commission as Rotating Members. Since the last report, the Commission has added the following organizations to its list of cooperating bodies:

Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada Inc.
Federated Women's Institutes of Canada
Institut Canadien des Affaires Publiques
National Council of Jewish Women of Canada
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

127. A major event in this first year of activities was the preparation for the 10th session of the Unesco General Conference held in Paris from November 4, 1958 to December 5, 1958. According to the Order-in-Council (PC 1957-831) setting up the Commission for Unesco, the National Commission has the responsibility to advise the Department of External Affairs in the matter of future Unesco programmes.

128. To assist in the discharge of these duties, a Programme Committee was formed of experts in Unesco fields of endeavour, and its comments on the Draft Unesco Programme and Budget were passed to the Department of External Affairs for use in the briefing of the Canadian delegation. Many persons who have had a close connection with the work of the National Commission were included in the delegation, of which Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, President of the Commission, was the Chairman.

129. The Commission was privileged to benefit from the experience of members of the Canadian delegation attending the Unesco Paris Conference in planning its first National Conference which was held on March 12

and 13 in Montreal's Queen Elizabeth Hotel and attended by over 250 delegates. Members of the Canadian delegation presented analyses of the Unesco programme to the assembly. Mr. André Bertrand, Assistant-director of the Department of Social Sciences, represented the Director-General of Unesco, and Mr. J. Zuckerman, also from Paris and Chief of the Unesco Public Liaison Division, attended the meetings as did a fraternal delegation from the U.S. National Commission. The Conference was addressed by the Honourable Brooke Claxton, Chairman of The Canada Council, and His Excellency Toru Hagiwara, Ambassador of Japan.

130. To coincide with the Conference, a local planning committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Léon Lortie, Director of the University of Montreal Department of Extension, organized a "Unesco Week" proclaimed by Mayor Sarto Fournier. Ethnic groups and other voluntary organizations marked the week with special programmes, the National Film Board showed Asian films and the Museum of Fine Arts provided an exhibition of Asian art treasures. The Conference was immediately followed by the Commission's first Annual Meeting which heard reports of activities and considered the Commission's programme for the coming year based on recommendations made at the National Conference.

131. As a first step in the Unesco ten-year Major Project, the encouragement and mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, the Commission asked Mr. Ross McLean to make a survey of Canadian resources available for participation in the project and make recommendations to the Commission as to the most effective means of participation. An East-West Project National Advisory Committee then made a plan for participation to serve as the basis for discussion at the first National Conference. The Committee (see Annex K for membership) will continue to act in an advisory and co-ordinating capacity to the Commission on the Canadian role in the Unesco Major Project.

132. The National Commission is primarily a coordinating organization to promote and assist in the carrying out of Unesco projects in Canada. A sum of \$25,000 has been set aside within the budget provided by The Canada Council for assistance to organizations carrying out Unesco projects in Canada and to individuals and organizations attending international meetings sponsored by or organized in cooperation with Unesco. In the past year, the following grants have been made:

1) THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN CANADA — \$4,000

- a) to promote the sale of Unesco publications
- b) to assemble and distribute literature and study kits to groups celebrating Human Rights Day
- c) to promote the sale of Unesco Gift Coupons.

- 2) THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION — \$2,500
to assist in the planning and execution of a radio series related to the East-West Major Project.
- 3) THE CANADIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION — \$1,200
to send a second delegate for continuity of Canadian representation to the annual IBE-Unesco International Conference on Public Education, Geneva. This grant will be awarded for a three year period.
- 4) SIR ERNEST MACMILLAN — \$300
to represent the Canadian National Commission for Unesco at meetings sponsored by the International Music Council and Unesco in Paris, October 1958.

133. Canada has benefitted from representation at many important international meetings. This representation was provided for in the programme of member organizations thus requiring no special financial assistance from the National Commission. A list of these Unesco-related meetings is attached in Annex L.

134. December 10, 1958 marked the Tenth Anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Commission co-operated closely with a committee of 24 voluntary organizations which planned an Ottawa National Human Rights Conference and which encouraged the holding of Regional Conferences in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal and Halifax. The Commission assisted these conferences through its grant for the distribution of educational materials to the United Nations Association. The Commission also participated in meetings of the organizing committee of the Human Rights Conference and was host to the Conference's special banquet speaker, the Honourable Jacoub Amoun, Ambassador of the Sudan to the United Nations.

135. The National Commission has from its inception maintained close relations with other Commissions throughout the world. For the first time, Canada was represented at a Regional Conference of National Commissions in the Western Hemisphere. Mr. E. Bussi re, the Secretary, attended the Conference held in Costa Rica from May 30 to June 4, 1958 and he was elected a Vice-President of the Conference. Regular exchanges of publications and information have resulted from this meeting and exchanges have been developed with many National Commissions in European Member States.

136. Early in the year's activities, the Commission was faced with the problem of finding a national sales agent for Unesco publications in Canada. The University of Toronto Press, sales agent for English language Unesco publications until July 1958, was unable to continue as agent without a

substantial grant-in-aid. In July, the transfer of the Unesco agency to the Queen's Printer was effected. Since this time, sales and subscriptions of Unesco publications have steadily increased and from September 1, 1958 until March 31, 1959 sales totalled approximately \$4,500.

137. The following publications have been released:

1. Canada and Asia, by Ross McLean (The Queen's Printer)
2. Unesco Publications Review (The Queen's Printer)
3. News Letter — two issues (The Commission)
4. Inaugural Handbook (The Commission)

138. Two successful candidates for Unesco fellowships were sponsored by the National Commission during the year. Dr. Rose M. Renshaw of Montreal was awarded a Regional Cultural Study Grant to study the structure of oriental music in India under the terms of the East-West Major Project. A fellowship under the sponsorship of Unesco and the Government of Poland was awarded to Miss R. Carrière, a student at the University of Montreal, to further her Slavonic studies in Cracow, Poland. Miss Carrière also received a grant from The Canada Council to cover travel expenses to Poland.

139. As the National Commission for Unesco becomes more widely known it is increasingly recognized as a centre of information and documentation about Canadian activities concerned with Unesco both in Canada and abroad. The National Commission acts as a clearing-house of information for the Unesco Secretariat seeking data on Canadian activities in the fields of education, natural sciences, social sciences, cultural activities and mass communication and as a source of information for Canadians wishing to learn of projects in the international field or within other Member States. In order to better the performance of the Commission's Secretariat in this vital function, the Canada Council at its February meeting voted funds to provide for necessary additions to the staff.

PART SEVEN: FINANCES

140. The audited financial statements for the Endowment Fund and the University Capital Grants Fund, together with the Report of the Auditor General thereon, will be found on pages 49 to 52.

141. The financial arrangements for the handling of the Council's securities as described in the First Annual Report remained the same throughout the fiscal year. The Bank of Canada holds the Council's bonds and debentures, accepting or delivering securities against payment according to the Council's instructions. The common stocks of the Council are held in the Montreal Trust Company on the same basis, and the Council's insured mortgages are retained for administrative purposes by the chartered banks from which they were bought.

University Capital Grants Fund

142. As required by the Act, the University Capital Grants Fund is invested entirely in Government of Canada direct or guaranteed bonds and debentures. The Council itself imposed the further qualification that the Grants Fund must be invested in securities maturing not later than January 1, 1964, on the assumption that most of the assets of the Fund would be paid out to the universities by that date. There are now indications that the assets of the Fund will probably not be completely disbursed by that time, and if this proves to be the case the limit on the maturity of the bonds will require amendment.

143. There were numerous changes made during the year in the portfolio with the general objective of improving yield or the prospect of capital appreciation, or of improving the distribution of maturities. The most important improvement in the Fund's holdings, however, came about with the Canada Conversion Loan which was announced in July. As a result of the conversion, the Fund's holdings of Victory bonds were replaced with the new conversion 3% bonds maturing December 1, 1961, and with other short term securities. The holdings of the Fund as of March 31, 1959 are listed in Annex M.

144. The market value of the Fund's investments at the end of the year was approximately \$1,125,000 below amortized cost, compared with a market value of \$1,390,000 in excess of amortized cost on March 31, 1958. However, this reduction in value was offset in part by profits of \$1,000,000 realized during the year, largely as a result of the sale of the Victory bonds in the conversion operation. The net decline in the market value of the Fund's assets reflected the fall in bond prices which occurred during the twelve months. For example, a Government of Canada bond having a maturity of two years and eight months was valued on April 1, 1958 at

\$99.35, or on a 3.25% yield basis. Twelve months later a bond of the identical maturity (the new Conversion 3% bonds of December 1, 1961) stood at \$95.00, or a yield of approximately 5.00%. It must be emphasized that losses are only actually sustained if bonds are sold before maturity. When this occurs as a result of a switch into a bond with a higher yield, however, the loss is more than recouped out of higher income or capital gain on the new bond.

145. The income for the 1958-59 fiscal year was \$1,812,000 and the yield on the portfolio at year end, based on cost, was 3.7%. This latter figure compared with a yield on cost of 4.3% at March 31, 1958, and was due mainly to the sale at the time of the conversion loan of the Victory bonds which had been carried on the books at a low cost and high yield basis, and their replacement with new issues which gave a lower average yield.

146. During the fiscal year, \$8,732,000 in grants were approved, and payments to universities totalled \$3,543,000. This brings the total grants approved since the Fund's inception to \$12,816,000. The position of the Fund at the end of the fiscal year is summarized in the following table:

Original capital	\$50,000,000
Interest and realized profits to date . .	5,249,000
<hr/>	
Total capital, interest and profits . . .	\$55,249,000
Grants (\$4,883,000 paid)	12,816,000
<hr/>	
Available for grants April 1, 1959 . .	\$42,433,000

Endowment Fund

147. The Act imposes no restrictions on the manner in which the funds in the Endowment Fund can be invested. However, the Council on the advice of the Investment Committee established rules similar to those in the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, but which were adapted to meet the Council's view of the special requirements of the Endowment Fund. These provisions limited the Fund's holdings of any one type of investment or the securities of any one company. During the year substantial changes were made in the Fund's portfolio with the primary object of improving quality or yield. The present portfolio, apart from the investment in short term securities, is divided mainly into five principal categories — insured N.H.A. mortgages guaranteed by the Government of Canada, provincial bonds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds and equities. A complete list of these holdings as at March 31, 1959 is contained in Annex N.

148. The market value of the bonds and debentures in the portfolio was approximately \$37,000 above cost. This net capital appreciation is substantially lower than the \$1,300,000 excess of market value over cost which prevailed at the end of March 1958, and was due to the general fall in bond market prices during the year referred to earlier. At the same time the value of holdings of equity securities rose sharply during the year and at the end of March market value was approximately \$1,832,000 above cost, compared with a figure of \$239,000 below cost at March 31, 1958. During the year there was a profit realized on investment transactions of \$248,000, bringing total realized profits to date to \$1,103,000. The Endowment Fund investment position is summarized in the following table:

<i>Class of Security</i>	<i>Total Cost (Amortized)</i>	<i>Total Market Value</i>
Treasury Bills	\$ 2,312,350	\$ 2,311,213
Canada bonds	1,664,300	1,667,700
Provincial bonds and debentures .	7,695,735	7,471,435
Municipal bonds and debentures .	13,566,432	13,365,359
Corporate bonds and debentures .	9,296,366	9,755,845
N.H.A. mortgages (guaranteed by Government of Canada) . .	10,454,989	10,454,989
Common stocks, convertible debentures and warrants	8,195,391	10,027,471
	<hr/> \$53,185,563	<hr/> \$55,054,012

149. The income from investments in 1958-59 amounted to \$2,758,000, which represented a return on the original fund of over 5.5%. However, since the assets have increased as a result of realized profits and income accrued but not yet paid, the average yields based on the cost of the investments held was approximately 5.2%. Grants approved amounted to \$2,666,000, and payments during the fiscal year totalled \$1,718,000. Total grants since the Fund's inception amounted to \$4,083,000, and payments to \$2,064,000.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

To: The Canada Council

The Prime Minister of Canada

The accounts and financial transactions of the Canada Council have been audited for the year ended March 31, 1959 in accordance with the requirement of section 22 of the Canada Council Act.

I certify that, in my opinion, the Balance Sheet, comprising sections for the Endowment Fund and the University Capital Grants Fund, presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at March 31, 1959 and that the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus presents a true and fair summary of the financial transactions in the Endowment Fund for the year then ended.

Endowment Fund. Interest and dividends earned on investments were \$2,758,760. Expenditures amounting to \$2,960,757 comprised \$2,666,299 for authorized grants and awards, \$269,838 for administrative expenses and \$24,620 in respect of direct outlays on behalf of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO. Expenses indirectly relating to this Commission and also to the administration of the University Capital Grants Fund are included in the administrative expenses of the Fund. The balance of surplus available for expenditures under section 16 of the Canada Council Act was \$569,874 as at March 31, 1959 as compared with \$771,871 at the end of the previous year.

University Capital Grants Fund. The balance at credit of this fund at March 31, 1958 was \$48,250,685. Interest on investments amounted to \$1,812,384, and net profit on disposal of securities was \$1,101,832. After providing \$8,732,264 for authorized grants under section 9 of the Act, a balance of \$42,432,637 remained at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year.

Acknowledgment. Appreciation is recorded for the co-operation extended and information provided the Audit Office staff by the Director, Treasurer and other officers of the Council.

(Sgd.) WATSON SELLAR
Auditor General of Canada

May 14, 1959.

THE C
(Established

Balance Sheet
(with comparative

	Assets	1959	End 1958
Cash.....	\$	217,601	\$ 89,304
Amounts receivable in respect of securities sold but not delivered.....		289,510	1,260,062
Interest Accrued on Investments.....		509,500	536,332
Investments:			
Treasury Bills of Canada, at amortized cost.....	\$ 2,312,350		—
Bonds and debentures, at amortized cost (market value, \$32,260,339).....	32,222,833		34,554,800
Common stocks, convertible debentures and warrants, at cost (market value, \$10,027,471).....	8,195,391		6,997,241
Mortgages, insured under National Housing Act (1954), acquired under general assignments from chartered banks (principal value, \$10,479,653) .	10,454,989		10,835,230
		53,185,563	52,387,271
		<u>54,202,174</u>	<u>54,272,969</u>

University C

Cash.....	\$	13,041	\$ 4,001
Amounts receivable in respect of securities sold but not delivered.....		—	508,113
Interest Accrued on Investments.....		384,576	431,713
Investments:			
Treasury Bills of Canada, at amortized cost.....	\$ 7,007,864		998,430
Bonds of, or guaranteed by, the Govern- ment of Canada, at amortized cost (market value, \$41,833,501).....	42,960,395		49,690,338
		49,968,259	50,688,768
		<u>50,365,876</u>	<u>51,632,595</u>

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

A. W. TRUEMAN, *Director*.

APPROVED:

BROOKE CLAXTON, *Chairman*.

COUNCIL

(via Council Act)

March 31, 1959)

(at March 31, 1958)

Fund	Liabilities	1959	1958
Accounts Payable.....	\$	12,468	—
Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received.....		497,716	\$ 1,575,683
Provision for Grants and Awards Approved.....		2,019,443	1,070,809
Reserve arising from net profit on disposal of securities.....		1,102,673	854,606
Principal of Fund:			
Grant under section 14 of the Act.....		50,000,000	50,000,000
Surplus available for expenditures under section 16 of the Act, per Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus.....		569,874	771,871
		<u>54,202,174</u>	<u>54,272,969</u>

Grants Fund

Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received.....		—	\$ 638,010
Provision for Grants Approved.....		\$ 7,933,239	2,743,900
Principal of Fund:			
Balance as at April 1.....	\$48,250,685		50,000,000
Add: Interest earned on investments...	1,812,384		2,151,393
Net profit on disposal of securities.....	1,101,832		183,592
	<u>51,164,901</u>		<u>52,334,985</u>
Less: Authorized grants under section 9 of the Act.....	8,732,264		4,084,300
Balance as at March 31.....		<u>42,432,637</u>	<u>48,250,685</u>
		<u>50,365,876</u>	<u>51,632,595</u>

Certified in accordance with my report dated May 14, 1959 to The Canada Council and the Prime Minister of Canada under section 22 of the Canada Council Act.

(Sgd.) WATSON SELLAR
Auditor General of Canada

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Endowment Fund

Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus for the year ended March 31, 1959

(with comparative figures for the year ended March 31, 1958)

	1959	1958
Balance of Surplus as at April 1.....	\$ 771,871	—
Income — Interest and dividends earned.	2,758,760	\$2,368,819
	<hr/> 3,530,631	<hr/> 2,368,819
Expenditure:		
Authorized grants and awards.....	\$2,666,299	1,416,632
Administrative Expenses:		
Salaries.....	\$136,316	79,279
Employees' benefits.....	8,561	4,732
Rent.....	17,742	14,224
Council Meetings.....	12,353	15,869
Conferences.....	12,989	3,158
Advisory service fees.....	23,145	8,750
Printing, stationery, etc...	35,404	13,449
Travel.....	7,381	4,069
Office furniture and equip- ment.....	5,561	29,595
Telephone.....	4,254	2,086
Miscellaneous.....	6,132	741
	<hr/> 269,838	<hr/> 175,952
Canadian National Commission for UNESCO (other than indirect administrative expenses).....	24,620	4,364
	<hr/> 2,960,757	<hr/> 1,596,948
Surplus available for expenditures under section 16 of the Canada Council Act..	<hr/> 569,874	<hr/> 771,871

NOTE: The administrative expenses shown in the above statement include expenses relating to the administration of the University Capital Grants Fund, and to the provision of the secretariat for the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO.

PART EIGHT: CONCLUSION

150. To anyone reading the body of this report it will be apparent that the Council is undertaking a programme of considerable complexity. This complexity is occasioned by the wide range of the Council's responsibilities (all the arts, and all the disciplines commonly covered under the terms "humanities" and "social sciences") and by the interesting fact that no one of the hundreds of applications that are received is exactly like any other.

151. Two years of existence are scarcely enough to acquaint the Council with all the potentials of this range of responsibility and opportunity. Nevertheless, the main requisites and their accompanying problems are becoming more and more clear. First and perhaps foremost in importance is the necessity of striking a fair balance among the possibilities. In the arts programme, especially, the Council has tried to avoid the frittering away of large sums of money in a vast plan of small payments which would do nothing more than give a kind of seasonal gratification to the maximum number of anxious programme chairmen. On the other hand, it has sought to avoid the concentration of its resources on the mere relief of the larger organizations which have reached comparatively high standards of performance, but have at their command other possibilities of substantial support. The Council must, of course, support the best — and it has done so, again and again; but it also wishes to encourage and bring along activities on another scale in which there are evident potentialities for improvement. However, it would be fatal to become involved with the thousands of small local groups which through no fault of their own cannot be expected to develop high standards but which, once placed on the Council's list, could quickly devour the whole budget. As the Council gains experience of these matters, policies begin to take more definite form, as indicated in these pages.

152. Another problem which is becoming more apparent is occasioned by the recurring needs of organizations which the Council has already helped, and by requests from others for annual grants over periods ranging from three to as many as ten years. It is quite evident that for an organization like the Council it is unwise to commit too far in advance the lion's share of its annual income. If it does so, it establishes a fixed pattern of expenditure which will prevent the development of assistance for that which is new and desirable; and it creates, as it were, a body of dependents or pensioners who will come to place an unhealthy reliance on the annual grant from the Council. There should be the possibility of exploration, experimentation and originality in the Council's planning; and organizations which are helped should not allow their independence, their local financial

support, and their members' enthusiasm for hard work to be undermined by building into their annual budgets predetermined amounts from the Council. If they and the Council allow this development to take place there is the strong possibility that their standards will deteriorate and the whole purpose, both of the organizations and the Council, will be defeated.

153. These difficulties are becoming quite plain. In order to avoid the kind of *impasse* which might be created by disregarding them, the Council has refused, except in a few exceptional circumstances, to authorize grants for more than a year at a time. But the difficulty is not entirely avoided in this way. A great many organizations have now received one-year grants for two years in succession and are now applying for a third. What must be avoided is a situation in which organizations allow the increase in their activities and the improvement in their standards to become largely contingent on the receipt of an annual subsidy from the Council.

154. It would seem that the Council's principal role will have to be confined — unless it should receive donations which would radically increase its income — to giving help for the beginning of programmes of improvement, but not to their support indefinitely continued. This is not to argue that the Council should never repeat a grant. There are no doubt activities of a specialized nature which incur such great expense that if the country is going to have them at all the Council, it may be argued, should be expected to continue its support year after year. Nevertheless the Council reiterates the hope expressed at the outset of this report: namely that the institutions and individuals which have received assistance will appreciate that it is not the present intention of the Council to renew such assistance year after year or to increase the scale of assistance from year to year. Except possibly in a relatively limited number of top-ranking institutions of major national importance, the Council will rather expect to reduce or withdraw assistance in order to enable it to continue to invest the money entrusted to it in such a way as to exercise the greatest possible influence on development rather than maintenance. In general, then, organizations should plan to replace Council help for programme improvement and extension by gradually increased community revenue. In this way their own enterprises will continue to command the interest and devoted support of their community workers, and only a reasonable share of the Council's revenues will be committed in advance.

155. Although what has been said in these paragraphs is most significantly related to the arts programme, the problem of recurring grants arises in connection with the humanities and social sciences. It is easy to understand that projects of research in these disciplines cannot all be confined to terms of one year. Many such projects require long periods of time for which

plans must be made and revenue found. On the other hand, the Council is firmly convinced at present that the best expenditure of the major part of the funds it has available for the humanities and the social sciences is for the development of scholars and potential teachers. To that end, the Council has set aside for the humanities and social sciences about \$900,000 (i.e. 75%) of a scholarship and fellowship scheme of which the total cost will be approximately \$1,215,000.

156. Grants will be made available, however, for research projects; in fact, several grants of this kind have already been given. But it is fair to predict that the Council will be cautious about making recurring commitments for team research projects and that the major portion of the money available will continue to be spent on the talented individual. The Council will pursue its study of the problem, and seek the advice of the scholars themselves for whom these decisions are naturally of great moment.

157. In conclusion it may be said that difficult as it is to find the balance between helping the best and giving some support to local organizations, between giving adequate support to good programmes and avoiding the unwise commitment of funds too far in advance, and between helping the individual and supporting co-ordinated schemes of research, the Council is greatly encouraged by the reception its policies have received, and grateful for the nation-wide interest and cooperation which have been accorded its activities.

158. Also, if in a report of this character a personal note may be permitted, the members of the Council have shown a continuing loyalty to its purposes and support of its work, increasing if that were possible as the work has expanded to the point where, even at this early stage, some of the Council's investments in people and in community supported activities have produced observable results.

159. The permanent officers and staff, too, have given excellent service in carrying a heavy burden of work with great efficiency.

**EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESS BY HONOURABLE BROOKE CLAXTON
AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONY OF THE
FIRST ANNUAL VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
ON SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1958**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This great audience numbering, I am told, over 2,500 thronging here to this wonderful opening ceremony has got your Festival off to a fine start. Evidence — and what evidence it is — of the importance they attach to what you are doing here is the presence and participation of world famous artists, most of them Canadians. Representing them on this programme today we have heard the glorious voice of George London. We have been stirred by him and by the choir and orchestra, and also, if I may say, by the fine statement you made, Mr. Chairman. The performance we have already heard and the great reception it has been given make these first few minutes not a promise of success but success itself. There is no one here who is not glad to be here. For we realize at this moment that we are taking part in a memorable occasion.

After four years of work, of intense preparation, the stage is lit, the curtain has gone up, the Vancouver Festival has been born. The eager air of anticipation we could sense as we came into this theatre has now been converted into excited participation, the first stirring of the feeling that "By Jove, this is a great affair!"

And what an affair it is! A great successful community enterprise enlarges our faith in our fellow men, inspires our hope of the future and deepens the pride we have in our country's accomplishment. In the days of your far beginnings your pioneers of a hundred years ago could not have imagined that here, at the western gates of a united nation of seventeen million people, there would be a great city, rich in the prosperous development of many industries and vast resources and pulsing with youthful vigour. They would have found it even more difficult to imagine here a great festival of the arts, with throngs of patrons and a galaxy of Canadian and other artists of international fame showing to all the artistic growth of our nation.

In Canada we have had for many years the Dominion Drama Festival engaging the interest of thousands of participants in more than 300 companies working up to adjudicated finals of acclaimed merit. We have the Montreal Festival, which has been going on now for 22 years, along the lines of your Festival here, drawing on talent in the theatre, opera, ballet and various forms of music, from abroad as well as from home, and we have the Stratford Festival, which the Governor-General called "an enterprise which began as a local effort with unbelievable ambitions", and he added "we now see it as a national achievement winning enviable success." Now there is the Vancouver Festival.

These events have several features in common. First, each of them had an originating driving force to start them off. The Dominion Drama Festival started in 1933 with great encouragement and support from the Governor-General, Lord Bessborough. The Montreal Festivals Society started in 1936 and everyone gives credit to Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier and Madame Athanese David. The Stratford Festival started in 1953 on the suggestion of its founder, Tom Patterson, who by his obstinate refusal to be discouraged, did so much to bring it about.

The second feature which these festivals have in common is faith in an idea. At first the difficulties stacked up look utterly insurmountable. Where can the money be found? Who will raise it? Who will organize the work? Who will take part? Who will attend? And not least of all, where will they sit? All these difficulties in each case were overcome by faith, faith in an idea, faith which was contagious and

impelled a great co-operative effort. And the people whose vision and hard work brought it about had fun doing it. Festivals should be festive.

Which brings me to my third point. Is it not a fact that any major community effort, any exercise in co-operation, any work for the common good done together by a group of like-minded people, not only produces the desired results in the form of plays, performances, exhibitions and so on, but it also has by-products producing benefits even larger and more lasting than the very things they set out to do? A successful festival usually leaves the community better off financially, artistically, and materially, with new buildings under way or projected. But also the festival exalts the community spirit, increases our attachment to the place where we live and stimulates our continuing willingness to "do something about it." I have just been in Stratford. For me as for so many thousands of others, Stratford has become an annual pilgrimage, a meeting place for friends, a fountain of inspiration.

All this is conclusive evidence that there is hardly any limit to what may be done if only the standards are set high enough and men do not weary in the labour nor despair in the quest. As Mr. Massey said, Stratford "has given to many Canadians a new and just sense of pride in themselves and in their land."

Now you will not mind my mentioning a fourth feature which these festivals have in common. I am happy to say, The Canada Council has seen the light and has made substantial grants to all of them. (This is "the commercial"). This is one important way The Canada Council must work.

Obviously, if the Council started taking the place of local donors to local activities it would be reducing and not adding to the amount of good work already being done. The Council must spend its funds in such a manner that its assistance will encourage effort as well as recognize achievement, and so that in consequence of the Council's grant, an organization, say an orchestra, will be able to increase its full-time personnel, add to its repertoire, increase its rehearsal time, improve its standards and play to more people, particularly to children and people away from the urban centres. Let me give you an example. During the 1957-58 season the Council helped seven symphony orchestras, including your fine orchestra here in Vancouver, with grants totalling \$105,000. The orchestras we helped did not increase the number of their regular performances but they did increase the performances to children and those outside their urban centres from 91 to 171. Total attendance was increased from 327,000 to 477,000. Moreover, whereas the Council gave \$105,000, the orchestras themselves received or raised \$840,000.

I do not suggest that the improvement in the orchestras' positions was due to grants of the Council, though I am told that they helped to a degree much greater than the amount of money involved. What has happened, however, is that the establishment of the Council has coincided with a notable upsurge in all the arts across Canada. This is about the right time when this should happen. Pioneer communities do not have much in the way of symphony orchestras or ballet companies. Pioneers have something else to do. Grim conditions demand the doing of epics rather than the writing of lyrics. An audience is needed to encourage and support the creative artist: the poet gains little satisfaction from reading his work to a team of oxen. Back of every flower there is a long story of breeding and cultivation.

The Canada Council has some unique features; but the idea that the state should assist the arts is as old as the state itself. This is partly a simple matter of arithmetic. What are the major difficulties to be overcome in bringing about a great venture like this? Cost blocks the way . . . the cost of performers, of transportation, of creative workers and of space.

These costs are of such magnitude today that they can only be met by a combination of box-office receipts, local subscriptions by devoted supporters, and assistance by governments at every level — municipal, provincial and federal. There is no escape from it. Also, the concentration of industrial and commercial activity in large

corporations and the extension of social security and high levels of taxation place the heaviest responsibility for the support of education and the arts on corporations and on government in its various forms. And in B.C. you have been fortunate in the leadership given in this and so many other ways by the University of British Columbia now celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. This festival is a splendid example of the co-operation of all these agencies.

Remember this. A country's growth depends on its resources, on the hard work of its people, on their saving habits, on the enterprise and initiative of their commercial and industrial leaders, on the skill and ingenuity of their engineers and designers, on the priceless element of leadership and risk-taking — of course a country is dependent on all these. We are grateful in Canada that we have been so blessed with all of them, as well as with a magnificent country, grand in size and rich in resources. But as time goes on, life becomes more complicated. Our engineers and leaders need even greater skills. The increase in productivity brings, and is the only basis for, increases in wages and in leisure. And we need more knowledge with which to operate our machines and use our leisure.

Moreover, every increase in material prosperity brings an opportunity for greater spiritual as well as material development. Over the years the greatness of a nation is measured chiefly by the accomplishments of its artists, poets, dramatists, painters, and by the thought and work of its leaders in the fields of religion, education, the humanities and social sciences, and by the contributions of its scientists.

For it is in the field of arts, of religion and philosophy and literature and of those other so-called "useless things", that the spirit of man is expressed, achieves the greatest fulfilment and builds the most lasting monument. And the cultivation of these fields gives us as fruits and by-products our largest satisfactions and our richest happiness.

On such accounts, what you have done here is important, important to you, important to your community and important to the nation. When I mention the nation, our Canada, remember that we celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Confederation on July 1, 1967.

How would it be if to celebrate Confederation — Canada's hundredth birthday — there was a campaign in every community across Canada to carry out a planned programme of civic, provincial and national development?

Let us, by 1967, get our road systems into shape, eliminate the bottlenecks, the ribbon developments and the road signs.

By 1967, have well under way slum clearance projects replacing ugly, unhealthy and unprofitable areas with planned housing, parks, playgrounds and parking places.

By 1967, have the schools we want manned by the teachers we need, setting high the sights of all the children so that each will have an equal chance to obtain an opportunity to do his utmost.

By 1967, have what we need in the way of community halls, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. You are well on the way to that here. So are they in Calgary, Edmonton and in Winnipeg. Toronto soon will have a fine building as a result of corporate vision and action. In Montreal a great centre is being established by provincial and municipal co-operation with private benefaction in a great community enterprise. Other developments are under way.

And in 1967 we should have a Year of Jubilee, a giant series of major festivals of all the arts, a pageant of history. The hundredth birthday party for all of us!

You may say this is impossible — tell that to Tom Patterson, and to the creators of this festival! Vancouver's achievement stands today to give the lie to the faint of heart and to encourage those who have faith.

What is needed in each community is the same vision and the same drive as has been taken to bring about this festival.

The result would be that people would have a great deal of fun doing it and much better facilities for their enjoyment, better mental, physical and spiritual equipment with which to carry on their day-to-day business and to live their day-to-day lives.

This is the message that festivals such as this can give to every community in our country if they would but hear it. It is for this reason that The Canada Council is meeting here, its first meeting outside of Ottawa, recognizing that to do its job throughout all of Canada it must meet people from all the major centres at least, but also recognizing that in this festival you are making a great contribution to the kind of thing for which The Canada Council stands and was set up to do.

We congratulate and thank you one and all for your work for your community which I hope will be an inspiration to all of Canada.

**CONFERENCE ON THE HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
HELD AT THE CANADA COUNCIL OFFICES ON APRIL 9, 1958**

- (a) Representing the Council
Chairman — Hon. Brooke Claxton
Vice-Chairman — Reverend Father Georges-Henri Lévesque
Dr. J. F. Leddy — University of Saskatchewan
Dr. Frank MacKinnon — Prince of Wales College
Dr. W. A. Mackintosh — Queen's University
Director — A. W. Trueman
Associate Director — Eugène Bussière
Treasurer — D. H. Fullerton
Secretary — Miss Lillian Breen
Supervisor of Arts Programme — P. M. Dwyer
- (b) Dr. John Robbins — Humanities Research Council of Canada and Canadian Social Science Research Council
Dr. T. H. Matthews — National Conference of Canadian Universities
Mr. Walter Herbert — Canada Foundation
- (c) Dr. A. S. P. Woodhouse — H.R.C.C. — Department of English, University College, University of Toronto
Professor G. E. Britnell — C.S.S.R.C. — Department of Economics and Political Science, University of Saskatchewan
Dr. Claude Bissell — President, Carleton University
Professor D. G. Creighton — Department of History, University of Toronto
Professor Jean-Charles Falardeau — Faculty of Social Science, Laval University
Dr. W. Kaye Lamb — Dominion Archivist and National Librarian, Ottawa
Dean Maurice Lebel — Faculty of Letters, Laval University
Rev. Father N. Mailloux — Centre de Recherches en Relations Humaines, Montreal
Dr. André Raynauld — Director, Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Montreal
Reverend Father H. Légaré — Vice Rector, University of Ottawa
Dr. E. W. R. Steacie — President, National Research Council, Ottawa
Professor S. D. Clark — Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto
Professor George P. Grant — Department of Philosophy, Dalhousie University

**MEMBERS KINGSTON CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
December 27-29, 1958**

Panel 1 — Chairman: Dean James A. Gibson

Professor J. M. Blackburn, Department of Psychology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Professor V. W. Bladen, Department of Economics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

Professor J. A. Corry, (Political Science), Vice-Principal, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Professor Léon Dion, Faculté des Sciences Sociales, Laval University, Quebec.

Dean James A. Gibson, (History), Faculty of Arts and Science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. R. Haig-Brown, (writer), Campbell River, Vancouver Island, B.C.

Professor Joyce Hemlow, Department of English, McGill University, Montreal.

Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, (Languages), President, Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

Professor J. Henripin, Department of Social and Political Science, Univ. of Montreal.

Very Reverend Father L.-M. Régis, Dean of Philosophy, University of Montreal.

Mr. S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance, Confederation Building, Ottawa.

Dr. W. L. G. Williams, Secretary, Canadian Mathematical Association, Montreal.

Panel 2 — Chairman: Professor E. F. Beach

Professor C. Baxter, Department of Philosophy, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

Professor E. F. Beach, Dept. of Economics, McGill University, Montreal.

President A. D. Dunton, Carleton University, Ottawa.

Mr. John Gray, (Publisher), Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto.

Principal F. C. A. Jeanneret, (Languages), University College, University of Toronto.

Reverend Father Noël Mailloux, Department of Psychology, University of Montreal.

Professor Doris Saunders, Dept. of English, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Professor Frank Scott, Faculty of Law, McGill University, Montreal.

Mr. Pierre Tisseyre, (Publisher), Le Cercle du Livre de France, Montreal.

Dr. Marcel Trudel, Department of History, Laval University, Quebec.

Professor N. M. Ward, Department of Political Science, University of Saskatchewan.

Panel 3 — Chairman: Dr. Walter Johns

Professor J. Aitchison, Dept. of Political Science, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Professor Brian Bird, Department of Geography, McGill University, Montreal.

Professor Marc Lalonde, Faculty of Law, University of Montreal, Montreal.

Professor Roy Daniels, Dept. of English, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Professor John J. Deutsch, Department of Economics and Political Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Dr. Walter H. Johns, (Literature), Vice-President, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Dr. Allison H. Johnson, Dept. of Philosophy, University of Western Ontario, London.

Professor F. A. Knox, Department of Economics, Queen's University, Kingston.

Dr. Charles E. Phillips, Ontario College of Education, Toronto.

Mr. D. G. Pitt, (Political Science), Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

Dr. John E. Robbins, Humanities Research Council and Social Science Research Council, Ottawa.

Professor G. Stanley, Dept. of History, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston.

Professor Maurice Tremblay, Faculté des Sciences Sociales, Laval University, Quebec.

Panel 4 — Chairman: Professor Jean-Charles Falardeau

Dean S. F. N. Chant, (Psychology), Faculty of Arts and Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Professor S. D. Clark, Dept. of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Dr. J. B. Conacher, Dept. of History, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Professor Jean-Charles Falardeau, Dept. of Sociology, Laval University, Quebec.

Mr. Walter B. Herbert, Canada Foundation, Ottawa.

Professor J. E. Hodgetts, Department of Political Science, Queen's University, Kingston.

Professor R. L. Jeffrey, Dept. of Mathematics, Queen's University, Kingston.

Dr. Stanislaw Judek, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

Mr. Arthur Tremblay, Ecole de Pédagogie, Laval University, Quebec.

Professor R. Valin, (Languages), Faculté des Lettres, Laval University, Quebec.

Professor A. S. P. Woodhouse, Department of English, University College, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Professor C. A. Wright, Faculty of Law, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Members and Officers of The Canada Council

Hon. Brooke Claxton

Very Reverend Father

Georges-Henri Lévesque, O.P.

Dr. W. A. Mackintosh

Sir Ernest MacMillan

Dr. A. W. Trueman

Mr. Eugène Bussière

Mr. D. H. Fullerton

Mr. P. M. Dwyer

Miss Lillian Breen

HALLS OF RESIDENCE

The Act in Section 9 states that capital assistance in respect of building construction projects may be given by the Council "in furtherance of its objects".

The Council's objects as stated in Section 8, subsection (1) are "to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences, and in particular, but *without limiting the generality of the foregoing* the Council may etc., etc.". The Council, therefore, in assisting the Universities in their building programmes seeks to foster and promote study, enjoyment and production—especially the first two—in the arts, humanities and social sciences.

It is precisely on this basis that the universities have represented to the Council the need and value of residences. A university residence is conceived not merely as a means of providing room and board to students but as a highly important and necessary element in the communal life of the institution. This communal element is of basic importance and value because it brings students of all disciplines together outside the classroom, stimulates exchange of views, promotes discussion, directs attention to considerations which might otherwise be lost sight of and therefore in fact does a great deal to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of many subjects — especially, one would think, of the arts, humanities and social sciences. Furthermore it should be noted that the residences which have been authorized under the University Capital Grants Fund must provide reading room and library space. In all residences authorized to date a music room has also been included.

The tradition of residence life in the British universities, which have had a marked influence on the development of Canadian universities, is very strong. Oxford and Cambridge would both contend with vigour that the discontinuance of residential life would strike a heavy blow at the artistic, humane and social aspects of university education which are of the utmost importance in any adequate theory of the university function.

When the further consideration is added that the Fund is designed to help the universities meet the crippling cost of a heavy building programme and that residences are not only generally needed now but will be desperately needed in the future, the case for the Council's decision would seem clear.

British University Grants Committee

Extracts from the Report of the sub-committee on Halls of Residence to the University Grants Committee:

"The vice-chancellor of the University of Manchester stated to the university court on May 11th 1955, 'We can confidently say that we are offering our students good educational facilities . . . but too few are learning to undertake responsibility, to find a real purpose in life, to acquire poise and to develop those qualities of character and personality which are essential for leadership. Experience has convinced me that the only way to remedy this defect is to take steps to become ultimately, and as quickly as possible, a residential university.'"

Again from the Report of the Sub-committee:

"But a hall of residence can, and often does, mean far more than a place in which to eat and sleep. From the establishment founded by nineteenth century pioneers to house students who came from a distance, the hall has grown into an institution in its own right, with important educative functions. We believe that its educational possibilities are great. It can provide the student with a society to which he really belongs. In it he will have the stimulus of free and informal discussion among a wide variety of his contemporaries. The experience of living with others, the friendships he makes, his everyday contacts with people from very different backgrounds, all extend his social experience; and if his hall has the

right spirit these social experiences will not be divorced from his intellectual life. Moreover, the academic influences which should surround the resident student have time to sink in and become effective, for unlike the students in homes and lodgings he does not have to adapt himself to a daily jolt into another world. The witness who deplored the 'nine to five mentality' added that a good hall was the place in which to lose that outlook. For the resident student, university experience is not connected only with the place where he works by day, but with the whole of his life at one of its most vigorous and impressionable stages."

And again from the same Report:

"But the expansion of university education is not a matter of catering only for increased numbers. Whereas formerly entrance was in the main restricted to students whose parents could pay fees or who could surmount high scholarship hurdles, a large-scale system of public grants now enables most young people who reach a required level of ability to work for a degree. Many of these students are the first of their families to receive a university education; although they have been given much help by their schools, they still have an inadequate framework of general reference into which they can fit their specialized training with a sense of its relevance to the whole. These difficulties and deficiencies cannot be ignored by the university. It must find ways in which to give its students a chance to grow roots in university soil. During his university years a student needs books, amenities, social contacts, advanced knowledge, and the society of mature and able minds. He must find these available to him outside his department as well as in it and during his leisure hours as well as those spent in study."

From a Report on University Development submitted by the (British) University Grants Committee to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"We are in general agreement with their report (i.e. report of the sub-committee on Halls of Residence), which we think has been most valuable in emphasizing aspects of university education which in the past have not everywhere received all the attention which they merit. They have shown that for most students there is no satisfactory substitute for a properly conducted hall of residence if they are to participate fully in the education of the student by the student which is one of the most important parts of a university education."

Again from the Report to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"But the supply of lodgings has not been keeping pace with the demand. Rising prosperity and full employment have made householders less inclined to let lodgings; more people live on housing estates; modern houses and flats leave little room for lodgers; and there has been a growing demand for lodgings, particularly in cities where industry has been expanding, from men and women who, not being absent in vacations, can offer the landlady a more regular income than the university student. Students therefore may have to make do with inferior lodgings, at a distance from the university, where the family radio or television may leave him nowhere to work except a shared bedroom."

Again from the same Report:

"Various methods have been adopted or canvassed of mitigating the shortcomings of lodgings, all of which aim at making the student independent of his lodgings except as a dormitory. These methods include keeping the library open till late in the evening and making provision in the university refectory for evening meals; admitting non-resident students to dining rights in halls of residence; or establishing non-residential halls or 'student houses'. The Halls of Residence Sub-Committee discussed these alternatives to residential halls with those who gave evidence to them. Their witnesses made it clear that in educative value none of these alternatives was more than a second best, and the sub-committee emphatically endorsed this view, with which we also agree. Nor is this view con-

fined to educationists. Industry as the employer of graduates has every opportunity to judge of the educational value of residence, and has given the clearest proof of its belief in residence by the generosity which it has shown in helping to finance capital expenditure on the necessary buildings."

Extract from an Article in Winter Issue, 1958, of Queen's Quarterly.

This article quotes extracts from the British University Grants Committee report already cited. Here are other extracts from the article:

"Similarly, Harvard University, after a generation of trial and experiment with her residential House system, has now decided upon a considerable expansion of it in the interests of 'the Climate of Scholarship' . . . above all, the Houses represent an environment for a specific educational purpose — the association of students and scholars and the promotion of learning."

President Killian of M.I.T. has declared: "In the long view the basic reason for the Institute's going into housing, at all, in my judgment, is to assist it in providing a better educational program. Among other gains, the M.I.T. Committee on Student Housing felt that the residence hall can be the vehicle of a good deal of that wider education through discussion, reading, and the introduction of new interests, particularly from the humanities, which the Institute would like to add to the educational experience of its students."

Another extract from the Queen's Quarterly article:

"The provision of certain facilities such as common rooms, reading rooms, and music rooms are particularly important to the kind of life and character that a residence can develop. Residences are, indeed, more than an item of the University's 'physical plant'; they are an integral part of its educational facilities."

Another extract from the Queen's Quarterly:

"It is encouraging to note that the Canada Council made the inclusion of a library and reading room a condition for its recent grant towards the construction of a residence at Queen's University. Through this emphasis, the Council may do much to encourage the building in Canada of residences designed to further scholarly interests."

Extract from a letter from Mr. Mortimer Bistrisky, National President of the National Federation of Canadian University Students:

"Secondly, the boarding student, who manages to overcome the financial hurdle, is very often faced with a serious academic problem. All too often he is forced to live in quarters which are positively not conducive to study. I've all too often run into students whose quarters, due to lack of heat or space, make it exceedingly difficult for them to study during the winter months.

"Our federation recognizes The Canada Council's effort to help ease this situation. It is our sincere hope that The Council will be able to continue and intensify its activity in this field."

A. W. TRUEMAN

SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS AND OTHER GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Canada Council offers ten categories of scholarships, fellowships and other awards to individuals as set out below. Assistance can be given only for the objects laid down by Parliament as stated in The Canada Council Act. They are as follows: "to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences." For the time being, at least, these objectives are taken as *not* including social work, theology, pedagogy, applied mathematics and, generally, studies at professional schools. The "arts" are defined in The Canada Council Act as follows: "architecture, the arts of the theatre, literature, music, painting, sculpture, the graphic arts and other similar creative and interpretative activities."

Scholarships, fellowships and grants are open to both men and women and will be awarded on merit. Since the number of applicants will be greater than the number of awards available, selections will be made in consequence of a competition in each of the ten categories. To be eligible for any competition, candidates will have to ensure that their applications and supporting documents are at The Canada Council office by the appointed time. The award must be taken up for the period named in the application and may not be postponed to the following year.

SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS & GRANTS

(1) Pre-Master's Degree Scholarships

Scholarships of an average value of \$1,200 for study leading to a Master's degree, tenable in the graduate school of any Canadian university for one year, renewable for one year on the conditions set out below. At the time of taking up the award, candidates must hold an appropriate Bachelor's degree and must have been admitted to graduate study. The first instalment of the award will be paid after candidates have furnished the Council with evidence that they have in fact taken the required degree and have been admitted to the graduate school of their choice. Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by January 31, 1959.

(2) Pre-Doctor's Degree Fellowships

Fellowships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus allowance for necessary travel by the fellow) for study and research leading to a Doctor's degree, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, renewable on the conditions set out below.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by January 10, 1959.

(3a) Senior Research Fellowships

Senior research fellowships in the Humanities and Social Sciences, usually for post-doctoral work, of an average value of \$4,500 for a married fellow, plus travel costs for the fellow, plus two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife, and of an average value of \$4,000 plus travel costs for an unmarried fellow, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year. Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the present position held by the applicant; academic background and experience; a description of the project to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the project; the nature and amount of assistance to be received from the employing institution or from any other source; names of two or three persons especially familiar with the applicant's proposed work or plan. It may be helpful if the applicant asks these persons to write supporting letters directly to the Council.

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by December 1, 1958.

(3b) Senior Arts Fellowships

Senior arts fellowships for artists, musicians, writers and other workers in and teachers of the arts who have achieved a wide and well-established reputation, of an average value of \$4,500 for a married fellow, plus travel costs for the fellow, plus two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife, and of an average value of \$4,000 plus travel costs for an unmarried fellow, for study or other work, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year.

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by December 1, 1958.

(4) Arts Scholarships

Scholarships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus allowance for necessary travel by the scholar), for study or other work in the arts, tenable for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, in Canada or abroad, for younger artists, musicians, writers, and other workers in the arts who have shown exceptional promise, renewable on the conditions set out below.

Completed applications and supporting letters should reach The Canada Council office by December 31, 1958.

NOTE: In addition, in Categories 4 (Arts Scholarships) and 7 (Grants in Aid of Research and Other Productive Scholarship) late applications may be considered by the Council if it is shown that the candidate did not know of an opportunity before the closing date of the competition, or was prevented, by any other reason beyond his control, from making an application. Even in these highly exceptional cases, applications must be received not later than June 15.

(5) Scholarships for Secondary School Teachers and Librarians

Scholarships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus an allowance for necessary travel by the scholar) tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, for teachers in secondary schools and librarians, to study or do other work to improve their qualifications in the arts, humanities and social sciences (which for this purpose will be taken to include mathematics). Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by January 31, 1959.

(6) Scholarships for Arts Teachers and Professional Staff Members of Art Galleries and Museums

Scholarships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus an allowance for necessary travel by the scholar) tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, for teachers of the arts and professional staff members of art galleries and museums, to study or to do other work to improve their qualifications in the arts, humanities and social sciences. Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by December 1, 1958.

(7) Grants in Aid of Research and Other Productive Scholarship

Grants in aid of research and other productive scholarship, primarily intended for post-doctoral scholars who have need of short-term assistance, of a value of \$300 to \$1,200, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, renewable on the conditions set out below. The sum granted may include costs both of maintenance and of necessary travel or other expenses, but in no instance will more than \$700 be allowed for maintenance and \$500 for expenses.

Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the present position held by the applicant; academic background and experience; a description of the project to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the project; the nature and extent of other sources of assistance. Supporting letters sent directly to the Council by persons familiar with the applicant's work may be useful.

Completed applications and supporting letters should reach The Canada Council office by January 20, 1959.

NOTE: *In addition, in Categories 4 (Arts Scholarships) and 7 (Grants in Aid of Research and Other Productive Scholarship) late applications may be considered by the Council if it is shown that the candidate did not know of an opportunity before the closing date of the competition, or was prevented, by any other reason beyond his control, from making an application. Even in these highly exceptional cases, applications must be received not later than June 15.*

(8) Non-Resident Fellowships

Fellowships of one year for non-residents for study or teaching in Canada in the arts, humanities and social sciences (a) of an average value of \$5,000 (plus travel allowance, plus two-thirds travel allowance for wife) for senior fellows who have achieved great distinction, and (b) of an average value of \$2,000 (plus travel allowance) for younger scholars or artists who have shown exceptional promise, renewable on the conditions set out below. Applicants under group (b) should not accept teaching duties.

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by February 15, 1959.

NOTE: (a) *Applications for senior non-resident fellowships may be made to The Canada Council by Canadian universities or other Canadian organizations on behalf of the persons concerned, or directly by the applicant.*

(b) *Applications for junior non-resident fellowships shall be made to the Canadian mission in the applicant's country. In a country where there is no Canadian mission, application may be made direct to The Canada Council.*

(c) *The Canada Council has not allotted a fixed quota of fellowships to any country. Each fellowship will be awarded on the basis of individual merit.*

(d) *A non-resident is defined as one who is not a Canadian national and has his ordinary place of residence abroad.*

(9) Fellowships for Journalists, Broadcasters and Film-Makers

Fellowships of an average value of \$3,000, tenable in Canada or abroad, for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, for experienced creative and interpretative workers in journalism, television, radio broadcasting and film-making, for study or work in these and related subjects.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by February 15, 1959.

(10) Category Ten Awards

The Council will be prepared to give consideration to applications either for short or full term fellowships from scholars and workers of special promise or distinction in the arts, humanities and social sciences, even if such applications do not fall precisely within the classes above mentioned.

Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the present position held by the applicant; background and experience; a description of the project to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the project; the nature and extent of other sources of assistance. Supporting letters sent directly to the Council by persons familiar with the applicant's work may be useful.

NOTE: *Candidates are urged to apply under Categories (1) to (9) inclusive if at all possible, as grants under Category Ten will be strictly limited in number and will be made only under special circumstances.*

CONDITIONS

Amount of Awards

Awards may be granted for either the full amount or part of the amount indicated, in accordance with the nature or duration of the programme proposed. In most cases the sums mentioned are averages. The amount may be adjusted to take into account marital status, place of study, unusual costs such as higher than average fees, etc.

Applications

Application forms will be sent on request to The Secretary, The Canada Council, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada. When applying for forms, the candidate is asked to indicate by number and title of category the particular scholarship, fellowship or grant in which he is interested.

Usually a period of two or three months will elapse between the date set for receipt of applications and the announcement of awards.

Eligibility

All applicants, with the exception of those for the non-resident fellowships (see Category (8)) must have their ordinary place of residence in Canada or be Canadians temporarily living abroad. Candidates who have accepted teaching engagements which would not permit of a full year of study concurrently may not hold a Canada Council scholarship or fellowship.

Unsuccessful candidates wishing to re-apply in a subsequent competition must complete a new set of application forms. University transcripts and supporting letters previously sent in need not be repeated, but information should be supplied on any work done since the earlier application was submitted, together with at least one supporting letter concerning such additional work or change in plan of study.

Letters of Recommendation

Supporting letters must be sent directly to the Council by the referees, *not* by the candidate. These letters should be based on recent, personal knowledge of the candidate, his work and his plan of study, and should be as detailed and specific as possible. Experience has shown that referees sometimes delay in sending supporting letters. Candidates are warned that they must ensure that these letters are sent in time.

Renewal

Only in Categories (1), (2), (4), (7) and (8) will applications for renewal be entertained. The word "renewable", wherever it occurs in the specifications of the various awards, means that the holder of a grant may apply for a second award, but in so doing will re-enter the competition with the new applicants for the year in question. In support of his application for renewal he must furnish complete evidence of satisfactory work, accompanied by at least one supporting letter describing in detail the work done under the scholarship, fellowship or award.

Travel

Grants will normally be provided towards the cost of travel between the place of residence at the time the award is made and the place at which it is to be held. These allowances, when applicable, will be on the basis of tourist fares by air and sea where available and first class lower berth for overnight journeys by rail. Application forms for travel allowances will be sent to successful candidates when awards are announced. Candidates who are already abroad at the time of application will not be eligible to receive costs of travel back to Canada. Travel grants will not be made for a successful candidate's wife except in Categories (3a), (3b), and (8a).

Insurance

The Council requires that those who are going outside Canada on Canada Council fellowships obtain insurance against loss of effects, personal injuries, and

sickness. The holder must provide the Council with satisfactory evidence of coverage before the first fellowship payment is made. For those remaining in Canada the Council suggests that holders would be well advised to obtain insurance against any of these risks not otherwise covered.

Reports

Holders of scholarships, fellowships and other awards will be expected to make a brief interim report when the period of the grant is half-expired, and a brief final report on the work in which they have been engaged.

Other Income

Any additional payment awarded or received from another source will be disclosed by the fellowship holder, when the Council may reduce the amount of the grant.

Payment

Usually scholarships and fellowships will be paid in three instalments, subject to the condition that the holder continue in his work.

SPECIAL SENIOR AWARDS

The Canada Council may make each year a limited number of Special Senior Awards in the arts, humanities and social sciences, of an average value of \$8,000, plus travel costs for the fellow himself, plus two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year (or for a shorter period and a smaller amount, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed), for senior scholars, writers, artists, musicians and other workers in and teachers of the arts, who have achieved great distinction and a wide and well-established reputation. Applications for these fellowships will be made only on invitation by The Canada Council.

AWARDS OF SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS AND OTHER GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS TO BE USED IN 1959-60

Category 1

PRE-MASTER'S SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

- ABBEY, DAVID, 835 Roselawn Avenue, Apt. 305, Toronto 19, Ontario. ✓
 ABRAMS, MABEL HELEN (Mrs.), 6992 Angus Drive, Vancouver, B.C.
 ALERS, VALDIS MARTINS, c/o School of Architecture, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
 AMERY, ANTHONY DEREK, 279 Island Street, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
 ASSELIN, MARIE ANTOINETTE SUZANNE, 336-61ième l'Abord à Plouffe, P.Q.
 BELANGER, PIERRE W., 111, rue Ste. Anne, Apt. 6, Québec, P.Q.
 BERNIER, ABBÉ FERNAND, Séminaire de St-Georges, Beauce, P.Q.
 BONYUN, DAVID AUSTIN, 4395 Grand Blvd., Montreal, P.Q.
 BOOTH, WILLIAM TRIPPE, 4180 Cavendish Blvd., Apt. 13, Montreal, P.Q.
 BOUDREAU, THOMAS JEFFREY, 21 Avenue Royale, Giffard, P.Q.
 *BURNS, LAWRENCE PATRICK, Leduc, Alberta.
 BURROWS, ELIZABETH JANE, 8 Riverview Road, Lachute, P.Q.
 CHADWICK, WILLIAM ROWLEY, 43 Elm Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario. ✓
 *CONNAUGHTY, GERALD WAYNE, Stonehenge, Saskatchewan.
 *COURNOYER, ROBERT, Rougemont, Co. Rouville, P.Q.
 COUTTS, DOROTHY MAE, Box 727, Westview, B.C.
 *COWN, PHILIP ARTHUR, 835 Roselawn Avenue, Apt. 505, Toronto 19, Ontario: ✓
 CRAMM, FRANK, Old Perlican, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.
 CURRIE, IAN DOUGLAS, 3994 West 33rd Avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C.
 DAELEY, JOHN IRVIN, Pincher Creek, Alberta.
 DAVIS, MARILYN ILLAINE, 70-4th Street, Chatham, Ontario.
 DEUTSCH, ANTAL, 5400 Decelles Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
 DIPPLE, ELIZABETH DOROTHY, Box 483, Mitchell, Ontario.
 DOULL, NANCY PATRICIA (Mrs.), 21 Cambridge Street, Halifax, N.S.
 DROLET, GAETAN, Ville Marie, P.Q.
 DUPONT, JACQUES, 1033, rue Courcellette, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
 FORBES, GEORGE HECTOR, 122.4 Mile House, Lac la Hache, B.C.
 FRENKEL, VERA (Mrs.), 3563 Shuter Street, Montreal, P.Q.
 GATES, NOEL FRANK WALTER, Apt. 48, 265 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario
 GOLD, ELLEN M. (Miss), 124 Viewmount Avenue, Toronto 19, Ontario. ✓
 *GRAY, MARJORIE ELEANOR, 75 Jackman Avenue, Toronto 6, Ontario. ✓
 HANLY, CHARLES MERVYN TAYLOR, 17 Craig Street, London, Ontario.
 *HERMOSA, RUTH ELISABETH (Miss), 26 Moore Avenue, Kitchener, Ontario.
 HERRMANN, URSULA MARGARETE INGEBURG, 214 St. George St. Apt. 805, Toronto 5, Ont. ✓
 HOEFERT-WEWERIES, SIDNEY P., 106 Lawlor Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. ✓
 HORN, BEATRIX ROSA, 74 Cork Avenue, Toronto 19, Ontario. ✓
 HOWITH, HARRY GILBERT, 335 Crichton Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
 ILLING, WOLFGANG-MARTIN, 271 Besserer Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
 IMLAY, ROBERT ANGUS, 120 Sterling Street, London, Ontario.
 *KANEEN, BRIAN DOUGLAS, 647-43rd Avenue, Ville LaSalle, P.Q.
 KERR, DONALD CAMERON, 220-9th Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
 KING, SHIRLEY MARYANNE, 359 Tenth Street, East, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
 (Mrs. D. S. Spafford)
 KOERBEL, KURT, 2376 Melrose, Apt. 15, Montreal, P.Q.
 LAUFER, EDWARD CONSTANTIN, 152 Oxford Street, Halifax, N.S.
 LECLAIR, JOSEPH T. F. FRANCOIS, 3976, rue Adam, Montreal, P.Q.
 LINK, JOHN DAVID, 33 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. ✓

*Award declined

- LOEWEN, HARRY, 407 Ottawa Street, South, Kitchener, Ontario.
 McDUGALL, BEVERLEY DIANNE (Miss), Mitchell, Ontario.
 McDUGALL, DONALD JOSEPH, Kinkora, Prince Edward Island.
 McINNIS, ROBERT MARVIN, 1501-100th Street, North Battleford, Saskatchewan.
 McKEEN, DAVID BRUCE, 135 Charlotte Street, Fredericton, N.B.
 MACQUARRIE, ALEXANDER MURRAY, 291 Main Street, Wolfville, N.S.
 MAJOR, JEAN LOUIS, St. Isidore de Prescott, Ontario.
 MARTTILA, WALTER RAYMOND, 1316 MacFarlane Lk. Road, Sudbury, Ontario.
 MASSON, J. MAURICE CLAUDE, 988 Avenue Moncton, Québec, P.Q.
 MATTE, ANDRÉ RENE, 4653, rue Fabre, Montréal, P.Q.
 MELANCON, ALBERT, 4454, Boul. Lasalle, Verdun, Montréal 19, P.Q.
 *MILES, PETER LOMER, 30 Foulis Court, Saint John, N.B.
 MOULTON, EDWARD CALVIN, Epworth, Burin, Newfoundland.
 NOBLE, PAUL CAMPBELL, 4441 Oxford Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
 O'TOOLE, MARY DOLOROSA, Renew's, Ferryland, Newfoundland.
 PALMASON, FLORENCE DIANE (Miss), 1985 Hanover Road, Montreal 16, P.Q.
 PAQUETTE, JEAN-GUY, 4294, rue, de Mentana, Montréal, P.Q.
 PARKER, GERALD DOUGLAS, 21 Des Peupliers Street, Drummondville, P.Q.
 PEDERSEN, PAUL RICHARD, 111 Marlborough Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario. /
 PETERSON, THOMAS EDWARD, 223 Bracken Street, Flin Flon, Manitoba.
 *PFEIFFER, WALTER MARK, 1750 Sheppard Street, Sillery, P.Q.
 PIDDOCKE, STUART MICHAEL, Farmer Road, R.R. No. 2, Abbotsford, B.C.
 POULIN, FRANÇOIS-ERNEST, 650, rue Baillargé, Québec, P.Q.
 RAICHE, VICTOR GERALD, Bathurst, N.B.
 RATHBUN, FREDERICKA CRONYN BETTS, R.R. No. 6, London, Ontario.
 RAYNER, JOHN SHARPLES, Admiral's House, HMC Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C.
 *REID, TIMOTHY E. H., 403 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
 RIVARD, JEAN-YVES, 3855 Henri-Julien, Montréal, P.Q.
 ROBIN, MARTIN, 357 McAdam Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 RODGERS, ROBERT DALES, 14A Kendal Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario. /
 ROSMARIN, LEONARD AARON, 509 Outremont Avenue, Outremont, P.Q.
 ROUSSEL, ROBERT, 9, rue Chouinard, Rivière-du-Loup, P.Q.
 RUNGE, BRITTA MARIA RUTH, 4585 West 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
 RUSSELL, KENNETH CHARLES, 391 Carmen Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
 SAMUEL, GEORGE, c/o Mr. George Samuel Sr., 11426-75th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
 SAUVAGEAU, YVON, 2186 Rachel est, Montréal, P.Q.
 SCANLON, T. JOSEPH, 639 Huron Street, Toronto 5, Ontario. /
 *SCHECTER, ESTELLE ESTHER, 39 Mark Avenue, Apt. 9, Eastview, Ontario.
 *SHAW, WILLIAM DAVID HOWARD, 5 Seneca Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
 STAMP, ROBERT MILES, 235 Clarence Street, Port Colborne, Ontario.
 *STEPHENS, DAPHNE E. R., 27 Lakeside Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
 *STEVENSON, JOHN TORRANCE, Ste. 9, 582 Osborne Street, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba.
 STOVER, ARNOLD RHODES, R.R. No. 2, Tillsonburg, Ontario.
 TOREN, ELEANOR ROBERTA, No. 6, 2486 West 3rd, Vancouver 9, B.C.
 TREMBLAY, SUZANNE, 941 Avenue Casot, Québec, P.Q.
 *TRIGGER, BRUCE GRAHAM, 164 Avon Street, Stratford, Ontario.
 TRUELLE, MARIE LAURE ROLANDE, 16 rue d'Auteuil, Québec, P.Q.
 VALOIS, CLARISSE, Causapscal, Matapedia, Québec.
 VERGE, PIERRE, 193, rue Fraser, Québec 6, P.Q.
 *WALKER, JOHN KERR, 41 Bristol Street, Hamilton, Ontario.
 *WILKIE, MARY DALEEN, 474 Borebank Street, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba.
 *WILSON, JOHN DONALD, 130 George Street, Brantford, Ontario.
 YASKO, BRUNO, 738 Regent Street, South, Sudbury, Ontario.

*Award declined

Category 2

PRE-DOCTOR'S DEGREE FELLOWSHIP HOLDERS

- ADAM, IAN WILLIAM, Ponoka, Alberta.
ALLARD, JEAN LOUIS, 170 Glenora, Ottawa, Ontario.
ANDERSON, ROLAND FRANK, Apt. 4, 2 Grosvenor Street, Toronto 5, Ontario.
APPELBE, JANE LUND, Box 38, Parry Sound, Ontario.
BANKS, ROBERT KELLETT, 1 Proudfoot Street, Erindale, Ontario.
BESSAI, FRANK, Southey, Saskatchewan.
*BIRD, RICHARD MILLER, 198 Royal Avenue, Sydney, N.S.
BISHOP, PETER VICTOR, Apt. 603, 206 St. George Street, Toronto 5, Ontario.
BLOSTEIN, DAVID AVROM, 215 Yale Avenue West, Transcona, Manitoba.
BOCIURKIW, BOHDAN R., 14640-92A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
BONAVENTURE, BROTHER, (John Nelson Miner), St. Joseph's College, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.
BRAULT, JACQUES, 8527 rue de Gaspé, Montreal, P.Q.
BRETON, ALBERT, 3647 Durocher, Apt. 9, Montréal, P.Q.
BROCKINGTON, JOHN, 424 N. Ingleton Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
BROWN, IAIN HAMILTON, 2636 West 3rd Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
BROWNE, GERALD PETER, 1312 Barclay Street, Vancouver 5, B.C.
BRUCKMANN, JOHN, 1 Washington Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario.
CARSCALLEN, JAMES ANDREW, 536 Cathcart Blvd., Sarnia, Ontario.
CLARK, JOHN ELIOT, 76 Chestnut Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
CLARKE, ERNEST GEORGE, 40 Bonnycastle Court, Kingston, Ontario.
CORMIER, FLEUR-ANGE ALBERTE, Saint Norbert, Manitoba.
CRISPO, JOHN HERBERT GILLESPIE, 116 Mona Drive, Toronto, Ontario.
CRUNICAN, REV. PAUL EUGENE, Christ the King College, London, Ontario.
DAGENAIS, MARCEL GILLES, 5725 Plantagenet, Montreal, P.Q.
DANIELS, STANLEY EDWIN, c/o 565 Avenue Road, Apt. 303, Toronto, Ontario.
DECHANTAL, CHARLES ERIC RENÉ, 100 rue Wilbrod, Ottawa, Ontario.
DENOMME, JEAN-MARC (REV.), Séminaire St-Joseph, Trois-Rivières, P.Q.
DEVEREUX, EDWARD JAMES, 25 Monkstown Road, St. John's, Newfoundland.
DREYER, FREDERICK AUGUST, 101 Hogarth Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
DYCK, HARVEY LEONARD, 2166 East 44th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
EATON, GEORGE EUGENE, P.O. Box 57, Macdonald College P.O., Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
EDWARDS, MURRAY DALLAS, 68 South Drive, Toronto 5, Ontario.
EVANS, DONALD DWIGHT, (Balliol College, Oxford, England), United Church Manse, Grand Forks, B.C.
FALLENBUCHL, ZBIGNIEW MARIAN, 4201 Decarie Blvd., Apt. 4, Montreal, P.Q.
FARIS, KENNETH HERBERT, c/o J. D. Faris, R.R. No. 9, Picton, Ontario.
FENN, ROBERT ANTHONY, 18 Royaleigh Avenue, Toronto 15, Ontario.
GAGNE, RAYMOND CLOVIS, 60 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario.
GENNO, CHARLES NORMAN, 88 South Edgeley Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario.
GILES, FREDERICK JOHN, 190 Cleveland Street, Toronto, Ontario.
GODIN, RÉV. PÈRE J. E. GUY, Université Laval, Québec, P.Q.
GRAYSON, ALBERT KIRK, 35 Dalton Road, Toronto 4, Ontario.
GRUBERT, HARRY, 84 Scotia Street, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba.
GWYN, JULIAN REGINALD D. JEREMY, Thelwall House, Rosemere, P.Q.
HALSALL, MAUREEN PATRICIA, Apt. 39, 1159 North Shore Blvd., Burlington, Ontario.
HARPER, ROBERT JOHNSTON CRAIG, c/o Faculty of Education, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.
HARRIS, LESLIE, 8 Ellis Place, St. John's, Newfoundland.
HAYES, FRANCIS JOSEPH, 2014 Connaught Avenue, Montreal 28, P.Q.
HEPPNER, CHRISTOPHER ANDREAS ETZEL, 135 Clandeboye Avenue, Montreal 6, P.Q.

**Award declined*

HEWSON, JOHN, 111 Military Road, St. John's, Newfoundland.
 HICKS, JOHN RALPH, Box 68, Grand Bend, Ontario.
 HOWATSON, CHARLES HENRY, 4623 Vantreight Drive, R.R. No. 5, Victoria, B.C.
 HUMPHRIES, CHARLES WALTER, Apt. 521, 450 Winona Drive, Toronto 10, Ontario.
 HUSTON, MARY LOUISE, 12210-88th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
 JACKSON, FRANCIS LINDBERGH, St. John's, Newfoundland.
 KYRITZ, HEINZ GEORGE, 47 Royal Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario.
 LABROSSE, MARIE BLANCHE RITA, St. Geneviève, P.Q.
 LAGADEC, CLAUDE, 3430, rue Cartier, Montreal 24, P.Q.
 LAPOINTE, ROGER EMILE, 10850 Boulevard St. Laurent, Montréal, P.Q.
 LAZURE, REV. R. P. JACQUES, Université d'Ottawa, Ontario.
 LEE, ALVIN ARCHIE, 135 Yorkville Avenue, Apt. 18, Toronto 5, Ontario.
 LEVITT, KAROLINE HELENE (MRS.), 417 Nairn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
 L'HEUREUX, JACQUES, 1129 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
 MCCONICA, JAMES KELSEY, Dept. of History, Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.
 MCLEOD, MARION JEAN, Kensington, Prince Edward Island.
 MACKAY, ALISTAIR RODERICK, 6297 Columbia Street, Vancouver 15, B.C.
 MATHEWS, PAUL LAMONT, 21 Avenue Road, Apt. 22, Toronto 5, Ontario.
 MEALING, STANLEY ROBERT, c/o Dept. of History, Carleton Univ., Ottawa, Ontario.
 MIGUE, JEAN LUC, 207 Charlotte Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
 MILLWARD, WILLIAM GUY, 482 Duplex Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario.
 MITCHENER, RALPH DONALD, 478 Kensington Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario.
 MURRAY, JOHN SUTHERLAND, 1125 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
 NEWELL, ISAAC, 28 Maitland Street, Kingston, Ontario.
 ODEGARD, DOUGLAS ANDREW, 506 N. John Street, Fort William, Ontario.
 PARE, LEO JOSEPH LUCIEN, Deschambault, Québec.
 PAYNE, DONALD IAN, 32 Kent Avenue, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.
 PIETERSMA, HENRY, R.R. No. 2, Lyn, Ontario.
 POWRIE, THOMAS LAWRENCE, Rouleau, Saskatchewan.
 PRATTE, LOUIS, 590 Mont-Marie, Ste. Foy, Québec 10, P.Q.
 QUIRIN, GEORGE DAVID, 1712 Suffolk Street, Calgary, Alberta.
 REIMER, ELMER EDGAR, 14 Poplar St., Pine Falls, Manitoba.
 RIGALT, ANDRE ALBERT LOUIS, 4390 Avenue Draper, Montreal 28, P.Q.
 RIOUX, BERTRAND, 4080 Van Horne, Montreal, P.Q.
 RITCHOT, GILLES GEORGES, 1975 De Luçon, Duvernay, P.Q.
 RODNEY, WILLIAM, 61 Vista Crescent, Kitchener, Ontario.
 ROMOFF, HARVEY MICHAEL, 48 Courcellette Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
 ROSEN, JOSEPH, 682 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario.
 ROSS, DOROTHEA MARY, 1040 West 58th Avenue, Vancouver 14, B.C.
 ROSS, ERIC DEWITT, 53 Park Street, Moncton, N.B.
 ROSS, SHEILA ANNE, 1040 West 58th Avenue, Vancouver 14, B.C.
 RUBINOFF, MERVYN LIONEL, 466 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario.
 *RUDZIK, OREST HAROLD TERRENCE, 221 Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario.
 SADDLEMYER, ELEANOR ANN, c/o O. A. SADDLEMYER, Humboldt, Saskatchewan.
 *SCHACHTER, ALBERT, c/o 5727 Hudson Road, Apt. 1, Montreal, P.Q.
 SEIGNY, ROBERT JOSEPH CLAUDE, 3821 St. Kevin, Apt. 7, Montreal, P.Q.
 SINCLAIR, ALASDAIR MACLEAN, 5 Rhuland Street, Halifax, N.S.
 SMITH, PHILIP EDWARD LAKE, Fortune, Burin District, Newfoundland.
 SMITH, WILLIAM DAVID, 318-22nd Street, Brandon, Manitoba.
 SPICER, JAMES KEITH, 249 Brooke Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario.
 SPORLEDER, MARIA, 10811-61st Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
 *STEWART, IAN AFFLECK, 1044 Johnson Street, Kingston, Ontario.
 STORY, ROBERT IAN, 5 York Road, Willowdale, Ontario.
 STROUD, RONALD SIDNEY, 141 Oak Park Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
 SUTHERLAND, RONALD, 4283 Adam Street, Montreal 4, P.Q.

*Award declined

TASCHEREAU, LOUIS PHILIPPE, 4339 Wilson Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
 TENER, ROBERT HAMPDEN, 5430 Carson Street, Burnaby 1, B.C.
 THOMPSON, ELEANOR FRANCES, 198B Church Street, Cobourg, Ontario.
 VALLEE, LIONEL, 8755 Bellerive, Montreal, P.Q.
 VUCKOVIC, MILORAD, 224 Watson Avenue, Riverside, Ontario.
 WARWICK, JACK, 29A Beaconsfield Avenue, London, Ontario.
 WATTS, RONALD LAMPMAN, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.
 WICKENDEN, JOHN NICHOLAS, 3832-6th Street West, Calgary, Alberta.
 WILLMOTT, WILLIAM EDWARD, 7820 de l'Epée, Montréal, P.Q.
 WILSON, LOLITA N., 10133-108th Street, Edmonton Alberta.
 WOLFF, CARL M., 30 Landrigan Street, Arnprior, Ontario.
 WOODRUFF, JAMES FREDERIC, 81 Ball Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

Category 3a

SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP HOLDERS

ALDWINCKLE, RUSSELL F., 33 Thorndale Street, North, Hamilton, Ontario.
 ANDRUSYSHEN, C. H., Professor and Head, Dept. of Slavic Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.
 AUDET, REV. P. JEAN-PAUL, 96, Empress, Ottawa 4, Ontario.
 *AUDET, LOUIS-PHILIPPE, 3400 Ridgewood Avenue, Apt. 1, Montreal 26, P.Q.
 BERGSAGEL, JOHN DAGFINN, (117 West State Street, Athens, Ohio, U.S.A.) Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
 CRAIG, DR. GERALD M., Dept. of History, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
 EICHNER, DR. HANS, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.
 FRANKEL, DR. S. J., Purvis Hall, McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
 FREDEMAN, WILLIAM EVAN, 2225 Acadia Road, Vancouver 8, B.C.
 GARNEAU, JEAN, Chairman, Prison Selection Committee, Dept. of the Attorney-General, Edmonton, Alberta.
 GREENE, DR. E. J. H., Dept. of Modern Languages, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.
 HARRIS, ROBIN S., Dept. of English, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.
 KEYES, GORDON L., Victoria College, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario.
 LAMBEK, DR. JOACHIM, Dept. of Mathematics, McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
 *LEO, DR. ULRICH, Dept. of Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto.
 McIVOR, R. CRAIG, Prof. of Economics, Dept. of Political Economy, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.
 MACPHERSON, C. BROUGH, Dept. of Political Economy, University of Toronto, 273 Bloor Street, Toronto, Ontario.
 MARSHALL, M. V., School of Education, Acadia Univ., Wolfville, N.S.
 PATTEE, RICHARD, Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval, Québec, P.Q.
 ROTHNEY, GORDON O., 10 Darling Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.
 SCOTT, PROF. ANTHONY D., Dept. of Economics, Sociology and Political Science, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
 SIMARD, EMILE, 861, rue Louis-Fréchette, Québec, P.Q.
 SMYTH, J. E., Dept. of Commerce and Business Adm., Queen's Univ., Kingston.
 TASSIE, JAMES S., Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario.
 TRUDEL, MARCEL, Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval Québec, P.Q.
 WEST, PAUL, Dept. of English, Memorial University of Nfld., St. John's, Nfld.

*Award declined

Category 3b

SENIOR ARTS FELLOWSHIP HOLDERS

AMESS, FRED A., 1575 Lennox, Seymour Heights P.O., B.C.
AVISON, JOHN HENRY, 6409 Larch Street, Vancouver 13, B.C.
BAILLARGEON, PIERRE, Pullay par Verneuil-sur-Avre (Eure), France.
BEAUCHEMIN, MICHELINE, 49 Dupré, Sorel Sud, Québec.
BELL, ALISTAIR MACREADY, 2566 Marine Drive, West Vancouver, B.C.
BRETON, GILLES, 370, avenue des Chenaux, Ste-Foy, Québec.
D'ALLAIRE, JEAN P., 1 rue des Arcs, Vence, A.M., France.
De GRANDMONT, ELOI, 3425 rue Stanley, Apt. 101, Montreal, P.Q.
DUBE, MARCEL, 6955, avenue Fielding, Apt. 412, Montréal, P.Q.
EAST, BENOIT, 105 avenue Bon-Air, Ste-Foy, Québec.
FILION, JEAN PAUL, Chateauguay Village, P.Q.
FUGERE, JEAN-PAUL, 11625, rue Guertin, Montréal, P.Q.
GARNER, HUGH, 474 Kingston Road, Toronto 8, Ontario.
GARRARD, DON, 3747 Edgemont Blvd., North Vancouver, B.C.
GLADU, ARTHUR, 4636 St. Joseph Street, St-Vincent-de-Paul, Québec.
GUSTAFSON, RALPH BARKER, 515 West 168th St., Apt. 2D, New York 32, N.Y., U.S.A.
HAMBLETON, RONALD, 1028 Lakeshore Road, E., Oakville, Ontario.
HEBERT, JULIEN, 4211, ave. Westhill, Montréal, P.Q.
HOLROYD, FRANK, 324 Cumberland Avenue, North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
LANGEVIN, ANDRÉ, R.R. No. 1, St-Hilaire Station, Québec.
LAYTON, IRVING, 3360 Ridgewood Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
LEDUC, FERNAND, 354 est, boul. St-Joseph, Montréal, P.Q.
MERINEAU, HENRI ANDRÉ, 4020 Hochelaga, Montreal, P.Q.
RHEAUME, JEANNE (MRS.), 5319 Monkland Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
SHEA, JOHN D'ARCY, 463 Mount Royal Avenue West, Montreal, P.Q.
SWINTON, GEORGE, 191 Yale Avenue, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba
TURGEON, BERNARD ROMEO. 3519 East 29th Avenue, Vancouver 12, B.C.

Category 4

ARTS SCHOLARSHIPS

ASSALY, EDOUARD, 745 D'Anvers Street West, Montreal, P.Q.
BIGGAR, MARJORIE M., 3571 Oxford Street, Vancouver 6, B.C.
BILODEAU, JEAN CLAUDE, 935 rue St. Roch, Trois-Rivières, P.Q.
BLACK, JAMES ALEXANDER, 19 Mary Street, Kitchener, Ontario.
BORODITSKY, BELVA, 216 Glenwood Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
BOURQUE, PIERRE, 1641, rue St. Calixte, Plessisville, P.Q.
BOUTET, PIERRE, 387 21ième rue, Québec, P.Q.
BOYDEN, EDNA CLAIRE, 30 Lawrence East, Toronto, Ontario.
BOYDEN, JOHN B., c/o Mrs. A. Boyden, 32 Waddell Street, Stratford, Ontario.
BRUCHESI, NICOLE, 185 avenue Laurier, Québec, P.Q.
CARR, CARLINA, 732 Rideau Road, Calgary, Alberta.
COHEN, LEONARD N., 599 Belmont Avenue, Montreal 6, P.Q.
DAVIS, DALTON, 31 Carlton Manor, 66 Carlton Street, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba.
DROLET, M. G. MONIQUE, 313 Canardière, Québec, P.Q.
DROUIN, BERNARD LEON, 169 avenue Irving, Ottawa, Ontario.
DUFFUS, SARAH MARILYN, 130 Athabasca Street West, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
FINLEY, GERALD E., 63 Warland Avenue, Toronto 6, Ontario.
GODFREY, VICTOR JOHN, 66 Niagara Street, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba.

HARE, CARL R. D., 10041-88th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
 HEPNER, LEE, 10648-50th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
 HINE, WILLIAM DARYL, 1115-16th Avenue, New Westminster, B.C.
 IRWIN, J. RICHARD, R.R. No. 4, Kelowna, B.C.
 JULIEN, PAULINE, 1615 rue Lincoln, App. 16, Montréal, P.Q.
 LAPOINTE, M.A.C. SUZANNE, 3797 avenue de Vendome, N.D.G., Montréal, P.Q.
 LAVERGNE, MARGUERITE, 947 rue Ste-Marguerite, Montreal 30, P.Q.
 LAVOIE, GUY, 217 Blvd. de la Grande-Baie, Grande-Baie, Comté Chicoutimi, P.Q.
 MATHER, J. BRUCE, 76 Cameron Crescent, Toronto 17, Ontario.
 MAXWELL, JOHN W. B., 28 Alexandra Street, Fredericton N.B.
 MAZAN, ANTONIA (MISS), 770 Claxton Road, Sarnia, Ontario.
 MIRON, J. M. GASTON, 4453 rue St. André, Montréal, P.Q.
 MORIN, PIERRE P., 221 avenue Outremont, Montréal, P.Q.
 NADEAU, LISE (MLLE), Ste. Hénédine, Comté Dorchester, P.Q.
 PATENAUDE, JOAN T. (MISS), 112 Hamilton Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
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LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT	
A special grant, to cast works of sculpture in bronze	3,000
ANDREAS BARBAN, St. John's, Nfld.	
To study at the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto	1,000
DR. MARIUS BARBEAU	
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ERNESTO BARBINI	
Travel grant to take part in the Venice Music Festival, August 1958	750
B. C. BINNING	
To spend 3 months in Japan studying Japanese art	2,000
DR. ALEXANDER BROTT	
Travel grant to Israel to conduct the orchestra of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem on the occasion of the opening of its new law school	1,000
DR. HELEN CREIGHTON	
To continue duplication of tapes of folk songs	3,000
RAYMOND DAVELUY	
Travel grant to Holland to take part in the "Concours International d'Improvisation" in Haarlem	650
MAURICE DECELLES	
Representing the Canadian Bandmasters' Association, travel grant to France to act as a member of the Contest Jury of the International Band Music Contest	600
ROGER HAMELIN (GUY DUCHARME)	
A blind composer. To transcribe music written in Braille into normal notation	500
SISTER M. E. HODGE	
Music teacher, St. John's, Nfld., for summer study in the United States	700
MISS MAUD KARPELES	
To complete her work on the folk songs of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia	3,000
MICHELINE LEGENDRE	
To take Les Marionnettes de Montreal to Lyon and Paris	4,000
MICHAEL OLVER	
Travel grant to attend Music Critics Workshop of the Music Critics Association in Pittsburgh, November, 1958	75
LOUIS QUILICOT	
Travel grant to Rome for himself and his coach, to enable him to take part in the Spoleto Festival	1,400
ARNOLD ROCKMAN	
To collect and assemble an exhibition of Canadian graphic design, and to display it at the International Design Conference, Aspen, Colorado	3,000

DONALD THOMSON, Quebec, P.Q.	
To assist him to take part in the "Concours International d'Execution Musical" in Geneva	800
GERALD TROTIER	
Travel grant to attend the First International Biennial Exhibition of Christian Art at Salzburg, where his painting of "The Last Supper" was displayed	700
DONALD WETMORE, Halifax, N.S.	
Travel grant to enable Mr. Brian Way, of the Educational Drama Association of the U.K. to travel from Halifax to Victoria and return, lecturing and conducting workshop sessions on children's theatre . .	1,000

Humanities

PROF. L. BAUDOUIN	
Travel grant to Brussels to attend 1958 meeting of International Association of Legal Sciences	500
PROF. C. C. BAYLEY	
Aid in publication of his manuscript entitled "War and Society in Mediaeval Florence"	1,500
GERARD BESSETTE	
For aid in publication of <i>Les Images en Poesie Canadienne-Française</i> .	1,500
DR. EDMUND CARPENTER	
Aid in publication of his book, entitled "Eskimo"	3,500
PROF. D. G. CREIGHTON	
Commonwealth University Interchange — Travel grant (Declined) . .	575
PROF. BROR DANIELSSON, of Sweden	
Travel grant to visit Canadian universities	500
DEAN A. J. EARP	
Travel grant to England to visit the British Council on the business of Friendly Relations with Overseas Students (Declined)	400
PROF. W. J. ECCLES	
For aid in publication of his manuscript entitled "Frontenac, The Courtier Governor"	1,500
CHARLES FLEISCHAUER	
For aid in publication of his work on the <i>Antimachiavel</i> of Frederick the Great	2,000
PROF. PETER GLASSEN	
Travel grant to Italy, to deliver a paper at the Twelfth International Congress of Philosophy in Venice and Padua	800
DR. J. E. HODGETTS	
Travel grant to Rome to attend the International Political Sciences Association Conference	250
PROF. S. KÖRNER	
Head of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Bristol. Commonwealth University Interchange — Travel grant to visit universities in Canada	575
DR. GUSTAVE LANCTOT	
For research on the origin, functions and activities of the first Canadian Parliament of 1657 up to	5,000
JEAN PALARDY, Montreal, P.Q.	
For a study of French-Canadian folk furniture	9,000

J.-A. ROBERT PICHETTE	
For research on heraldry in Canada	3,000
DR. WALTER A. RIDDELL	
For aid in publication of his manuscript entitled "Documents in Foreign Policy"	3,000
DR. J. C. SAWATSKY	
Official representative of the Canadian Mental Health Association, travel grant to Vienna to address the World Federation for Mental Health Annual Meeting	700
W. J. STANKIEWICZ	
For aid in publication of his manuscript entitled "Politics and Religion in 17th Century France"	1,500
MASON WADE	
Travel grant to visit the Maritimes on his study of the Acadians, British and Yankees in the Maritimes	550
PROF. A. S. P. WOODHOUSE	
Commonwealth University Interchange — Travel grant (Declined) . .	575

Social Sciences

MRS. THERESE BELLEAU-HAMBLETON	
To study in Europe methods of preparing, relating and cataloguing anthropological material (Declined)	1,200
DR. ALEXANDER BRADY	
To take part in a series of lectures at University College of the West Indies	1,000
PROF. D. R. CAMPBELL	
Travel grant to visit the British Council (Declined)	550
E. J. COSFORD	
For work on the subject of public international maritime law . . .	1,200
DEAN PHILIPPE GARIGUE	
Of the University of Montreal. Travel grant to visit Europe, Summer of 1959	1,600
DR. AND MRS. H. B. HAWTHORN	
To assist in leave of absence to be spent in anthropological research abroad	2,000
PROF. CHARLES E. HENDRY	
To travel to China early in 1959	500
JACQUES L'HEUREUX	
To travel to France to take up a scholarship awarded by the French Government	300
DR. R. B. MALMO	
Travel grant to Brazil to represent Canada at the Sixth Interamerican Congress of Psychology	890
PROF. EDGAR MCINNIS, of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.	
To travel to Ghana to attend the Tenth Annual New Year School at the University College of Ghana as Canadian lecturer on international affairs	1,240

GRANTS TO ORGANIZATIONS

April 1, 1958—March 31, 1959

Arts

Music

BACH ELGAR CHOIR, HAMILTON	
To extend its activities	\$ 866
THE BAROQUE TRIO, OF MONTREAL	
For a 1958-59 tour	3,500
CALGARY PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	
To increase its activities in the 1958-59 season	12,500
CALGARY PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	
To give a series of concerts in the summer of 1959	2,500
CANADIAN FEDERATION OF MUSIC TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION	
To assist in publication of its New Bulletin; and with its biennial convention	3,000
CANADIAN MUSIC COUNCIL	
For the establishment of the Canadian Music Centre, to build a library of scores and parts of Canadian music—over three years	60,000
DISCIPLES DE MASSENET, MONTREAL	
To extend its local activities, later declined	1,500
EDMONTON CHORAL SOCIETY	
To extend its activities	968
EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
For its Youth Programme, Out-of-City Concerts, and to extend activities and improve standards	10,000
EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
To give two concerts in Yellowknife, N.W.T. on April 25	2,500
EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
To give a series of summer concerts, to be organized under the auspices of the Department of Music of the University of Alberta	2,400
FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUSIC FESTIVALS	
To pay the fees of adjudicators at festivals at present affiliated to the Federation—conditional on contributions received from local festivals towards improvement of existing services up to	18,500
HALIFAX CHORAL SOCIETY	
To extend activities	375
HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
To extend activities and to visit other Maritime Provinces	20,000
HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
To give a series of summer concerts in 1959	2,500
HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA	
To represent Canada on Canada Day, August 25, 1958 at the Brussels International Exhibition up to	20,000
HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA	
To assist the orchestra as a resident group	1,000

HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA	
To assist with its weekly concerts sponsored by the Hart House Orchestra Associates	1,000
HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA	
For a tour in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces (replacing grant in 1957-58, which the Orchestra was unable to use) up to	10,000
INSTITUT NAZARETH, of Montreal	
To send six blind young women, pupils of the Institut, to the Otter Lake Summer School	1,560
JEUNESSES MUSICALES DU CANADA	
To continue and expand its operations in 1959	30,000
MCGILL CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY	
To give concerts in Mount Holyoke, Pittsburgh and Ottawa	3,300
MEN'S MUSICAL CLUB OF WINNIPEG	
To extend activities	1,390
MONTREAL BACH CHOIR	
To extend its local activities	1,500
MONTREAL BACH CHOIR	
To perform at the Vancouver International Festival, and other Western centres up to	10,000
MONTREAL ELGAR CHOIR	
To perform Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius", later declined	1,000
MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	
To assist its 1958-59 season	25,000
MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	
To obtain a new work from a Canadian composer	1,000
ONTARIO MUSIC EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION	
To bring the Choir of Notre Dame d'Acadie, of Moncton, N.B., to perform at their convention on March 31 up to	3,000
ORCHESTRE SYMPHONIQUE DE QUEBEC	
To extend activities in the 1958-59 season	15,000
ORCHESTRE SYMPHONIQUE DE QUEBEC	
To give a series of summer concerts in 1959	2,500
OTTAWA CHORAL SOCIETY	
To extend activities	1,500
OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	
To give free concerts at the National Gallery and government office buildings	2,200
OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	
To assist its 1958-59 season	20,000
OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	
To obtain a new work from a Canadian composer	1,000
OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	
To give a series of summer concerts in 1959 up to	2,500
PRO ARTE ORCHESTRA	
For travel expenses to small communities up to	1,500

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, REGINA COLLEGE	
For a tour of the province — 10 concerts — by the Chamber Music Group of the Conservatory of Music up to	2,500
SUDBURY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (Choral)	
To present a performance of "Elijah"	500
TORONTO MENDELSSOHN CHOIR	
To extend activities	1,500
TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	
To assist its 1958-59 activities	25,000
TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	
To obtain a new work from a Canadian composer	1,000
VANCOUVER SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
To obtain a new work from a Canadian composer	1,000
VANCOUVER SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
For a tour to Western and Northern British Columbia, and/or development of the orchestra's work in Vancouver, including extra children's concerts	20,000
VICTORIA SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
To improve the orchestra and to extend its activities in the 1958-59 season	10,000
VICTORIA SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
To give a series of concerts in the Summer of 1959	2,500
WHITEHORSE CONCERT ASSOCIATION	
To give a season of four concerts by visiting artists, and to provide children's concerts	600
WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	
To assist its 1958-59 season	15,000
WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	
To give free lunch-time concerts in downtown Winnipeg in the fall of 1958	2,200
WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	
To obtain a new work from a Canadian composer	1,000
WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	
To give a series of summer concerts in 1959	2,500
YORK CONCERT SOCIETY	
To give a series of summer concerts in 1959	3,000

Festivals

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS	
To bring Mr. Stephen Spender as a visiting lecturer, 1958	1,000
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS	
To bring Dr. Pevsner as a visiting lecturer, 1959	1,500
MANITOBA ARTS COUNCIL	
To present a children's Festival of the Arts	2,000
MONTREAL FESTIVALS SOCIETY	
To ensure continued growth and development in 1959	25,000
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	
To hold a summer festival of music as part of the University's Fiftieth Anniversary celebration	14,000

STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL	
To assist with travel expenses of delegation to Moscow to visit and observe the Russian theatre	2,000
STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL	
To present an exhibition of Eskimo art and culture up to	12,000
STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL	
To continue its operations in the 1959 season	50,000
VANCOUVER FESTIVAL SOCIETY	
To continue its operations in the 1959 season up to	50,000
<i>Theatre, Ballet, Opera, etc.</i>	
CANADIAN PLAYERS	
For transportation to Newfoundland for six performances	3,400
CANADIAN THEATRE CENTRE	
To conduct an exhaustive survey of the theatre arts in Canada . . .	8,000
CERCLE MOLIERE, St. Boniface, Manitoba	
For a tour of Western Canada	6,000
LA COMEDIE CANADIENNE	
To continue the operation of a bilingual theatre on a sound financial basis	50,000
LA COMEDIE CANADIENNE	
To perform a new play by a Canadian author	5,000
CREST THEATRE FOUNDATION	
To perform a new play by a Canadian author	5,000
DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL	
\$3,000 for publication "Theatre Canada"; \$7,000 travel of groups to final competition	10,000
DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL	
To make a survey of Amateur Theatre in Canada	200
DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL	
For awards of \$500 each for each of the eight regional festivals for the best production of a full length Canadian play not previously performed in a regional festival, with an additional award of \$500 to the playwright if the group producing the play wins the Calvert Award at the Final Festival	4,500
DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL	
To survey the need for instruction in theatre direction across Canada .	1,500
EARLE GREY SHAKESPEAREAN FOUNDATION	
A matching grant to assist with its 1958 Summer Festival, tours of the Maritimes and of Secondary Schools	13,685
LES GRANDS BALLETS CANADIENS	
To assist 1958-59 season	8,000
MONTREAL REPERTORY THEATRE	
For assistance to artists and resident director	6,000
NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA	
For a tour of the Maritime Provinces in the fall of 1958	10,000
NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA	
Guarantee for year 1959	50,000
NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA	
To assist 1958-59 season	25,000

OPERA FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO \$20,000 for a season of 3 operas in Toronto in the autumn of 1959; \$20,000 for a western tour; \$20,000 for a Maritime tour		60,000
OTTAWA LITTLE THEATRE WORKSHOP To make available to Canadian amateur theatres unpublished one-act plays of merit written by Canadians during the past 21 years . . .		1,500
LA POUDDRIERE (MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL THEATRE) To assist with translation of plays		3,000
ROYAL WINNIPEG BALLET For its 1958-59 season, including a tour of the West and the Lakehead region		32,600
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, GREYSTONE THEATRE To present a first performance of a new play by W. O. Mitchell as part of the University's Golden Jubilee Celebrations, later declined . . .		3,400
THEATRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE To put the troupe on a fully professional basis		39,000
Visual Arts		
ALBERTA SOCIETY OF ARTISTS Travel grant and fees for instructing artist at Summer Workshop . .		750
ART INSTITUTE OF ONTARIO To provide circulating exhibitions to universities, schools, libraries in large and small communities		10,000
BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS To bring outstanding instructors to the school, and for assistance in providing a string orchestra		4,000
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIAN CARVING PROGRAM To enlarge the University's project on the preservation of Indian Totem Poles		15,000
CALGARY ALLIED ARTS COUNCIL For commissioning of new works in sculpture		2,000
CANADIAN GROUP OF PAINTERS To produce a catalogue, and assist with its exhibitions		1,500
CANADIAN SOCIETY OF GRAPHIC ART For catalogues, special exhibitions, workshop, etc.		1,400
CANADIAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOUR To hold its 1959 annual exhibition in Montreal		1,500
CENTRE CANADIEN D'ESSAI To assist with its Editions du Prix du Concours de la Jeune Poésie, Concours du Salon de la Jeune Peinture et Jeune Sculpture		1,000
EDMONTON ART GALLERY To extend Children's Art Classes		3,000
LONDON PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ART MUSEUM To assist regional communities in organizing exhibitions		4,700
MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS For planning and acquisition of special exhibitions for the Museum's Centenary in 1960, and for Centenary Catalogue		20,000
MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS To assist with its training programme in Child Art		1,000

MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS	
For commissioning of new works in sculpture	2,000
UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK	
To bring a resident artist to the university for an experiment in art teaching	5,000
NEWFOUNDLAND ACADEMY OF ART	
To extend and improve teaching of art	4,500
NORMAN MACKENZIE ART GALLERY, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	
To increase its collection of contemporary Canadian paintings and establish a slide collection	3,000
NORTHERN ONTARIO ART ASSOCIATION	
To carry on its work of stimulating an interest in art in Northern Ontario	1,000
PARIS BIENNALE 1959, COMMITTEE FOR	
To organize and send to Paris an exhibition of the work of young Canadian artists	3,500
TORONTO ART GALLERY	
To publish a handbook of illustrations of the major works in the Gallery's Collection	11,000
TORONTO ART GALLERY	
Purchase award, in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to annual exhibition of living Canadian artists	1,000
TORONTO ART GALLERY	
For commissioning of new works in sculpture	2,000
VANCOUVER ART GALLERY	
For a basic slide collection, school loans in regional centres, and small educational travelling exhibitions	10,000
VANCOUVER ART GALLERY	
Purchase award, in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to annual exhibition of living Canadian artists	1,000
VANCOUVER ART GALLERY	
For the commissioning of new works in sculpture	2,000
ART GALLERY OF GREATER VICTORIA	
For the commissioning of new works in sculpture	2,000
ART GALLERY OF GREATER VICTORIA	
To advance long-range development plans for services to Greater Victoria and to Vancouver Island as a whole	3,000
WHITEHORSE, Y.T. ART EXHIBIT	
To assist in bringing the Family of Man Exhibit from the University of Alaska during the celebrations of the Whitehorse Gold Rush Jubilee	685
WINNIPEG ART GALLERY	
Purchase award, in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to annual exhibition of living Canadian artists	1,000
WINNIPEG ART GALLERY	
For the extension of services and lectures to rural points; children's classes; catalogue, etc.	10,000
WINNIPEG ART GALLERY	
For commissioning new works in sculpture	2,000

Architecture

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

To bring the Le Corbusier Exhibition to Canada for six months . . . up to 15,000

ARCHITECTURE, SEMINAR CONFERENCE FOR TEACHERS

To provide short-term grants for professors of architecture to attend two annual seminar conferences held on the North

American Continent up to 5,000

TORONTO CITY HALL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

For photographing the models submitted by the semi-finalists in the competition, later declined because funds were obtained from a private donor 900

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

For a film record of 520 designs in the Toronto City Hall

Architectural Competition 2,500

Arts Councils

CALGARY ALLIED ARTS COUNCIL

To assist with its programme in Child Art Education, Rural Extension Services, and a French edition of "An Arts Council in Your Community" . . . 6,500

COMMUNITY ARTS COUNCIL OF VANCOUVER

To assist with Artists for Schools Programme; expansion of News Calendar, and British Columbia Arts Resources Conference 7,000

Publications

THE ARTS IN CANADA

Block purchase of 300 copies for distribution, mainly abroad 1,800

CANADIAN MUSIC COUNCIL

Re publication of Canadian Music Journal 5,000

ECRITS DU CANADA

To aid in publication, and increase circulation 3,000

EMOURE

To aid in publication of special editions, and to increase circulation . . . 2,000

THE FIDDLEHEAD

To expand magazine content and circulation—over 3 years 1,500

TAMARACK REVIEW

Aid in publication of its quarterly review 3,000

VIE DES ARTS

For enlargement and improvement of journal for the year 1958-59 . . . 6,000

Policy re Aid to Publication of Novels, Poetry, Essays, Criticism . . . 30,000

Other

CANADA COUNCIL TRAIN PROJECT

To bring 180 gifted young people, 16-18 years, from all provinces of Canada, for a 3-day visit to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival . . . up to 40,000

Humanities

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA SUMMER SCHOOL OF LINGUISTICS

To bring Prof. S. E. Martin as a visiting lecturer 1,000

ARCHIVES DE FOLKLORE (LAVAL UNIVERSITY)

For original publication of 100 Acadian songs, and production of phonograph recordings 5,000

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SLAVISTS	
Aid in publication for Volume III of "Canadian Slavonic Papers" . . .	1,000
CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION	
To publish a 25-year analytical index of the annual reports of La Société Canadienne d'Histoire de l'Eglise Catholique	3,500
CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	
To assist in indexing the Canadian Index to Periodicals and Documentary Films	4,000
CANADIAN LIBRARY WEEK COUNCIL	
To assist in holding Canadian Library Week April 1959	10,000
CANADIAN MATHEMATICAL CONGRESS	
To assist in bringing lecturers to the summer seminar at University of New Brunswick, and to assist in publication of the proceedings of the 4th Canadian Mathematical Congress	4,000
CANADIAN WRITERS FOUNDATION	
Carrying on arrangement by Federal Government hitherto provided for in Estimates	6,000
CARLETON UNIVERSITY	
To bring Messrs. Martin and Melese as visiting lecturers	1,972
CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA	
For support of "The Phoenix"	2,000
COLLEGE CANADIEN DE ROME	
To bring up to date its collection of Canadian magazines and books . .	5,000
HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA	
Aid in publication of six books	9,000
HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA	
Accountable grant re aid in publication	12,500
HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA	
Travel for scholars in the Humanities to attend meetings of their own organizations	5,000
LAVAL UNIVERSITY	
To bring Messrs. Sage, Peguy, Le Balle, and Perrot as visiting lecturers .	12,000
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL	
To bring Messrs. Cardine (declined), Ricoeur, and Delhayé, as visiting lecturers	6,000
UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK	
To bring Mr. James Winny as a visiting lecturer	5,000
SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉTUDE ET DE CONFÉRENCES, MONTREAL	
To expand its field of cultural activities to other French groups in and outside Quebec	3,000
SOCIÉTÉ HISTORIQUE DU NOUVEAU ONTARIO, SUDBURY, ONT.	
To compile and publish an analytical index of the Society's publications .	2,500
TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY	
Aid in publication of the supplement to "A Bibliography of Canadiana" .	4,500
VISITES INTERPROVINCIALES	
To extend its programme in 1958	5,000
VISITES INTERPROVINCIALES	
To extend its programme in 1959	5,000
YORK COUNTY REGIONAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE	
To establish a regional library in the County of York — a pilot project .	7,800

Social Sciences

ASSOCIATION HENRI CAPITANT POUR LA CULTURE JURIDIQUE FRANCAISE	
Aid in publication of works presented at Third International Canadian Congress in September, 1958	3,000
ATLANTIC PROVINCES ECONOMIC COUNCIL	
For an economic study of the Atlantic Region	2,000
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	
To bring Prof. Shigeto Tsuru as a visiting lecturer	2,000
CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY	
For aid in publishing in French and English the reports of the Society's workshop held in June, 1958	250
CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION	
To assist in holding a national conference on psychological research	5,000
CANADIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL	
Aid in publication of two books	3,000
CANADIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL	
Accountable grant re aid in publication	12,500
CANADIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL	
Preparation of booklet describing facilities for graduate studies in Canada	1,000
CANADIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL	
Travel for scholars in Social Sciences to attend meetings of their own organizations	5,000
CARLETON UNIVERSITY	
Travel grant to bring Prof. Hugh Springer as a visiting lecturer	240
CENTRE DE RECHERCHES EN RELATIONS HUMAINES	
For fundamental research and social psychology in 1958	12,000
CENTRE DE RECHERCHES EN RELATIONS HUMAINES	
For fundamental research and social psychology in 1959	13,000
CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH	
To assist in holding its quinquennial congress in Canada in September 1958	37,500
INDIAN SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, DELHI	
Increased grant to enable future incumbent of Chair of Commonwealth Studies to spend a year in the United Kingdom before returning to India, and to spend time in Australia before coming to Canada in 1960	1,500
MCGILL UNIVERSITY, SUMMER SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY	
To bring Dr. Hans Boesch as a visiting lecturer	850
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL	
To bring Prof. Benjamin Higgins as a visiting lecturer	600
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
To hold a national seminar; and to assist inter-regional study exchange plan	11,500
ROYAL CANADIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY	
For support of the Canadian Geographical Journal — over 3 years	30,000
ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA	
To assist its work in the Humanities and Social Sciences in 1958	10,000
ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA	
To assist its work in the Humanities and Social Sciences in 1959	10,000
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	
To bring Prof. John Mordecai as a visiting lecturer	5,000
WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE OF CANADA	
Re reception arrangements for Canada Council Non-Resident Scholars	1,500

LIST OF VISITING LECTURERS

- DR. HANS BOESCH, from Switzerland, to come to lecture at the McGill Geography Summer School.
- PROF. D. EUGENE CARDINE, from Rome, invited to lecture in musical paleography at the University of Montreal School of Music. (Award declined).
- PROF. C. P. DELHAYE, from France, invited to give lectures on moral philosophy in the Middle Ages, at University of Montreal during one semester.
- PROF. BENJAMIN HIGGINS, from U.S.A., invited by University of Montreal for three weeks, to lecture in economics.
- PROF. PIERRE LE BALLE, from France, invited by Laval University to give lectures at their Law Faculty during part of one semester.
- PROF. SAMUEL E. MARTIN, from U.S.A., to lecture at Summer School of Linguistics, University of Alberta.
- PROF. GEOFFREY MARTIN, from England, invited by Carleton University to lecture in history.
- PROF. PIERRE MELESE, from France, invited by Carleton University to give lectures on French Literature during one academic year.
- PROF. JOHN MORDECAI, from the British West Indies, to spend one year at University of Toronto and lecture in political sciences.
- PROF. CHARLES PEGUY, from France, to come to Laval University for one semester and lecture in Geography.
- PROF. ROGER PERROT, from France, invited by Laval University to give lectures at their Law Faculty during part of one semester.
- DR. NICHOLAS PEVSNER, from England, to lecture at the University of Manitoba Festival of the Arts.
- PROF. PAUL RICOEUR, from France, invited by University of Montreal to give lectures at their Faculty of Philosophy during one semester.
- CHANOINE PIERRE SAGE, from France, to visit Laval University and give lectures on French literature during one semester.
- PROF. STEPHEN SPENDER, from England, invited by University of Manitoba for their Festival of the Arts.
- PROF. HUGH SPRINGER, from West Indies, invited by Carleton University for two months to lecture on the West Indies Federation.
- PROF. SHIGETO TSURU, economist from Japan, invited by the University of British Columbia to lecture in their Department of Asian Studies.
- DR. JAMES WINNY, from England, to spend one year at the University of New Brunswick and lecture on Elizabethan literature.

CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO CONSTITUTION

1. *Membership*

The National Commission for Unesco shall consist of twenty-eight members as provided in subsections a), b), and c) below:

a) Five ex-officio members:

- 1) Three selected by The Canada Council from its membership.
- 2) One from the Department of External Affairs.
- 3) The Associate Director of The Canada Council.

b) Continuing Members:

Fourteen members shall be nominated by agencies selected by The Canada Council, on the advice of the Executive Committee of the National Commission corresponding to the following division of Unesco activities: Education, Science, Culture, Social Sciences, Mass Communications, and Exchange of Persons. Each agency entitled to a continuing member on the Commission shall nominate one member only, with the exception of the Canadian Education Association which shall nominate three members.

The nominating agencies shall be:

L'Association canadienne des éducateurs de langue française
 Canadian Association for Adult Education
 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
 Canadian Conference of the Arts
 Canadian Education Association
 Canadian Labour Congress
 Canadian Political Science Association
 Canadian Teachers' Federation
 National Conference of Canadian Universities
 National Film Board
 National Research Council
 United Nations Association in Canada

The list of agencies selected in this category may be reconsidered every two years.

c) Rotating Members:

Nine members shall be elected on a rotating basis by the Commission from among the national co-operating bodies referred to in Section 6, or other persons selected because of their special knowledge, without officially representing an organization. Their term of office shall be two years after which period their eligibility for re-election may be considered.

d) Consulting Members:

Interested Government agencies (such as the National Gallery, National Library, National Museums, Secretary of State, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, International Economic and Technical Co-Operation Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canadian Citizenship Branch, etc.) may nominate consultative members to attend general meetings of the Commission and other meetings of the Commission as required.

2. *President and Vice-President*

The President and the Vice-President of the National Commission shall be appointed by The Canada Council.

3. *Executive Committee*

The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, the Vice-President, and Secretary of the Commission, the member designated by the Department of Ex-

ternal Affairs, one representative of the Canadian Education Association, plus two members selected by the Commission.

4. *Functions of the Commission*

The functions of the National Commission shall be:

- a) to assist The Canada Council in advising the Department of External Affairs on matters relating to Unesco as provided in Section 4 of Order-in-Council No. PC 1957-831;
- b) to serve as an agency of liaison with organizations, institutions and individuals in Canada interested in the activities of Unesco, with the Unesco Secretariat and the National Commissions or other co-operating agencies of Member States;
- c) to promote an understanding of the general objectives of Unesco on the part of the people of Canada and facilitate Canadian participation in Unesco affairs as provided in Section 3(a), (b) and (c) of the Order-in-Council;
- d) to assist The Canada Council in the execution of its external relations programme.

5. *Advisory Committees*

The National Commission for Unesco may, subject to the approval of The Canada Council should expenditures of money be involved, appoint advisory committees or sub-committees, each one corresponding approximately to one of the programme sections of Unesco. Such committees could also advise The Canada Council on its broader programme of activities.

6. *Co-operating Bodies*

Organizations interested in Unesco shall be entitled to apply to the National Commission for recognition as co-operating bodies. Before accepting such recognition, the National Commission should be satisfied that:

- a) the organization is national in scope or influence;
- b) the purposes of the organization are in harmony with the purposes of Unesco;
- c) the organization can make a useful contribution to Unesco's programme.

Co-operating bodies shall be entitled to receive from the National Commission all useful information on Unesco's programme and to submit to the National Commission proposals for action on any matter of concern to the National Commission within the field of Unesco's activity. They may be invited to attend meetings of the National Commission when matters of interest to them are on the agenda.

7. *National Conferences*

A national conference shall be called at least every two years by the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Commission, for the discussion of matters relating to the activities of Unesco. Co-operating bodies and individuals actively interested in such matters shall be invited, provided, however, that their travel and maintenance shall be without expense to The Canada Council.

8. *Action Projects*

The National Commission will, in general, refer projects for action to existing organizations rather than attempt to establish new bodies; for certain specific projects, however, the Commission shall be empowered, where it deems it necessary, to take any action considered desirable.

9. *Regional Committees*

The National Commission may lend its advice and assistance to the formation of regional co-ordinating committees for Unesco.

10. *Secretariat*

The Canada Council shall provide the Secretariat for the Commission. The chief of the Secretariat shall be the Associate Director of The Canada Council, who shall also act as Secretary of the National Commission.

CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

National Advisory Committee on Unesco's East-West Major Project

- MR. D. W. BARTLETT (consultant) — The Colombo Plan Administration
HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, Q.C., (former Canadian Ambassador to Japan)
MISS MARY Q. DENCH (observer) — Department of External Affairs
DR. W. A. C. H. DOBSON — Head, Department of East-Asiatic Studies, University of Toronto
PROFESSOR JEAN-CHARLES FALARDEAU — Director, Department of Sociology, Laval University
MR. BLAIR FRASER (Ottawa representative for MacLean's Magazine)
MR. C. E. MCGAUGHEY (consultant) — Department of External Affairs
MR. ROSS McLEAN (consultant)
MR. G. L. ROBERTS (past president — Canadian Teachers' Federation)
DR. AILEEN ROSS — Professor of Sociology, McGill University
DR. W. CANTWELL SMITH — Director, Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill University
DR. F. H. SOWARD, Head, Department of International and Asian Studies, U.B.C.
MR. F. K. STEWART — (*Chairman*) Executive Secretary, Canadian Education Association
MRS. W. D. TUCKER — United Nations Association, leader cultural mission to Japan
DR. GEOFFREY DAVIES (alternate) University of British Columbia
DR. RONALD DORE (alternate) University of British Columbia

CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Representation at International Meetings

- Second Regional Conference of National Commissions of the Western Hemisphere
San Jose, Costa Rica — May 30-June 4, 1958
Representative — Mr. Eugène Bussière
- Seminar on "The Over-all Planning of Education" sponsored by Unesco and the
Organization of American States
Washington, D.C. — June 16-18, 1958
Representatives — Mr. S. A. Watson, Department of Education, Ontario
— Mr. Roland Vinette, Department of Public Education,
Quebec
- Yugoslav National Commission for Unesco sponsored meeting on "The University
today"
Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia — July 1958
Representative — Dr. J. F. Leddy
- Meeting of Experts on Cross-Cultural Research in Child Psychology
Bangkok, Thailand — August 26-September 6, 1958
Representative — Professor William Line, University of Toronto
- Interdisciplinary meeting of experts to advise Unesco on activities in the field of
International Understanding and Peaceful Co-operation
Prague — September 24-October 1, 1958
Representative — Professor C. B. MacPherson, Toronto
- World University Service — General Assembly
Maison Montmorency, Quebec — August 16-22, 1958
Representative — Mr. Eugène Bussière
- Annual Meeting — United States National Commission for Unesco
Washington, D.C. — September 11 and 12, 1958
Representatives — Miss Mary Q. Dench
— Mr. Eugène Bussière
- Conference sponsored by the French National Commission for Unesco on the
theme "Television and Adult Education"
Paris — May 12-13, 1958
Representatives sent by C.B.C. — Mr. Marc Thibault
— Mr. D. L. Bennett
- Meeting of experts sponsored jointly by Unesco and the International Council of
Museums. Theme "Museum, Films and Television"
Paris — July 8-11, 1958
Representative — Mr. Guy Glover, N.F.B.
Observers — Mrs. D. Macpherson, N.F.B.
— Mr. Marcel Rioux, National Museum, Human History Branch

— Committee of Governmental Experts Meeting on “The Standardization of Educational Statistics”

Paris — June 23-July 4, 1958

Representative — Dr. F. E. Whitworth, Chief, Research Division, D.B.S.

— Conference of European Countries meeting on “Secondary School Curricula”

Sèvres, France — April 8-19, 1958

Representative — Reverend Father M. de Grandpré

— Meeting of National Directors of Cultural Relations Services

Unesco House, Paris — October 28-31, 1958

Representatives — Miss Mary Q. Dench

— Mr. René Garneau

— Mr. Eugène Bussière

Canada was also represented at the following international film showings organized in co-operation with Unesco

— International Presentation of Films for Children

Brussels World Fair — September 18-23, 1958

— International Film Festival — Unesco General Conference 10th Session

Unesco House, Paris — November 4-December 5, 1958

THE CANADA COUNCIL
UNIVERSITY CAPITAL GRANTS FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Security</i>		
Treasury Bills			
\$ 450,000	April 3, 1959		
900,000	April 17, 1959		
1,700,000	April 24, 1959		
350,000	June 5, 1959		
1,150,000	June 12, 1959		
500,000	June 19, 1959		
2,000,000	June 26, 1959		
Canada Bonds			
1,000,000	Canada	3%	Oct. 1, 1959
1,500,000	Canada	3%	Dec. 15, 1959
6,000,000	Canada	2¾%	Apr. 1, 1960
150,000	Canada	3%	June 1, 1960
5,800,000	Canada	3%	Dec. 15, 1960
5,400,000	Canada	3%	May 1, 1961
6,500,000	Canada	3%	Dec. 1, 1961
2,000,000	Canada	4%	Jan. 1, 1963
Canada Guaranteed Bonds			
7,864,938	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	3%	Jan. 1, 1962
241,056	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	4%	Jan. 1, 1962
7,200,000	Canadian National Railway	2¾%	Feb. 1, 1963
Total cost (amortized)		\$49,968,359	
Total market value		\$48,840,588	

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

Short Term Securities

Treasury Bills

Par Value

\$ 75,000	April 17, 1959
400,000	May 1, 1959
800,000	May 8, 1959
700,000	June 5, 1959
350,000	June 26, 1959

Canada Bonds

1,700,000	Canada	2¾%	Apr. 1, 1960
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Provincial Bonds

925,000	Alberta Telephone Commission	3¾%	July 2, 1963
25,000	**Alberta	2½%	Mar. 1, 1962
100,000	Nova Scotia	4%	May 15, 1964
100,000	Ontario	3¾%	Dec. 15, 1963
414,000	**Ontario	5%	Dec. 2, 1960
50,000	Ontario Hydro	3%	July 2, 1964
200,000	Prince Edward Island	2½%	Feb. 1, 1961

Municipal Bonds

100,000	**Montreal Metro	4½%	Nov. 1, 1961
250,000	Toronto Township	5½%	Oct. 15, 1959-68

Corporate Bonds and Notes

500,000	Simpson Sears	4⅛	Apr. 27, 1959
	Total cost (amortized)	<u>\$6,632,008</u>	
	Total Market value	<u><u>\$6,565,573</u></u>	

**U.S.-Canada Pay

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

Provincial and Provincial Guaranteed Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>				
ALBERTA GUARANTEED				
\$ 450,000	Alberta Telephone Commission	4¼%	July	2, 1978
BRITISH COLUMBIA GUARANTEED				
700,000	Pacific Great Eastern Railway	4¾%	Dec.	15, 1987
80,000	Pacific Great Eastern Railway	5%	Dec.	2, 1982
100,000	Saltair Waterworks	5%	July	1, 1974-82
MANITOBA GUARANTEED				
25,000	Manitoba Hydro	5%	Dec.	1, 1976/78
NEW BRUNSWICK				
50,000	New Brunswick	3½%	Sept.	15, 1965
575,000	New Brunswick	5%	Feb.	2, 1979
NEW BRUNSWICK GUARANTEED				
100,000	Memramcook	5½%	Nov.	1, 1971-72
NEWFOUNDLAND				
50,000	Newfoundland	5½%	Oct.	1, 1977
150,000	Newfoundland	5¾%	Feb.	1, 1979
NEWFOUNDLAND GUARANTEED				
100,000	Cornerbrook	5½%	Aug.	15, 1977
55,000	St. John's	5%	Oct.	1, 1977
100,000	Union Electric Power	5½%	Aug.	1, 1977
50,000	Windsor	5½%	Jan.	15, 1978
NOVA SCOTIA				
750,000	Nova Scotia	4½%	May	15, 1978
325,000	Nova Scotia	5%	Feb.	15, 1979
ONTARIO AND ONTARIO GUARANTEED				
100,000	*Ontario	3¼%	Feb.	1, 1975
170,000	Ontario Hydro	4½%	Mar.	1, 1978
50,000	Ontario	4¼%	June	15, 1978
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND				
100,000	Prince Edward Island	4¼%	Nov.	15, 77
QUEBEC GUARANTEED				
\$ 750,000	Montreal — Laurentian Autoroute	5%	Mar.	15, 1975
SASKATCHEWAN GUARANTEED				
1,200,000	Interprovincial Steel Corp.	5½%	Dec.	1, 1973
	Total cost (amortized)	<u>\$5,889,721</u>		
	Total market value	<u>\$5,728,650</u>		

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

Municipal Bonds and Debentures

Par Value

ATLANTIC PROVINCES			
\$ 100,000	Charlottetown	5½%	June 1, 1977
50,000	Cornerbrook	5¾%	Dec. 1, 1977
150,000	Halifax	5½%	Oct. 1, 1968-77
350,000	**Halifax	4%	Feb. 1, 1960-73
100,000	Halifax Public Service Commission	5%	Dec. 1, 1968-88
100,000	Moncton	5½%	Aug. 15, 1974-77
125,000	Saint John	5½%	Oct. 15, 1977
50,000	Sydney	5%	Feb. 1, 1974-78
QUEBEC			
50,000	Alma	5%	Oct. 1, 1968
100,000	Arvida	5%	Sept. 1, 1968-77
50,000	Cap de la Madeleine	5%	Oct. 1, 1970-78
119,000	Hull	4½%	Nov. 1, 1967-76
MONTREAL			
323,000	**Montreal Transportation Commission	4¼%	Jan. 1, 1973
100,000	*Montreal Transportation Commission	4½%	Feb. 15, 1978
212,000	**Montreal Metropolitan Commission	4½%	May 1, 1965
100,000	Montreal Metropolitan Commission	4½%	Nov. 1, 1977
160,000	Montreal	5¼%	Jan. 15, 1978
115,000	Montreal	5½%	Nov. 1, 1977
530,000	Montreal Metropolitan Commission	5½%	Nov. 1, 1969-78
555,000	Montreal	5½%	Mar. 1, 1971
525,000	Montreal	5½%	Mar. 1, 1979
150,000	Montreal West	5%	Jan. 1, 1970-79
150,000	Pointe Claire	5%	Nov. 1, 1968
375,000	Quebec	5½%	June 1, 1977
100,000	Seven Islands	5½%	Dec. 1, 1968
50,000	Shawinigan Falls	4½%	Nov. 1, 1968-77
100,000	Sillery	4½%	Apr. 1, 1969-77
100,000	Thetford Mines	5½%	July 1, 1973-77
100,000	Three Rivers	4½%	Nov. 1, 1978
100,000	Valleyfield	5½%	Nov. 1, 1973-77
150,000	Verdun	4½%	Nov. 1, 1972
100,000	Verdun	4½%	Nov. 1, 1977
PRAIRIE PROVINCES			
\$ 200,000	Brandon	5¾%	Dec. 1, 1970-77
50,000	Brandon	5½%	July 15, 1969-78
100,000	Calgary	5%	June 1, 1978-83
1,000,000	*Edmonton	4¾%	Apr. 15, 1983
100,000	*Edmonton	5½%	Dec. 15, 1978
90,000	Medicine Hat	4½%	Mar. 1, 1967-69
280,000	Moose Jaw	5¾%	July 15, 1974-78
116,000	Prince Albert	5¾%	Apr. 1, 1969-78
100,000	Prince Albert Hospital	5½%	Aug. 1, 1969-78
250,000	Regina	5¾%	Aug. 1, 1982
375,000	Regina	5¼%	Jan. 15, 1983
100,000	Saskatoon	5½%	June 1, 1977
108,000	Saskatoon	5¾%	Nov. 1, 1982
300,000	Winnipeg Hospital	5½%	Sept. 3, 1973-77

THE CANADA COUNCIL

ENDOWMENT FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

Municipal Bonds and Debentures (cont'd.)

Par Value

ONTARIO

100,000	Burlington	5¾%	Dec. 15, 1959-68
138,000	Chatham	5½%	July 1, 1972-77
310,000	Deep River	4¾%	July 2, 1959-78
73,500	Fort Francis	6%	Feb. 1, 1964-73
22,200	Fort Francis	6%	Mar. 1, 1964-73
250,000	Hamilton	5¼%	June 15, 1977
100,000	Kapuskasing	5¾%	Nov. 1, 1964-73
90,000	Kingston	5½%	June 1, 1974-77
100,000	Kingston	5½%	Dec. 1, 1968-77
150,000	Oshawa	5¾%	Oct. 15, 1973-77
100,000	Oshawa	5%	June 15, 1974-78
100,000	Oshawa	5½%	Nov. 1, 1966-73
50,000	Ottawa	5%	Aug. 1, 1978
200,000	Peterborough	5½%	June 30, 1973-77
100,000	Port Arthur	5¾%	Sept. 30, 1968-77
50,000	Sault Ste. Marie	5½%	June 1, 1969-77
100,000	Sault Ste. Marie	5½%	Dec. 1, 1968-77
350,000	Toronto Metropolitan Commission	4¾%	Apr. 1, 1978
100,000	Toronto Township	5¼%	June 15, 1969-78
1,225,000	Toronto Metropolitan Commission	5¼%	Mar. 2, 1979
200,000	Windsor	5½%	July 15, 1974-77

BRITISH COLUMBIA

\$ 50,000	Coquitlam (District)	4%	Mar. 15, 1970-76
100,000	Saanich (District)	5½%	June 1, 1973-81
50,000	Saanich (District)	5¾%	Nov. 15, 1968-77
190,000	Surrey (District)	5½%	Feb. 1, 1969-77
650,000	Vancouver	5¾%	Oct. 15, 1977

Total cost (amortized) \$13,217,088

Total market value \$13,021,484

*U.S. Pay.

**U.S.-Canada Pay.

NOTE: Not included above are municipals which have a full provincial guarantee — these bonds, which have an aggregate par value of \$405,000 are listed with the provincial issues.

THE CANADA COUNCIL

ENDOWMENT FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

Corporate Bonds and Debentures

Par Value

\$350,000	Abitibi Power & Paper	6 1/4%	Nov. 15, 1977
70,000	Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railroad	5 3/4%	Mar. 1, 1979
130,000	Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railroad	5 3/4%	Mar. 1, 1980
350,000	Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper	6 1/4%	Nov. 1, 1978
200,000	Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co.	6%	Feb. 1, 1983
500,000	B.C. Electric Co.	5 3/4%	Apr. 1, 1977
236,000	Canada Iron Foundries	6 1/4%	Oct. 15, 1977
200,000	Credit Foncier Canadian	5 1/2%	Dec. 1, 1974
100,000	Dominion Electrohome	6%	July 1, 1978
285,000	Great Lakes Power Corp. (ex warrants)	5 3/4%	May 15, 1977
200,000	Greater Winnipeg Gas	5 3/4%	Dec. 1, 1978
479,000	Home Oil	6 1/2%	Nov. 1, 1977
300,000	Industrial Acceptance	6%	Sept. 1, 1977
350,000	Industrial Acceptance	5 1/2%	Feb. 1, 1978
200,000	Inland Natural Gas	6%	June 1, 1982
100,000	Irving Refining Ltd.	5 3/4%	May 1, 1980
200,000	Loblaw Groceries (ex warrants)	6%	Sept. 1, 1977
100,000	MacMillan & Bloedel	5 3/8%	May 15, 1978
50,000	Mid Western Industrial Gas	5%	Apr. 1, 1970
100,000	Newfoundland Light & Power	5 1/2%	June 1, 1978
100,000	North Star Oil Co. (ex warrants)	5 3/4%	June 15, 1977
100,000	Northern Telephone	5 1/4%	May 1, 1978
200,000	Northern Ontario Natural Gas	5 3/4%	June 1, 1982
250,000	*Pacific Petroleum	5 1/2%	Apr. 1, 1973
150,000	*Pacific Petroleum "B"	5 1/4%	Mar. 1, 1967
50,000	Pacific Petroleum "A"	5 1/2%	Mar. 1, 1967
250,000	Pembina Pipe Line	6%	Dec. 1, 1974
225,000	Power Corporation of Canada	5 1/2%	Mar. 1, 1977
300,000	Producers Pipe Line	5 3/4%	July 2, 1973
800,000	Quebec Natural Gas (ex stock)	5 3/4%	Apr. 1, 1985
75,000	Quebec Telephone	5%	Oct. 1, 1976
300,000	Quebec Telephone (ex warrants)	6%	Nov. 1, 1977
200,000	Rangeland Pipeline Company	5 3/4%	Aug. 1, 1977
150,000	Steinberg Properties	6%	June 1, 1982
100,000	Traders Finance	5 3/4%	Apr. 1, 1979
150,000	Traders Finance	5 3/4%	Oct. 15, 1974
900,000	Trans Canada Pipelines (ex stock)	5.85%	Jan. 1, 1987
200,000	Westcoast Transmission "A"	5 1/2%	Apr. 1, 1988
500,000	Westcoast Transmission "B"	5 1/2%	Apr. 1, 1988
	Total cost (amortized)	<u>\$8,796,366</u>	
	Total market value	<u>\$9,255,845</u>	

*U.S. Pay.

NOTE: The following corporate convertible debentures are included in the following section:

\$ 35,000	Shawinigan	5 1/2%	1972
200,000	Canadian Utilities	5 3/4%	1977
179,000	Loblaw's	4 3/4%	1976

THE CANADA COUNCIL

ENDOWMENT FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

Common Stocks, Convertible Debentures and Warrants

(i) COMMON STOCKS

UTILITIES

7,836 shares	Bell Telephone
3,475 "	B.C. Power
3,525 "	Calgary Power
11,200 "	International Utilities
4,350 "	Shawinigan Water & Power — common
8,025 "	Shawinigan Water & Power — "A" common

OIL & GAS

1,100 "	Alberta Gas Trunk Line
8,800 "	B.A. Oil
7,000 "	Calgary & Edmonton
6,900 "	Hudson's Bay Company
9,700 "	Imperial Oil
3,700 "	Interprovincial Pipe Line
5,050 "	Texaco Canada

MINES & METALS

8,500 "	Aluminium Ltd.
10,100 "	Hollinger Consolidated
4,250 "	International Nickel

PAPER & LUMBER

4,525 "	Great Lakes Paper
3,316 "	International Paper
2,445 "	MacLaren Power & Paper
9,150 "	MacMillan & Bloedel "B"
4,650 "	Powell River
3,600 "	Price Bros.

IRON & STEEL

7,450 "	Algoma Steel
3,550 "	Canada Iron Foundries
4,000 "	Dominion Bridge
9,300 "	Dominion Foundries & Steel
7,200 "	Steel Company of Canada

MISCELLANEOUS

7,145 "	Canada Steamship Lines
2,800 "	Dominion Glass
4,025 "	Dominion Stores
10,000 "	Industrial Acceptance
5,595 "	Moore Corporation
5,063 "	Traders Finance "A"
2,922 "	Traders Finance "B"

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

Common Stocks, Convertible Debentures and Warrants (cont'd.)

(ii) CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES AND WARRANTS

\$200,000	Canadian Utilities	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Conv. Debs.	Dec. 1, 1977 ⁽¹⁾
179,000	Loblaws Groceries	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Conv. Debs.	Oct. 1, 1976 ⁽²⁾
35,000	Shawinigan Water & Power	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Conv. Debs.	Oct. 15, 1972 ⁽³⁾
2,000 warrants	Quebec Telephone — common ⁽⁴⁾			
5,000 warrants	Pacific Petroleum — common ⁽⁵⁾			
Total cost (amortized)		<u>\$ 8,195,391</u>		
Total market value		<u>\$10,027,471</u>		

NOTES: (1) Each \$1,000 debenture convertible into common at following rates:

on or before Dec. 1, 1961 — 44 shares (\$22.73 per share)
on or before Dec. 1, 1965 — 40 shares (\$25.00 per share)
on or before Dec. 1, 1967 — 36 shares (\$27.78 per share)

(2) Each \$1,000 debenture convertible into Class A shares at following rates:

on or before Oct. 1, 1960 — 45 shares (\$22.22 per share)
on or before Oct. 1, 1963 — 43 shares (\$23.26 per share)
on or before Oct. 1, 1966 — 40 shares (\$25.00 per share)

(3) Each \$1,000 debenture convertible into common at following rates:

on or before Oct. 15, 1959 — 37 shares (\$27.03 per share)
on or before Oct. 15, 1961 — 33 shares (\$30.30 per share)
on or before Oct. 15, 1964 — 30 shares (\$33.33 per share)

(4) Each warrant entitles holder to purchase up to November 1st, 1962 one common share at \$25.00.

(5) Each warrant entitles holder to purchase one common share at following prices:

on or before March 1, 1960 — \$30.00
on or before March 1, 1963 — \$34.00
on or before March 1, 1965 — \$38.00
on or before March 1, 1967 — \$42.00

MEMBERS

Chairman: Hon. Brooke Claxton

Vice-Chairman: Very Reverend Father Georges-Henri Lévesque

Mr. Jules Bazin	Dr. Frank MacKinnon
Dr. L. W. Brockington	Sir Ernest MacMillan
Mr. Samuel Bronfman	Dr. Eustace Morin
Mr. Frederick R. Emerson	Madame Alfred Paradis
Mr. Eric L. Harvie	Miss Vida Peene
Dr. J. F. Leddy	Mr. John A. Russell
Mrs. Angus L. Macdonald	Mr. E. P. Taylor
Dr. W. A. Mackintosh	Major General George P. Vanier
Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie	Mrs. Arthur Wait
Mr. David H. Walker	

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Graham Towers	Mr. James Muir	Mr. J. G. Hungerford
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OFFICERS

Director: A. W. Trueman

Associate Director: Eugène Bussière

Treasurer: Douglas Fullerton

Supervisor of Arts Programme: Peter M. Dwyer

Secretary: Lillian Breen

ADDRESS

THE CANADA COUNCIL
One Forty Wellington Street
Ottawa

Government
Publications

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Third Annual Report

To March 31, 1960



Government
Publications

The death of the Honourable Brooke Claxton, Chairman of The Canada Council, occurred on Monday, June 13, 1960. Although Mr. Claxton had been severely ill following a major operation performed last October, he continued to make himself available for consultation to the officers of the Council. The manuscript of this report passed through his hands and he revised it in careful detail. It therefore carries his judgment and much of his spirit.

His loss is deeply felt by both members and staff, who will remember him with admiration and affection. The imprint of his mind and personality will long be retained by the Council which he did so much to sustain and shape in the first three years of its life.

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Third Annual Report

TO MARCH 31, 1960

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HON. BROOKE CLAXTON

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Associate Director
E. BUSSIÈRE



One Forty Wellington Street
Ottawa

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Patron:

RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY, C.H.

June 30, 1960.

The Right Honourable
John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report of The Canada Council as required by section 23 of the Canada Council Act (5-6 Elizabeth II, 1957, Chap. 3) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

George-Henri Lévesque

Vice-Chairman.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The creation of The Canada Council by the government three years ago may be described as essentially an act of faith. No doubt many other pieces of forward-looking legislation may be described in the same terms, but there is a special propriety in the use of these words when applied to the Canada Council Act. The Council's terms of reference ensure that its activities will be concerned almost exclusively with that which cannot be weighed on the scales, measured by the foot-rule, or calculated with the assistance of the tables at the back of the book.

2. The truth of this observation provides the rationale of the Council's programme, shapes the policies which it develops, and sets the mood in which its members and officers must do their work, and in which the public must judge the results. On the very first day of its existence the Council was, of course, confronted with one cold hard fact indeed — its possession of two funds of \$50,000,000 each. On the other hand it was confronted with the responsibility for making cash payments from its revenues for the realization of the "values" represented in a civilized society by the arts, humanities and social sciences.

3. These values, difficult as they are to define with precision, are real. They are accepted on faith, as it were, by the government of this country and, judging by the response which the Council has received, by the Canadian public. It has not proved too difficult, then, to make and to secure the general acceptance of the decision that large sums of money may properly be allotted from public funds for the support, on a national scale, of the arts, humanities, and social sciences.

4. After three years of active existence the Council is encouraged to believe that its programme is of value to the Canadian people; furthermore, the relations which the Council has had with the public would appear to suggest that faith in the concept of the Council has been strengthened.

5. One difficulty will persist, however, in this — on the whole — happy state of affairs. This is the difficulty of measuring in any plain, concrete fashion the results of the Council's individual payments. It should be possible to show within a few years that the status of the arts, humanities and social sciences has been steadily improving since the advent of the Council, and it will then be a reasonable assumption that a direct relation of cause and effect has existed between the two phenomena. It will be much more difficult to show that a particular award given to a particular scholar, researcher, artist, actor or organization has been justified. And oddly enough it will be even more difficult to show that any such award has *not* been justified. Of course there will be instances in which brilliant achievement will follow closely on the heels of an award; in other instances half

a life-time may intervene; and in others nothing spectacular will ever be evident.

6. The Council will be increasingly able to provide statistics of its activities: so many degrees earned by its scholars, so many books and reports published with assistance from its funds, so many plays produced in theatres that have been given help, so many concerts given by artists to whom the Council has stretched out its hand, so much more attendance at performances of orchestras that have shared its purse. But the presentation of statistics like these, useful though they may be, will not tell the whole story, or prove that every one of the payments made has been the immediate prelude to the creation of "values" concerning which one hears so much. The advance will have to be made along a wide front, and in fact seems to be taking place; but no doubt many local skirmishes will be lost. The essential is that in the end the battle should be won.

PART ONE: ORGANIZATION

Meetings

7. Between April 1, 1959 and March 31, 1960, the period covered by this report, the Council met five times, on the following dates: April 2 and 3, 1959; May 19 and 20, 1959; August 17, 18 and 19, 1959; November 5, 6 and 7, 1959; February 22 and 23, 1960. The attendance at meetings continues to be high, averaging 16.8 out of twenty-one for all meetings.

8. During the year the period of office expired for six members: Mrs. Arthur Wait (formerly Mrs. R. R. Arkell), Vancouver; Mr. Jules Bazin, Montreal; Dr. L. W. Brockington, Toronto; Mr. Samuel Bronfman, Montreal; Mr. Fred Emerson, St. John's; Mr. Eric Harvie, Calgary. Dr. Brockington and Mr. Bronfman were re-appointed for a three-year period.

9. The appointment of Major-General George P. Vanier, Montreal, as the Governor General occasioned his resignation from the Council and from the Investment Committee of which he had been one of five members.

10. The services of all these members, during the formative period of the Council, were of great value. Much is owed to them for the excellent judgment which they brought to bear on the problems which confronted the Council.

11. Mr. James Muir, who had been a member of the Council's investment committee since April, 1957, died shortly after the close of the year under review. The Council and the investment committee are grateful for the valuable assistance he gave in the Council's financial dealings.

12. In addition to the re-appointment of Dr. Brockington and Mr. Bronfman, the following new members were appointed to the Council for three-year terms: Mr. Marcel Faribault, Montreal (replacing General Vanier); Mrs. Margaret Harvey, Victoria; Mr. Frank Lynch-Staunton, Lundbreck, Alberta; Mr. Emile Tellier, Three Rivers; Mr. Gerald Winter, St. John's.

13. Although it had been the intention of the Council to hold only one meeting a year away from Ottawa, circumstances made it advisable this year to hold the August meeting at Halifax, Nova Scotia and the November meeting at Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Halifax meeting was busy and profitable. Sessions were held for a day and a half, and many opportunities were given by hospitable Haligonians to meet persons with whom the members and officers wished to discuss matters of interest. On the third day Council members flew to Prince Edward Island where a business session was held in the Confederation Chamber at Charlottetown, and interviews were had with various persons interested in the work of the Council.

14. The scheduled time of the November meeting coincided with the formal opening of the University of Manitoba's new building for the School of Architecture. Since the Council had contributed \$500,000 towards the cost of this building, the University expressed the wish that the Council meet in Winnipeg at that time, and that Council members attend the ceremonies. The matter was arranged, and the Council had a very full schedule of meetings. During the session members had the opportunity to see several Winnipeg institutions which had received grants from the Council. The Chairman of the Council, the Honourable Brooke Claxton, was given the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, at the autumn convocation of the University of Manitoba.

Publications

15. The Council continued to give wide distribution to its publications, all in French and English: a booklet containing an account of the opening proceedings of the Council with the speeches given on that occasion, a copy of The Canada Council Act and of P.C. 1957-61 appointing the Council; the first and second annual reports; a general statement about the scholarship and fellowship programme revised annually to give detailed descriptions of its various categories; a sheet containing information about the scholarships and fellowships to be posted on university notice boards and elsewhere; the first five issues of a quarterly bulletin which contains information about the Council's policies, lists of grants made during the quarter, tables showing disposition of income, news items, a time-table of engagements for public appearances by organizations which have received Council grants, and a brief Unesco section. During the past year the bulletins have concentrated on specific topics: Council support for the humanities and social sciences, Youth and the Arts, The Canadian Composer. At the request of The Canada Council the Humanities Research Council and the Social Science Research Council supervised the preparation of a booklet containing detailed information about facilities for graduate study in the arts, humanities and social sciences in Canada. Distribution of this booklet was begun two years ago and was continued extensively in 1959-1960 because of widespread interest and requests from all parts of the world. The booklet was made available to foreign universities and scholars through the agency of the Canadian diplomatic missions abroad. Also at the request of The Canada Council, The Canada Foundation prepared a booklet on "Facilities for Study in the Fine Arts in Canada". This is the first time that this information has been made readily available. It is intended to revise both these documents and incorporate them in one publication for the use of persons applying for Canada Council grants.

16. The publications of the Canadian National Commission for Unesco, which is an agency of the Council, are listed in Part Four.

The Staff

17. On March 31, 1960, the staff numbered twenty-nine. The staff has grown slowly, as the work of the Council has developed.

18. Mr. Paul Toupin, Montreal, well known Canadian writer, became the Supervisor of the Scholarships and Fellowships programme on October 1, 1959. Further information about the work of this important section of the Council's programme is given in Part Three where the activities of the Endowment Fund are described.

19. The work of the information division has developed, as was anticipated. Mr. Neil Carson came on staff September 23, 1959, to give immediate supervision to this work. Increased requests for information from other organizations and persons, the increasing need of specialized information on the part of the senior officers, the consequent need to add to the small library and to the filing system, the development of the Council's press release service, and the preparation of the quarterly bulletin, have filled the time of the three members of this division.

20. In August Mr. J. E. Whitely of the treasurer's office resigned to re-enter the investment business. He was replaced by Mr. Ralph Jones.

Co-operating Agencies

21. The arrangements made with the Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Social Science Research Council of Canada and The Canada Foundation have been continued. Under these arrangements the Council may send applications to the three agencies named, both from individuals and organizations, after the Council officers have given them a preliminary screening and put them in order. The agencies, in turn, arrange to have all such applications reviewed for the Council by committees of experts.

22. It is appropriate at this point to acknowledge the work which has been done by scholars and artists from every part of the Dominion in helping with the Council's work, especially in examining applications. The Council is indeed aware of the extent of the task which they have been asked to perform. Very often inclusion on a review committee has involved the individual scholar or artist in many hours of exacting work. In some categories applications numbering as high as 200 may be placed before each member of a committee. To read these carefully, to assess them, select fifty or sixty for recommendation, and then take the time to come to Ottawa for consultation may well demand work that is more properly measured in days than in hours. The Council wishes to express its profound gratitude

and thanks to the hundreds of men and women who for the past three years have given so much time and energy to this part of the Council's programme. It is to be hoped that they find a sufficient reward in the reflection that the scholarship and fellowship scheme is of great importance to Canada, and that their efforts have had much to do with its success; they receive no financial reward for their work. In addition, thanks are proffered to the scholars, poets and critics who have unhesitatingly agreed to serve on the Council's juries that consider applicants for aid to publication.

23. It is an added pleasure to acknowledge the unfailing co-operation and assistance of Dr. John Robbins, Secretary-Treasurer of the Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Social Science Research Council of Canada, and of Mr. Walter Herbert, Director of The Canada Foundation. The Council gladly continues the arrangement by which these three organizations are given financial compensation for the expenditures that they make on the Council's behalf.

24. It is also a pleasure for the Council to acknowledge the continued interest and support of the national press, radio and television. The wide and spreading knowledge of the Council's activities is due in large part to the conscientious manner in which its actions have been reported and its policies appraised in the journals and newspapers of the country.

PART TWO: UNIVERSITY CAPITAL GRANTS FUND

Eligibility

25. Section 9 of the Canada Council Act provides that

"The Council may, in furtherance of its objects, make grants to universities and similar institutions of higher learning by way of capital assistance in respect of building construction projects."

Section 17 reads as follows:

"(1) The Council shall establish a fund to be called the University Capital Grants Fund, to which shall be credited the sum of fifty million dollars, which shall be paid to the Council by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

"(2) Grants made by the Council under section 9 may be paid out of the University Capital Grants Fund, but shall not exceed

(a) in the case of any particular project one-half of the total expenditures made in respect of the project; and

(b) in any province, an amount that is in the same proportion to the aggregate of the amounts credited to the University Capital Grants Fund as the population of the province, according to the latest census, is to the aggregate population, according to such census, of those provinces in which there is a university or other similar institution of higher learning.

"(3) Investments out of money standing to the credit of the University Capital Grants Fund may be made only in bonds or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada."

26. During its third year the Council has continued to make grants from the University Capital Grants Fund in accordance with the principles and regulations already established. Further consultations with the universities have been held through the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges and the Canadian Universities Foundation. Shortly after representatives of the Council appeared before the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, House of Commons, June 3, 1959, the Director met with the CUF to ask if the universities still held the view that for educational reasons it is a proper use of the fund to give assistance in the construction of halls of residence, and if the need for such construction still exists. The answer to both questions was unanimously "Yes", and the Council was asked to continue its programme without modification, which it has done.

Grants Made

27.

University of Alberta at Calgary, Alberta	\$ 500,000
Assumption University, Windsor, Ontario	200,000
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	778,460
Collège de St-Boniface, St-Boniface, Manitoba	53,478
Collège Marie de France, Montreal, Que.	44,600
Collège Sainte-Anne, Church Point, N.S.	43,045
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	83,970
Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology, Port Arthur, Ontario	4,100
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario	858,600
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba	350,000
Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld.	1,293,000
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	298,000
Notre Dame College, Nelson, B.C.	32,700
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	106,531
Université du Sacré Coeur, Bathurst, N.B.	60,500
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.	18,800
St. Francis Xavier University at Sydney, N.S.	100,000
Université Saint-Louis, Edmundston, N.B.	23,900
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	904,100
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario	2,569,000
Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario	249,050
University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario	813,675

28. The percentage given for halls of residence during the year was 7.43% of the total amount of the grants authorized from the Fund.

PART THREE: ENDOWMENT FUND

Objects and Powers

29. Section 8 of the Act states that

“(1) The objects of the Council are to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences, and, in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing the Council may, in furtherance of its objects,

- (a) assist, co-operate with and enlist the aid of organizations, the objects of which are similar to any of the objects of the Council;
- (b) provide, through appropriate organizations or otherwise, for grants, scholarships or loans to persons in Canada for study or research in the arts, humanities or social sciences in Canada or elsewhere or to persons in other countries for study or research in such fields in Canada;
- (c) make awards to persons in Canada for outstanding accomplishment in the arts, humanities or social sciences;
- (d) arrange for and sponsor exhibitions, performances and publications of works in the arts, humanities or social sciences;
- (e) exchange with other countries or organizations or persons therein knowledge and information respecting the arts, humanities and social sciences; and
- (f) arrange for representation and interpretation of Canadian arts, humanities and social sciences in other countries.

“(2) The Governor in Council may assign to the Council such functions and duties in relation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as he considers desirable.”

30. These terms of reference are broad. The arts, humanities and social sciences include a very wide range of human thought and activity. Applications for assistance far exceed the sums available. For its own guidance the Council has worked out policies. But the Council has taken the view that it learns from its own experience and from the experience of others, and that it is therefore prepared to modify or abandon a policy when a change is desirable.

31. Among the major policies and practices which prevail at the present time, the following may well be of interest to the public:

(1) Grants for purposes of building construction are not made from the income of the Endowment Fund. The Council is, of course, aware of the need in Canada of properly planned municipal theatres, concert halls, art galleries, museums, and libraries. A schedule of support, however, for a building programme of such importance and magnitude would require a large capital sum comparable to the University Capital Grants Fund of \$50,000,000. It would be folly to embark on it when the only source of funds is the *annual income* from such a sum, and when that income must carry as well a large scholarship and fellowship scheme, financial support for

organizations representing the arts, the provision of information at home and abroad, the support of the National Commission for Unesco, and administrative costs of all the Council's operations. Under the circumstances the Council must limit its grants for building purposes to the programme of the University Capital Grants Fund.

(2) The income available to the Council cannot be stretched to give help to the almost countless local organizations which serve the arts, humanities and social sciences in the ten provinces of Canada. That the work of such organizations is valuable, no one will deny; but the plain arithmetic of the situation makes it impossible to give Council support to groups that maintain programmes naturally restricted in range and interest. The entire income of the Council could be swallowed up in hundreds of small grants that would not improve or extend these programmes in any significant way. Such activities must and should be supported by local funds. If they do not have the necessary interest and support of persons "on the spot" there is little life in them.

32. At the same time, the Council must do everything in its power to give encouragement, and to raise the standards of understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the arts over the length and breadth of Canada. To that end the Council has adopted the policy of giving the maximum support allowed by the size of its funds to the dissemination of the arts. Travel grants are given to individual performers, to orchestras, theatres, ballet and opera to cover as much of the Dominion as possible. (See chart following page 20.)

33. The Council must be free to help maintain and improve at least some of the organizations whose standards and excellent achievements may serve as example and inspiration to all the country, provide a goal toward which not only local groups but individuals may be encouraged to press, and make increasingly available opportunities for careers which members of Canada's growing corps of trained and gifted individuals wish to follow.

(3) Variations in the amounts granted to one organization or individual and another may often be explained by variations (a) in the amounts asked for, (b) in the nature of the project or other activity proposed by the applicant, and (c) in the length of time for which support is asked. The Council also takes into consideration the amount of support which an organization can raise from other sources, it being the Council's intention not to furnish by its own grants support which has hitherto been given by others, or which manifestly ought to be given by others.

(4) The Council has not made it a practice to give block grants to other organizations. It has preferred to receive applications for specific projects in need of support, rather than applications for total support of a general programme. With all possible good will to various important organizations representing the arts, humanities and social sciences, the Council nevertheless feels that its ultimate responsibility for the management of its funds is not consistent with giving lump sums to others and leaving to them the actual choice of the objects for which such money will eventually be spent. Any modification of this policy would have to depend on very special circumstances among which would be the possibility of close liaison between the Council itself and the officers of any organization in receipt of such a grant.

(5) The academic part of the Council's Scholarship and Fellowship programme has had to be restricted to post-graduate students. The Council believes that it can do the most good in this way. A high proportion of those taking higher degrees go on to teaching or other academic work. At the present time there are about 100,000 full-time undergraduates in the universities and colleges of Canada. More assistance is needed for them as well.

(6) The Canada Council does not make loans to individuals and organizations. A loan made from public money must be recovered. The Council does not believe that it should ever put itself in a position that might make it necessary to take legal action for recovery.

(7) In its relations with the organizations it helps, the Council makes no attempt to influence their appointments or their internal policy.

(8) The Council does not necessarily agree with or support opinions appearing in publications which have received Council assistance.

34. Grants to organizations are listed in Annex G, and can be summarized as follows:

ARTS

Music

Symphony Orchestras	\$206,500
Commissioning Orchestral Works	7,400
Travelling Groups	40,200
Choirs	9,032
Other organizations	55,204

\$318,336

<i>Festivals</i>	162,500
<i>Canada Council Train</i>	40,000

Theatre, Ballet, Opera

Permanent Theatre Companies . . . \$	85,000
Touring Theatre Companies . . .	36,000
Amateur Theatre (D.D.F.) . . .	10,500
Ballet	145,000
Opera	72,000
Other organizations	3,345
	<hr/>
	351,845

<i>Student-Theatre Project</i>	12,000
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Visual Arts

Galleries	\$ 60,000
Purchase awards for paintings (to date)	5,800
Societies and Associations . . .	22,850
Commissioning sculpture . . .	14,000
Architecture	8,750
Other organizations	31,500
	<hr/>
	142,900

Aid to Publication

Arts Journals	\$ 24,500
Novels, Poetry, Essays, Criticism . .	19,200
	<hr/>
	43,700

\$1,071,281

HUMANITIES

<i>Visiting Lecturers</i>	\$ 8,920
<i>Aid to Publication</i>	34,489

Projects

Assistance to Libraries	\$ 42,800
Conferences	10,000
Other	28,800
	<hr/>
	81,600

\$125,009

SOCIAL SCIENCES

<i>Visiting Lecturers</i>	\$ 20,505
<i>Aid to Publication</i>	34,700
<i>Projects</i>	
Studies and Research	\$ 5,000
Conferences	23,000
Other	15,000
	<hr/>
	43,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 98,205

The Scholarship and Fellowship Programme

35. The need for scholarships and fellowships continues to grow. In the year 1958-59 there were, in round figures, 94,400 students in our Canadian universities and colleges. It is predicted that in 1970-71 there will be 229,000. In 1958-59 there were approximately 6,600 full time teachers in the universities and colleges, the ratio of students to teachers being 14.3 to 1. The predicted registration for 1970-71 will require, at the same ratio, 16,000 full-time teachers. In view of this heavy demand, increasing steadily, the Council allots the major part of its funds for this programme—approximately 75%—to academic awards in the humanities and social sciences. (See Annex A for further comments by the Director.)

36. Some changes have been made in the Scholarship and Fellowship brochure which the Council issues annually. (See Annex B for the programme, however, as it applied to applications made for 1960-61.) Attention is drawn to the following points which will be incorporated in the new brochure: the average value of the award in Category 1 (Pre Master's) has been raised from \$1,200 to \$1,500; Category 3(b) has now become Category 4(a), and a new category, 3(b), called Post-doctoral Fellowships has been established in order that the younger candidates in the post-doctoral group need not be in direct competition with more senior and more firmly established scholars; winners of Category 1 awards in architecture, art and archaeology, and music, may hold their scholarship either in Canada or abroad; approximate number of awards available in each category; the statement of the Council's programme for the exchange of lecturers; a change in the prescription for Category 8(a) arising from the establishment of the lecturer exchange programme.

37. The approximate number of applications received and awards made in the year ended March 31, 1960, and the estimated cost of each category are as follows:

<i>Categories</i>	<i>No. Applicants</i>	<i>Awards</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
1	183	68	\$ 100,000
2	448	120	185,000
3(a)	68	24	90,000
3(b)	117	26	100,000
4	340	50	75,000
5	87	31	40,000
6	9	1	13,000
7	226	138	90,000
8(a)	8	—	30,000
8(b)	261	85	170,000
9	53	9	20,000
10	56	26	25,000
Special Senior Awards		5	32,000
Totals	<u>1,856</u>	<u>583</u>	<u>970,000</u>
Plus Travel Grants			150,000
Estimated Grand Total			<u>\$1,120,000</u>

38. Of this total, approximately 37.5% is for Scholarships and Fellowships in the Humanities, 38.5% in the Social Sciences, and 24% in the Arts. For list of persons receiving awards to be used in 1960-61, see Annex H.

39. So that the picture may be complete a statement follows of all the awards for the three years of the Council's scheme:

	<i>Arts</i>	<i>Humanities</i>	<i>Social Sciences</i>	<i>Total</i>
1957-58	109	211	124	444
1958-59	111	236	224	571
1959-60	140	219	224	583
Total	<u>360</u>	<u>666</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>(1,598)</u>

40. From now on Senior fellows under Category 8(a) will apply directly to the Council. This category is reserved for a small group of distinguished scholars and artists from abroad who may wish to come to Canada for purposes of their own, such as advanced study, research, or work in one or other of the art forms. In 1959-60 awards were given in 8(b)—to be held during the academic year 1960-61—to 85 scholars, 29 of whom will hold scholarships renewed from the previous academic year.

41. The Council has continued its policy of spreading as widely as possible the limited funds it has for this purpose. In the current year 53 countries are represented by the successful candidates in Category 8(b), as follows:

Argentina	Iceland	Poland
Australia	India	Portugal
Austria	Iran	Singapore
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Brazil	Israel	Sweden
Ceylon	Italy	Switzerland
China	Japan	Thailand
Colombia	Jordan	Turkey
Cuba	Kenya	United Arab Republic
Ethiopia	Korea	United Kingdom
Finland	Lebanon	United States
France	Malaya	Uruguay
Germany	Mexico	U.S.S.R.
Ghana	New Zealand	Venezuela
Greece	Norway	West Indies
Haiti	Pakistan	Yugoslavia
Holland	Peru	
Hong Kong	Philippines	

42. The Council wishes to acknowledge with thanks the co-operation and assistance of the Department of External Affairs, which has continued to arrange, through Canadian diplomatic missions abroad, for the initial screening of the applicants in Category 8(b). The special committee which meets in Ottawa to review the applications and recommend candidates to the Council selected 85 out of a total list of 260.

Special Senior Awards

43. Special Senior Awards, application for which is made only on the invitation of the Council, were made to nine persons during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60:

PROFESSOR MARIE-LOUIS BEAULIEU, Faculty of Law, Laval University, to visit various law faculties in Europe with a view to establishing at Laval University a centre for research and higher studies in Law; to pursue research in Europe with a view to publishing a book on "Les Conflits de Droit dans les rapports collectifs de Travail"; to pursue research on jurisprudence with a view to publishing by the end of 1961 a treatise on "Le bornage et l'Action en bornage";

PROFESSOR J. A. CORRY, Vice-Principal of Queen's University, for special study of the development of individualism in the Western world and the type of character and mentality generated by large-scale organizations and institutions;

DR. ROY DANIELLS, Department of English, University of British Columbia, for travel and study in England and on the Continent with special attention to Baroque architecture and 17th century literature;

KJELD DEICHMANN, ceramist, of Sussex, N.B., for study in Europe of early earth-glazes of Greece and Italy and to investigate European ceramic workshops;

ALAIN GRANDBOIS, poet, Montreal, for travel and study in Europe, and writing;

PROFESSOR A. R. M. LOWER, Department of History, Queen's University, for travel and study, in Commonwealth countries, of the questions of nationalism and of bicultural societies;

PROFESSOR FRANK SCOTT, Faculty of Law, McGill University, for continuation of studies in Constitutional Law with particular reference to Comparative Constitutional Law and the protection of human rights;

PROFESSOR MABEL TIMLIN, Department of Economics, University of Saskatchewan, for study of the factors behind Canada's immigration policies with special reference to the influences of political and sociological factors on the economic factors;

PROFESSOR A. S. P. WOODHOUSE, Department of English, University College, Toronto, for research and editorial work in connection with the Columbia University Press Variorum Commentary on the Poetry of Milton, and the Yale University edition of Milton's prose.

44. The average value of the Special Senior Award is \$8,000 plus travel costs for the fellow and two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife. These awards are not prizes but grants, the purpose of which is to assist scholars and artists of great distinction to carry out a planned piece of work during a year of leave from their regular occupations.

45. In addition to the scholarship and fellowship programme, the Council made a number of grants for special projects and grants in aid to individuals. A list of these is given in Annex F. These include grants of about \$42,800 given to individuals for special research projects (including travel) and publication. As was pointed out in the Council's report for 1958-59, "Special travel grants are useful to scholars who in the prosecution of research find it necessary to travel in Canada and abroad. When a project has been completed assistance is often needed for publication, in order that the results of study and research may become available. One of the main objects of a scholar, and his greatest source of recognition, is that his work get into the stream of recorded knowledge. In order to help creative thinkers and workers, the Council gives fellowships and other grants, and also, chiefly through the Humanities Research Council and the Social Science Research

Council, aid to publication. In addition to grants made through these two organizations, the Council is making a trial of giving some limited direct assistance for the publication of books."

Aid to Publication

46. Assistance to the humanities and social sciences also takes the form of grants to organizations and to individuals for special projects. To stimulate the publication of scholarly works and articles, and to help the circulation of the results of research, the Council gives support on a limited scale to certain periodicals and other works.

47. To qualify for such aid, periodicals must be non-profit journals published by associations of scholars in which membership is either national or widely representative of one or other of the two major languages of the country. University quarterlies, journals published by a faculty or department of one university, bulletins or "house organs" of societies, journals of opinion, and magazines of specialists are not helped. The Council also makes provision for aid to certain literary periodicals of high quality and permanent interest which provide a valuable outlet for Canadian writers and for a small number of journals dealing with the arts. Assistance to such periodicals may take the form of grants to cover general costs of publication, to permit the printing of extra copies or special editions, or to purchase a number of copies for distribution abroad. In order to be eligible for assistance a journal must have existed long enough to demonstrate that there is a demand for it and that it is a viable project. During the past year more than \$40,000 was granted in such aid to periodicals.

48. Assistance for the publishing of scholarly books is made largely through the Social Science Research Council and the Humanities Research Council. Accountable grants of \$15,000 were made to each organization to enable them to assist works of scholarship considered significant. During the past year the two organizations assisted in the publication of 19 manuscripts on subjects including literature, music, science, anthropology, history, economics, and political science.

Visiting Lecturers (See paragraph 136)

Travel Grants to Attend International Conferences, Festivals and Competitions (See paragraph 135)

Libraries

49. Although the Council recognizes the great needs of Canadian libraries, both university and public, it has so far felt that the funds available are not sufficient to enable it to be of general assistance. Nevertheless the Council has made occasional grants to assist library work in special projects which

were considered of importance and which could not be supported from local funds alone. One such grant was made to help establish library services in the Yukon Territories. Another went to the Canadian Library Association to enable them to microfilm the 19th century Maritime Province newspapers in the collection of the University of New Brunswick.

The Governor General's Awards

50. During the year under review the Council was asked by the Governor General's Awards Board to provide substantial cash prizes to accompany each award, to pay certain administrative expenses, and to provide an occasion, probably a dinner, on which the winners could be honoured. The Council was glad to accede to this request and thus to carry on the work which had been so faithfully supported for many years by the Canadian Authors' Association. By agreement with the Board, the five categories of awards, poetry, fiction, creative non-fiction, academic non-fiction, and juveniles, were reduced to three: poetry and drama, fiction and drama, and non-fiction. The awards were extended to include works in the French language. The Canada Council now meets the costs of the medals — six, when awards in all categories are given in both English and French — provides a thousand dollar prize to accompany each medal, acts as host at a dinner for the award winners, and meets sundry administrative expenses. The inauguration of the new arrangement was given special significance by the reception graciously given by His Excellency The Governor General at Government House immediately preceding the Council dinner on March 28. His Excellency presented the medals to the winners for the year 1959: Mr. Hugh MacLennan, Mr. Irving Layton, Msgr. Félix-Antoine Savard, and M. André Giroux. The committee for the Governor General's awards acts quite independently of The Canada Council in its selection of the award winners. The Committee for the year 1959-60 was as follows: Douglas Grant (Chairman), Northrop Frye (Chairman of English sub-committee), Douglas LePan, Robertson Davies, Guy Sylvestre (Chairman of French sub-committee), Roger Duhamel, Jean-Charles Bonenfant.

Contributions

51. It is hoped that individuals and corporations will take advantage of the provisions of the Act enabling the Council to receive and administer additional sums. Section 20 reads:

"The Council may acquire money, securities or other property by gift, bequest or otherwise and may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, expend, administer or dispose of any such money, securities or other property not forming part of the Endowment Fund or the University Capital Grants Fund, subject to the terms, if any, upon which such money, securities or other property was given, bequeathed or otherwise made available to the Council."

52. Under this provision the Council may receive donations or bequests for the same objects as the Council's or for different objects as specified in the deed of gift or will. People may have in mind special terms regarding

- (a) investment of capital;
- (b) expenditure of capital or interest;
- (c) appointment of trustees to carry out provisions for allocation of grants or investment of funds; and
- (d) objects for which donations are to be used.

53. They may also wish to have the fund named as a memorial to some relative or friend. The officers of the Council will be glad to give every possible service to see how the wishes of the donor can best be carried out, having in mind always the intention of Parliament and the interest of the Canadian people. All donations will be kept in separate accounts.

54. Three such donations were received by the Council in the fiscal year under review:

MADAME GERTRUDE W. RAYMOND, Montreal, Que.

For assistance to the Maison des Etudiants Canadiens in Paris.

TIME INTERNATIONAL OF CANADA LTD., Toronto, Ont.

To permit expansion of the Council's 1959 programme of grants in the field of publications.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

For the establishment of a fellowship to honour the visit of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Philip to the nickel mines in the Sudbury area in July 1959.

The Council expresses its thanks to these donors.

THE ARTS — INTRODUCTION

55. From its very beginning the Council has been conscious of the problem that faces all foundations — the need to strike a balance between support for the best and a spreading out to reach more people. Sir Kenneth Clark, Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain, referred to this problem in his Canada Council lectures in October 1958. Confirming that his own Council faced the same difficulty in the United Kingdom, he called it succinctly: *Raise or Spread*. Should money be used essentially to raise the standards of the arts, or should it be devoted to spreading whatever arts there may be as widely as possible among the people?

56. Since both these courses of action are entirely desirable in themselves, the problem is posed only when there are insufficient funds to do both properly. In October 1958 we were already seized with this difficulty,

but in the subsequent eighteen months it has become more acute. The performing arts in particular continue to grow and to develop; costs rise, but the Council's budget remains roughly the same.

57. Because we believe that it is of paramount importance that our artists, and those concerned with the arts in Canada, understand this problem fully, we wish to refer to a detailed examination of it made by the Supervisor of the Arts Programme. In a lecture given at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto on February 4 of this year, Mr. Peter Dwyer considered the raise or spread problem in a Canadian context. A pertinent extract from this speech is printed in Annex C.

58. The Council must recognize those organizations which have achieved a standard of excellence by making them grants to assist in maintaining or increasing that excellence. At the same time it attempts to take what is good among our performing organizations and help them travel across the country to as many people as possible and as far as funds will permit. The map opposite shows those cities and centres in Canada which in some way, however limited, have been visited by an artist or artists working for an organization which has been assisted by the Canada Council.

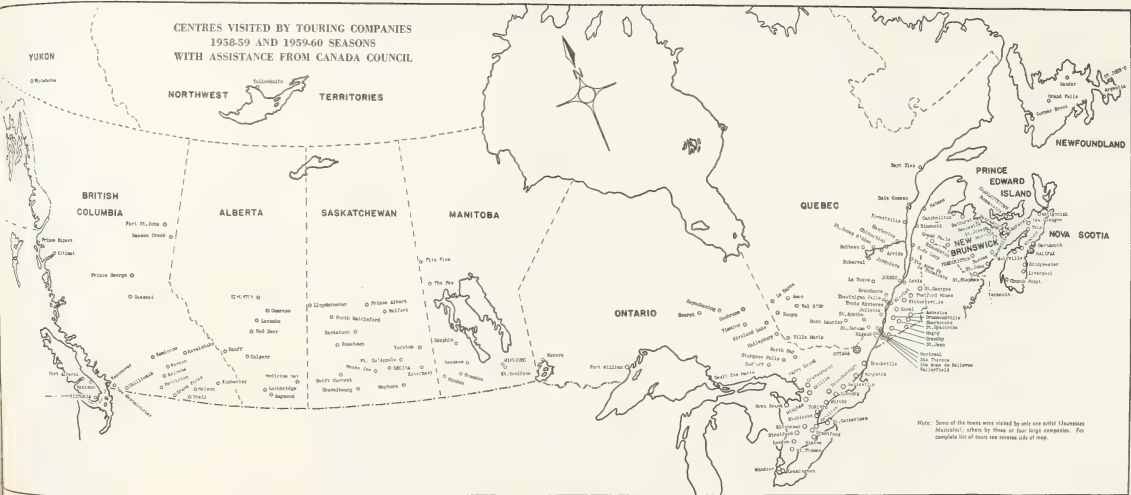
59. We recognize, however, that the performing arts brought into a region from outside do not meet the need for a local development within that region. But there is a limit to what the Council can do, and in many cases the less populous areas will have to rely on local resources. Wherever possible the Council has tried to meet this requirement by giving assistance to national organizations whose work reaches into the smaller centres. Thus grants have been given, for example, to the Dominion Drama Festival and to the Federation of Canadian Music Festivals to enable them to provide some measure of service to the little theatre movement generally and to regional festivals. The Council has also found it possible to help where an identity of interest brings some smaller groups in a sizeable region into a joint undertaking. The grants made to a number of art circuits distributing exhibitions provide the best example.

Ballet

60. Ballet is one of the most expensive of all the performing arts, and consequently difficulties which may sooner or later be encountered with other organizations first make their appearance in the operations of our ballet companies. They are simply stated: they result from the increasing costs of performance and development set against the limitations of the interest on the Council's Endowment Fund.

61. A ballet company cannot be put together for a limited season and be disbanded when the season is over. It is not only a group of artists per-

CENTRES VISITED BY TOURING COMPANIES
1958-59 AND 1959-60 SEASONS
WITH ASSISTANCE FROM CANADA COUNCIL



CENTRES VISITED BY TOURING COMPANIES 1958-59 and 1959-60 SEASONS — With assistance from The Canada Council

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	2846-47	2847-48	2848-49	2849-50	2850-51	2851-52	2852-53	2853-54	2854-55	2855-56	2856-57	2857-58	2858-59	2859-60	2860-61	2861-62	2862-63	2863-64	2864-65	2865-66	2866-67	2867-68	2868-69	2869-70	2870-71	2871-72	2872-73	2873-74	2874-75	2875-76	2876-77	2877-78	2878-79	2879-80	2880-81	2881-82	2882-83	2883-84	2884-85	2885-86	2886-87	2887-88	2888-89	2889-90	2890-91	2891-92	2892-93	2893-94	2894-95	2895-96	2896-97	2897-98	2898-99	2899-00	2900-01	2901-02	2902-03	2903-04	2904-05	2905-06	2906-07	2907-08	2908-09	2909-10	2910-11	2911-12	2912-13	2913-14	2914-15	2915-16	2916-17	2917-18	2918-19	2919-20	2920-21	2921-22	2922-23	2923-24	2924-25	2925-26	2926-27	2927-28	2928-29	2929-30	2930-31	2931-32	2932-33	2933-34	2934-35	2935-36	2936-37	2937-38	2938-39	2939-40	2940-41	2941-42	2942-43	2943-44	2944-45	2945-46	2946-47	2947-48	2948-49	2949-50	2950-51	2951-52	2952-53	2953-54	2954-55	2955-56	2956-57	2957-58	2958-59	2959-60	2960-61	2961-62	2962-63	2963-64	2964-65	2965-66	2966-67	2967-68	2968-69	2969-70	2970-71	2971-72	2972-73	2973-74	2974-75	2975-76	2976-77	2977-78	2978-79	2979-80	2980-81	2981-82	2982-83	2
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forming together, it is a team of athletes which must practise and work together for the greater part of the year. Thus even when it is not performing its costs remain comparatively high. But the population of even our major metropolitan centres is not sufficient to support a fairly long season of the kind possible in London and New York. Therefore our ballet companies like some other performing groups must take to the road. They must not only continue to raise their standards of performance, but they must also spread their art across the country to reach their potential audience. To the costs of maintaining the company must be added the costs of travelling.

62. It might be argued that a country such as ours with a population of 18 million dispersed over an enormous area would be lucky to have and support one ballet company adequately. But in Canada we have three companies, The National Ballet, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, each with qualities of its own which **cannot** be ignored.

63. The loss of any of these three companies would be a loss to the arts in Canada. But this *embarras de richesses* presents the following financial situation which faced the companies and the Council when they last reported their financial position in detail. The total expenditures of the companies in one year (1958-59) amounted to about \$757,000. The revenue from the box office to meet these expenditures was \$447,000. Donations raised by the companies were \$173,000. To help meet the gaping operational deficit the Canada Council provided \$125,000, or about one-eighth of its total funds available for all the arts in Canada.

64. The following table provides a break-down of the total given above for 1958-59:

	Expendi- ture	Revenue	Operating Deficit	Dona- tions	City Grants	Provincial Grants	Canada Council Grants
National Ballet	\$608,090	344,312	213,778	111,577	18,000	—	85,000
Royal Winnipeg Ballet	115,215	47,711	67,504	33,484	—	—	32,600
Grands Ballets Canadiens	34,021	5,675	28,346	2,135	3,000	5,000	8,000
	<hr/> \$757,326	<hr/> 447,698	<hr/> 309,628	<hr/> 147,196	<hr/> 21,000	<hr/> 5,000	<hr/> 125,000

65. We have tabulated these figures about the ballet in detail not because the Council gives it precedence over the other arts, but because this art shows clearly and in an acute form the financial problems which result as the standards of an art are raised and as it is spread across the country

to as many people as possible. The same problem exists for many of the other arts, but in reporting on them we do not think we need labour this point any further.

Opera

66. In the introduction to last year's report we drew attention to how well the Opera Festival Association of Toronto had been received on its first tour to the Atlantic Provinces with performances of Rossini's *The Barber of Seville*. We mentioned that the opera was not only an artistic but also a popular success. Encouraged by these results the organization this year launched two companies on tour: *The Barber of Seville* was sent west as far as British Columbia and gave 22 performances, and a new production of Nicolai's *The Merry Wives of Windsor* was sent east for a similar number of performances in Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces.

67. In addition to these tours the Company gave a two weeks' season in Toronto presenting Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*, Prokovieff's *The Love for Three Oranges* and again *The Barber of Seville*, under the general direction of Mr. Herman Geiger-Torel. In all it reached audiences estimated at about 65,000. As a result of its extended work the organization has changed its name to the Canadian Opera Company.

68. We should not, however, wish it to be thought that the sizeable and appreciative audiences were able to meet the costs of the productions. These could only be met by donations above ticket revenues amounting to about \$77,000, with a grant from the Canada Council of a further \$60,000 — perhaps the most modest subsidy for opera in any country.

69. We think we should report on the methods by which the company manages to hold down its expenses on tour to a reasonable level. First, it has chosen operas in which the chorus does not play a vital part and can therefore by reluctant but judicious musical surgery be removed. In addition the company takes the production which travelled to the east in one year and sends it out west in the following year, introducing a new production in the eastern circuit. This helps to reduce some production expenses for settings, costumes, and rehearsals. But its greatest sacrifice is that it travels on tour without an orchestra, making use only of a single piano and thus limiting its possible repertoire. In one or two centres by pre-arrangement with the local orchestra a full performance can be given — as of course it is in Toronto during the season.

70. We look forward to the time when it may be possible for the Canadian Opera Company to go out on tour with an orchestra. In the meantime many Canadians are being given an opportunity to hear their own opera company, and they seem to like what they hear very much indeed.

Symphony Orchestras

71. We have reported before on our symphony orchestras. Their continuing development and rising costs have caused the Council to undertake an enquiry into their financial and artistic problems. This is referred to in detail elsewhere in paragraph 122. Until the results of this enquiry can be made available, we think we should content ourselves with saying that to meet increased activity the Council has raised its grants to ten orchestras from about \$180,000 in the 1958-59 season to approximately \$205,000 for the 1959-60 season. During this period it is estimated that total audiences will have risen from about 548,000 to about 643,000. Special mention should be made, however, of an extremely successful visit paid to Yellowknife in the far north in April 1959 by the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra.

Chamber Music

72. One of the items of the programme in Stratford for the 180 students on the Canada Council Train last summer (see paragraph 91) was a more or less impromptu concert given one afternoon in the Festival Theatre by members of the music workshop under the direction of Louis Applebaum. The students sat where they wished. Actors from the Festival company (who, of course, cannot hear performances of music that coincide with the plays) were scattered among them. Singers from the opera sat around the edge of the stage. The musicians played in comfortable summer clothes.

73. With an act of faith and courage Mr. Applebaum had arranged for the concert to open with a performance by master instrumentalists of Mozart's Clarinet Quintet in A major. It was heard with deep interest and pleasure by an audience most of which had never before heard a live performance of chamber music. This was not the polite acquiescence of the about-to-be improved. As letters told us later, it was a deeply felt experience of a kind which is popularly and wrongly conceived to be the private preserve of a small minority with esoteric tastes.

74. The Council has given particular thought recently to the work of smaller ensembles and to chamber music generally. Smaller string orchestras, string quartets and trios have of course a limited repertoire imposed by the number of players. There is, nevertheless, a wealth of great though perhaps less known music written for chamber groups; and there would appear to be evidence that a section of the audience for music has a deep interest in these works. We find this encouraging, because although these groups cannot of course provide the great symphonies and tone poems of the 19th and 20th centuries, they can perform and travel

at far less cost than the large orchestras can do. Indeed it may be that a number of smaller towns and cities, staggering under the load of attempting to support a full symphony orchestra, should consider whether or not their musical needs could be met by a small ensemble of quality and whether or not their audiences might react with surprising enthusiasm to the kind of music it could provide.

75. With the Council's assistance the Hart House Orchestra, a group of fourteen string players conducted by Boyd Neel, made a fairly extensive tour this winter of the Atlantic Provinces. On a lesser scale the McGill Chamber Orchestra of Montreal under Alexander Brott was given help to visit Mount Holyoke and Pittsburgh in the United States and to give one concert in Ottawa. The Pro Arte Orchestra of Toronto under Victor Di Bello was enabled to make a number of overnight forays to play in smaller communities in Ontario.

76. The Baroque Trio of Montreal has continued its travels this season and its itinerary included Calgary. A string quartet based on the University of Saskatchewan at Regina has been helped to travel to smaller communities in neighbouring Saskatchewan. Of particular importance was a series of twelve concerts subsidized by the Council and given this winter by the Montreal String Quartet in L'Ermitage. The assistance of the Council provided for the performance of all the late quartets of Beethoven. The overflowing audiences and the excellent critical reviews have shown without doubt that this project was entirely justified. The Beethoven quartets and some Canadian works were repeated on the Trans-Canada network of the C.B.C.

77. From the reviews that we have seen and from letters we have received about these chamber groups we find reason for encouragement. We hope that audiences for chamber music will grow across the country. For here is a clear example of how with fairly modest financial assistance great art well performed can be spread to widely scattered audiences who have a taste for it. We could only wish that other more elaborate and expensive forms of the performing arts could be sent far and wide with equal economy. While grants to symphony orchestras totalled more than \$200,000 this year, the chamber music programme described above was realized with grants totalling \$29,270.

78. We should add that in order to give additional support to these groups and to Canadian composers a number of them have been awarded grants to enable them to commission new works written specially for them. The Council's policy for assistance to creative artists is dealt with in detail elsewhere in paragraph 109.

Theatre

79. In Montreal (and perhaps elsewhere, but not at Stratford) there has been a falling off of attendance. Montreal critics and theatre people have examined this tendency at considerable length, but without arriving at any firm conclusions, and have asked whether the fault may lie with the theatres themselves. Among the questions which still remain to be satisfactorily answered are these: Are there too many theatre companies? Are the prices of seats too high? Are the attractions of television too great? Are economic factors the cause? Is the choice of plays at fault? Evidently the governing bodies and the directors of producing organizations must remain very much on the alert.

80. The Stratford Shakespearean Festival presented *Othello* in a production directed by two Canadians, Jean Gascon and George McCowan, with costumes by a third, Robert Prevost. This was an act of faith which the results justified, and the play generally received enthusiastic critical approval.

81. In Winnipeg the Manitoba Theatre Centre is beginning to attract considerable attention under the direction of John Hirsch. This theatre which was originally an amalgam of two amateur companies is in the process of emerging as a professional company, and the Council has given assistance with the professional aspects of its developing work. An important step forward has been taken this year by the Centre with the formation of a theatre school directed by Esme Crampton.

82. In Toronto the New Play Society under the direction of Dora Mavor Moore presented three plays with the assistance of the Canada Council in its Directors' Stage series. Mrs. Mavor Moore's project was to allow three directors to stage plays of their own choice. The series attracted considerable critical attention; the plays and directors were Obey's *Noah* (Herbert Whittaker), Brecht's *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* (George McCowan), and Anouilh's *Legend of Lovers* (Leon Major).

83. The Canadian Players have continued to spread the theatre on their tours across Canada and into the United States with performances of *A Comedy of Errors*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, *The Devil's Disciple*, and *The Cherry Orchard*. The company which toured in Canada was substantially assisted by the Council and live performances were brought to many communities which might otherwise not have seen them.

84. For the present season the Dominion Drama Festival has been re-organized into eight zones. In previous years the adjudication of the companies of amateurs had been done by one adjudicator, usually brought from England, with a second visitor adjudicating the final festival. Under

the reorganization eight Canadian adjudicators have now taken over the new zones and it is hoped that by this system a more genuinely Canadian view of the theatre will be expressed in the choice of plays to be presented at the final festival. The eight adjudicators were: Eugene Jousse, Jean Béraud, James Dean, Guy Beaulne, Leon Major, Dorothy Snider, Betty Mitchell and Robert Gill. The Canada Council has continued its assistance to the Festival and as was reported last year has extended its interest by providing a series of awards which may be given in each zone for the best performance of a Canadian play. We have therefore noted with particular interest that eight Canadian plays were presented and that two of them, *The Killdeer* by James Reaney and *Ballad on an Overseas Theme* by Frederik Spoerly, are to be performed at the final festival in Vancouver.

85. In the offices of the Canada Council we keep copies of programmes of plays seen by our officers. Particularly pleasant memories for this year are aroused by the programme of Synge's *Le Baladin du Monde Occidental* given by Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, of Corneille's *Cinna* by Le Théâtre-Club, of Stratford's *Othello*, of Dostoievski's *La Femme Douce* by L'Egrégore, and of Gratien Gélinas' new play *Bousille et les Justes*.

Poetry

86. There should be nothing unusual in the reading of poetry aloud. Indeed in its origins it was most likely intended to be sung or recited. But readings of poetry have not been common in Canada, and therefore the assistance which the Council has recently given for this purpose was something of an experiment.

87. Contact Poetry Readings was organized in Toronto by Raymond Souster, Kenneth McRobbie and Avrom Isaacs. The readings first began in 1957 and are held in what is now the Isaacs Gallery on Bay Street. Their purpose is not only to give pleasure to the audience, but to bring Canadian poets into direct contact with some of their readers who in turn can discuss their work and question them about it.

88. During the past winter the Canada Council has assisted this experiment by making grants of \$25 to each of eight poets for a reading fee and contributing to travel and overnight expenses in Toronto. For an admission fee of fifty cents Contact Poetry Readings has provided the publicity, the gallery and the work of the organizers.

89. The readings are reported to have helped counter the sense of isolation which some of our poets feel. Here is what one poet had to say: "... it strengthened my sense of contact. And I think this is of vast importance, creatively. And it is certainly of special importance to a writer like myself, living in an isolated part of the country cut off from direct communication

with other writers or even with people who are interested in poetry from the audience standpoint. Throughout my youth I had to fight the thought that I was, perhaps, the only person in the world who was interested in the least in poetry . . . The brief visit to Toronto helped offset that isolation, and thus helped me creatively. Second it benefited me from the very practical standpoint of interesting some more people in my work. For instance, I've received twenty mail orders for my little book of verses since returning — all as a result of the Toronto trip."

90. The poets assisted by the Council's grants to the end of March were Ralph Gustafson, Leonard Cohen, Denise Levertov (U.S.A.), Alfred Purdy, A. J. M. Smith, Alden Nowlan, Gilles Hénault and Michèle Lalonde. For further information about assistance to poetry see paragraph 117.

The Canada Council Train

91. Last year the Council approved a project which became known across the country as the Canada Council Train and which took 180 students aged 16 to 18 with 20 chaperones to the Stratford Festival. It was worked out in careful detail with the advice of the Canadian Education Association and the good will and assistance of provincial departments of education. \$40,000 was placed in the budget for this purpose, but the actual cost proved to be \$29,000. The results of the project were discussed in the Council Bulletin No. 4, Autumn 1959, and we think they were of sufficient importance to be given a place in Annex D.

92. We think we should express our particular thanks to those officials of provincial departments of education, to the teachers and to the chaperones who made the project possible. And we owe a special debt of gratitude to Dr. Freeman Stewart, of the Canadian Education Association, Mr. Laurier Lapierre of Les Visites Interprovinciales, and Mr. Walter Smith of Canadian National Railways, who overcame many difficulties. The Council proposes to repeat the experiment again this year.

Festivals

93. The big summer festivals in Montreal, Stratford and Vancouver, to which Canadians like to travel when they are released from the violent grip of winter, are reported widely in the national press. There must be few people with any interest in the arts who are not already aware that Bruno Gerussi and Julie Harris will play *Romeo and Juliet* this coming summer at Stratford, that the Peking Opera will open at Vancouver and that Mozart's *Abduction from the Seraglio* is to be seen at Montreal.

94. The Council has received many applications from organizations representing summer festivals and all these briefs are given very careful consideration both by the Council and its advisers. The Council has so

far found it possible to give substantial assistance to the great festivals in Stratford, Montreal and Vancouver, which are in effect national ventures drawing artists from many parts of the country. It has not however so far found it possible as a matter of policy to give assistance to the smaller local festivals which, because the Council's funds are limited, it feels must be supported by the community which enjoys them. In making these decisions the Council is influenced by the fairly modest expenditures involved which should not be beyond the resources of a local community.

95. However the Council is prepared from time to time to consider exceptions to this general policy when special claims are put forward which seem to be exceptional. For this reason, we should like this year to report on two such festivals whose work has not been widely known. The first is the Children's Festival of the Arts held in Winnipeg during the Easter holiday, 1959, and organized by the Manitoba Arts Council with the Junior League of Winnipeg guaranteeing any losses incurred over revenue and the Canada Council grant. This is the only festival in the country entirely designed for and devoted to the interests of children.

96. The Festival lasted for a week and among other attractions it included performances of the play *Robin Hood* (audiences estimated at over 7,000), puppet theatre, and a concert by the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra ("Mommy, I saw a real harp *in person*") contributed by the Musicians' Union Local 190 A.F. of M.

97. But the children themselves played an important part in making the Festival. The Manitoba Schools' Orchestra gave a concert and children's paintings were to be seen in many places. The Manitoba Association for Art Education held its annual exhibition in a downtown store and it is estimated that some 15,000 children and parents visited it. Other exhibitions were given by the School of Art and by the Winnipeg Art Gallery Association. Young Winnipeg instrumentalists were given an opportunity to play, and the three ballet schools combined to give a performance which had to be repeated a second night to accommodate the audience.

98. Reporting to the Canada Council, the president of the Manitoba Arts Council, Mr. R. D. Turner, had this to say: "When the final curtain came down on Manitoba's first Children's Festival of the Arts, many happy children went home delighted with the new avenues of creative interests that have opened up for them. On the other hand the variety of abilities of children have been brought to the attention of a great many people throughout the community." We think the Festival was a valuable investment in the potential audience of the future.

99. We must also report briefly on another exceptional and successful festival which was held during the past year — the Saskatchewan Festival of Music, organized by Murray Adaskin at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. This was a special project designed to enhance the University's Fiftieth Jubilee Celebrations; and it provided residents of Saskatoon with an opportunity to hear a wide cross-section of standard and contemporary works, ten of which were commissioned specially for the occasion.

100. Another widespread benefit of the Festival resulted from the presence in Saskatoon of some leading orchestral players from other parts of Canada and from the United States who gave instruction and guidance to young Saskatchewan instrumentalists over a period of six weeks. Students were permitted to attend regular rehearsals and concerts and also formed their own junior orchestra. The Canada Council's assistance took the form of 29 scholarships to help students to take part in this admirable event.

The Visual Arts

101. The visual arts provide one of the most effective mediums by which an interest in the arts can be developed widely with a comparatively modest expenditure. This is partly because the performer is not involved, for no *corps de ballet* is required to hang a painting nor an orchestra to present a sculpture.

102. The big art galleries in our larger cities play host to many important exhibitions during the course of a year. Sometimes these exhibitions come from outside Canada, sometimes they are organized by the galleries themselves, and sometimes they are the work of national or regional societies of artists. Assistance in bringing exhibitions to this country and in moving them about is a large and growing part of the work of the National Gallery. It is perhaps less generally known, however, that many of the larger galleries act as a distribution centre for communities that lie within their region and are sometimes organized into circuits. There are, of course, organizations such as the Art Institute of Ontario which are devoted almost entirely to work of this kind. But we think it of interest for us to report by way of example on the work of two of our western galleries in this important field. Both of them have been given assistance by the Council for their travelling exhibitions.

103. At the beginning of the past season the Winnipeg Art Gallery published a printed brochure designed to interest smaller communities and listing 28 separate exhibitions put together by the gallery and available for the asking to libraries, community centres, schools and art groups throughout Manitoba. The recipient of one of these exhibitions is asked to pay

only the cost of one-way transportation, a modest amount likely to be between \$5 and \$20 for an exhibition. A good number of the exhibitions consist of reproductions presented sometimes as collections under such imaginative titles as *Children and Flowers*; *Views of City, Town, Harbour and Beach*; *Joie de Vivre*.

104. But nine of the exhibitions consist of originals which the gallery is prepared to entrust to the limited facilities of the smaller communities subject to proper handling. They are attractive and varied, and we think it worth listing in detail what has been available to the people of Manitoba:

1. Canadian Paintings. 12 oil paintings, mostly from the Group of Seven, by Carr, MacDonald, Varley, Jackson, Harris and Lismer.
2. British Watercolours. 12 works by DeWint, Collings, Hankey, Flint, etc. All framed and under glass.
3. 30 Coloured Woodcuts by Walter Phillips.
4. Contemporary Canadian Artists. 10 oil paintings by Bates, Eyre, Korner, Markell, Roberts, Shadbolt, Smith, Urquhart and Willer.
5. Fitzgerald. 30 oils, watercolours and drawings by the Manitoba artist Lionel LeMoine Fitzgerald.
6. Drawings and Wood Engravings by Eric Bergman.
7. Selection of Sculpture from the class of Professor Cecil Richards, School of Art of the University of Manitoba.
8. Selection of Pottery from the class of Professor Cecil Richards, School of Art of the University of Manitoba.
9. 27 Lithographs on legal subjects by Daumier, the well known 19th century French painter, famous for his illustrations in weeklies, particularly *Le Charivari*. If desired, this set may be combined with the Sculpture and Pottery.

105. When the gallery last reported to us, some 200 showings of the exhibitions had been arranged for the current season, divided more or less equally between Greater Winnipeg and rural communities in Manitoba. Included in the distribution outside Winnipeg are: Brandon, Portage La Prairie, Flin Flon, Swan River, Roblin, Dauphin, Russell, Minnedosa, Neepawa, Rivers, Virden, Souris, Killarney, Carmen, Morden, Altona, Steinbach, and Stonewall.

106. Further west the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria has been engaged in similar work on the island. Under the guidance of Mr. Moncrieff Williamson, director of the Gallery's extension department, art councils and art groups have become affiliated with the gallery and provide a circuit on the island. At the present time the exhibitions circulate in the following

centres: Port Alberni, Crofton, Courtenay, Duncan, Parksville, Nanaimo, Sidney, Sooke, Salt Spring Island, Oak Bay, Lanzville and Yellowpoint. The centres pay a nominal rental charge of \$5 and transportation costs for each exhibition provided by the gallery. In addition they are visited on occasion by Mr. Williamson who lectures on a wide variety of subjects and gives advice on the hanging and presentation of exhibitions.

107. During the present season the gallery has made the following exhibitions available on its island circuit:

1. B.C. Society of Artists Paintings. 30 oil paintings by Members.
2. Victoria Camera Club Photographs. 30 black and white prints.
3. Etchings by Arnold Belkin.
4. Painting People. 10 oils with accompanying texts.
5. X-57 Graphics. Exhibition by young experimentalists, either students or alumni of Calgary Technical Institute.
6. Paintings and Drawings by Katherine McEwen. Selected from the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria's Permanent Collection. 4 oils, 6 large watercolours and 20 drawings.
7. B.C. Society of Artists. Watercolours and Prints.
8. Prints and Processes.
9. Japanese Prints.
10. Quebec Sculpture.
11. Watercolours by Grace Melvin. 30 Watercolours by former head of the Design Department, Vancouver School of Art.
12. Canada Council Project. Prints and coloured reproductions tracing development of Modern Art.
13. Paintings from the Permanent Collection of the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria. 12 oils.

108. Valuable work of this kind, making the pleasures of painting and the visual arts available to people who might not otherwise enjoy them, is going on all over Canada. We have merely selected Winnipeg and Victoria as admirable examples. Space does not permit us to report all the varied work of Canada's art galleries and organizations, but we wish to offer our particular congratulations to the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts which is celebrating its centennial this year with a varied programme of important exhibitions.

Policy for Creative Artists

109. In our last annual report we set out a policy which the Council had devised to assist the creative artist to produce new work and have it pre-

sented to the public. It is an essential of this policy that the Council's grant is made in the first place to an organization devoted to presenting the arts to the public. The organization then commissions or selects the artist of its own choice and performs or shows the work which results. Some of the artists whose work had been commissioned or chosen under this scheme were listed in our last report.

110. Although this policy has been in effect for less than two years, the results set out in retrospect below are already considerable.

Music

111. The following orchestral works have been commissioned and are to be performed this season:

Vancouver Symphony Society—Jean Coulthard—*Violin Concerto*—
Dec. 13, 1959

Toronto Symphony Orchestra—Oskar Morawetz—*Symphony No. 2*—
Feb. 2-3, 1960

Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra—Barbara Pentland—*Symphony No. 4*—
Feb. 25, 1960

Montreal Symphony Orchestra—François Morel—*Boréal*—April 26, 1960.

In addition the Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra commissioned a Piano Concerto from Pierre Mercure but this work is still to be completed. Further commissioning grants have been made to the Victoria Symphony Society and to the Halifax Symphony Society but composers have not yet been chosen. The Orchestre Symphonique de Québec has commissioned a work from the composer Roger Matton.

112. A second series of grants has been made to smaller orchestras and chamber groups and works have been commissioned from composers as follows:

Petites Symphonies de Montréal	— Clermont Pépin
Hart House Orchestra	— Maurice Blackburn
McGill Chamber Orchestra	— Robert Turner
Montreal String Quartet	— Clermont Pépin
Dirk Keetbaas Players of Winnipeg	— Philip Nimmons
Baroque Trio of Montreal	— Pierre Mercure and Oskar Morawetz

Theatre

113. The following plays have been commissioned or chosen by theatres and given their first performance on the opening dates listed below:

Crest Theatre—*Ride a Pink Horse*—John Gray and Louis Applebaum—
May 7, 1959;

Le Rideau Vert—*Edwige*—Maurice Gagnon—November 5, 1959;
 La Comédie Canadienne—*Le Cri de l'engoulevent*—Guy Dufresne—
 January 26, 1960;
 Crest Theatre—*Honor Thy Father*—Michael Jacot—March 9, 1960.

Painting

114. Works by the following artists have been given purchase awards to date with half the funds provided by the Council and half by the art gallery:

Art Gallery of Toronto	— Albert Jacques Franck Peter Haworth J. W. G. Macdonald Boris McCarthy
Vancouver Art Gallery	— Harold Town Tony Urquhart Herbert Gilbert
Winnipeg Art Gallery	— Harold Town Don Jarvis George Swinton John Hatcher Kelly Clark Jacques de Tonnancour Alistair Bell
London Art Museum	— Will Ogilvie Marion Greenstone William Cyopie Pauline Hootan
Montreal Museum of Fine Arts	— Robin Wall Harold Town Marcelle Ferron
Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery (Regina)	— Derek May Guido Molinari

In addition purchase awards have been given to the Art Gallery of Hamilton, the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria, and the Edmonton Art Gallery, but not yet used.

Sculpture

115. The following works have been commissioned and are now on display at the galleries which chose them:

Toronto Art Gallery—Rebecca Sisler—(*Tree of Life*)
 Art Gallery of Greater Victoria—Jack Ritchel—(*Figures in Architecture*)
 Vancouver Art Gallery—Olle Holmsten—(*Puck*)

Calgary Allied Arts Council—Luke Lindoe—(*Migrant Concepts*)
Winnipeg Art Gallery—Cecil Richards—(*Adam and Eve*)
Montreal Museum of Fine Arts—Robert Roussil—(*Composition*)

In addition a second series of grants for sculpture or works designed as an integral part of a building have been given to seven Canadian universities. The works are still to be commissioned by the following institutions:

University of British Columbia
Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology
McMaster University
Queen's University
University of Saskatchewan
Dalhousie University
Mount Allison University

116. No one claims that all the works referred to above are masterpieces. But by providing a market or an opportunity for public performance, and by giving recognition, the policy helps to create a climate for the arts in which good works can flourish. Only time, the critics, and the box office will tell.

Aid to Publication

117. Assistance in this field is essentially that part of the Council's policy for creative artists which is directed towards writers. The Council reported last year that a sum of \$30,000 had been set aside for aid to publication of novels (in the French language only), poetry, essays, and criticism. The Council has now added collections of short stories and drama to this list. Grants are made on the recommendation of an independent jury (one in French and one in English), and may take the form of block purchases of the volume for distribution abroad, or grants to the publisher either to make publication possible or to permit a reduction in the retail price of the volume. Manuscripts must be submitted to the Council by the publishers (English) or by the Société des Editeurs Canadiens du Livre Français (French). The Council also makes grants to enable a work of special merit to be translated into either language. Such aid is given only when publication in the second language is assured and the standard of the translation is satisfactory.

118. The juries recommended the following works for assistance:

The Poetry of Emile Nelligan: translated by P. F. Widdows
La Belle Bête: Marie-Claire Blais (for translation into English)
La Peinture Traditionnelle: Gérard Morisset
Le Gibet: Jacques Languirand
Mémoire sans jours: Rina Lasnier
Miroirs: Rina Lasnier

Géronte et son miroir: Paul Morin
Les Belles au bois dormant: Pierre Trottier
Maryse: Dielle Doran

119. In addition the juries have selected a number of works recently published for block purchase. These works will be distributed abroad by Canadian missions through the good offices of the Department of External Affairs. The precise number to be purchased will be determined when the Department has completed its consultation with its missions. The publications recommended by the juries and approved by the Council are as follows:

In English:

A Red Carpet for the Sun—Irving Layton
The Double Hook—Sheila Watson
Morley Callaghan's Stories—Morley Callaghan
The Watch that Ends the Night—Hugh MacLennan
Eskimo—Carpenter, Varley and Flaherty
A Prophet in Politics—Kenneth McNaught
The St. Lawrence—William Toye

In French:

Cahiers de l'Académie canadienne-française II, III, et IV
Geôles—Michèle Lalonde
Songe de la fiancée détruite—Michèle Lalonde
Séquence de l'aile—Fernand Ouellet
L'Etoile pourpre—Alain Grandbois
Avec ou sans amour—Claire Martin
Les chambres de bois—Anne Hébert
La littérature et le non-verbal—Fernand Saint-Martin
Les sentiers de la nuit—Jean Simard
Foi et littérature—Pierre Angers
Malgré tout, la joie—André Giroux
Le Barachois—Félix-Antoine Savard
Les anges dans la ville—Wilfrid Lemoine
Les morts, les vivants et les autres—Pierre Gélinas
Mgr de Laval—Emile Bégin
Histoire du Canada, I—Gustave Lanctôt
Carrefour des hasards—René Chicoine
La Belle Bête—Marie-Claire Blais
Etraves—Gilles Vigneault

120. As we reported last year grants have been given to a number of periodicals providing a continuing outlet for writers. To last year's list has been added *Séquences*, a magazine devoted to the art of the cinema.

For information on aid to publication in the field of the humanities and social sciences see paragraph 46.

The Landscape Round—Surveys

121. The Arts are in a continuing state of change and it is therefore necessary for the Council to keep itself regularly informed of developments and to assess as best it can what effect its own work may be having. For this reason we usually have a number of surveys in hand. These are sometimes made by our officers with the advice of our regular advisers, sometimes by organizations with a particular interest in the field of enquiry, or sometimes by an expert employed specially. The reports which result help the Council to keep its policies flexible and adjusted to the changing scene.

Symphony Music

122. Because of the wide variety of standards, resources and achievements of symphonic orchestras across the broad land of Canada, the Council felt it desirable to have a study made. We were most fortunate in getting the Australian conductor Sir Bernard Heinze, director of the Conservatorium of Music of New South Wales, to visit as many orchestras as possible during the course of a four months' tour. Sir Bernard was given special leave of absence from the Education Division of the government of New South Wales.

123. When his visit is completed at the end of April Sir Bernard will have listened, at concerts and rehearsals, to orchestras in the following cities: Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Windsor, St. Catharines, Brantford, Kitchener-Waterloo, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo. He will personally have conducted eight of these orchestras and have made an additional appearance with the CBC Symphony Orchestra. He will also have held discussions with the committees responsible for the management of the orchestras, with the conductors, and with orchestral players and composers. The Council will hope to study his report on the artistic achievements of these orchestras during the course of the summer.

124. Since the standard of orchestral playing must depend to some extent on the financial resources of the orchestras, the Council has simultaneously undertaken a review of the orchestras' finances. This is being carried out on the Council's behalf by Mr. Kenneth LeM. Carter who last year made a similar enquiry into ballet. The majority of the orchestras in the country have completed a detailed questionnaire prepared by the Council's officers in consultation with Mr. Carter. The latter has also visited the major orchestras and held discussions with their executive committees.

The Theatre

125. At the request of the Canadian Theatre Centre the Council made a grant to enable a technical survey to be made of theatre facilities across the country. As we noted in our last annual report, this survey has been undertaken by Mr. Bruce Swerdfager, Theatre Manager of the Stratford Festival. Mr. Swerdfager's reports on the Atlantic Provinces and on the West are now completed and a report on central Canada will be available shortly. He has visited approximately a hundred towns and cities and has travelled about 20,000 miles. His report will cover most of the major theatres, auditoria, and halls. It is a guide to help offset the difficulties of geography.

126. Each theatre and auditorium is dealt with on a separate page listed under the city in which it is situated. Under the format adopted for the report it is possible to see at a glance the stage dimensions, the lighting equipment, the seating capacity, the size of the dressing rooms. In addition there are recommendations about ticket prices, sponsoring organizations, hotels and travel facilities. Of particular value are Mr. Swerdfager's own personal notes as a professional man of the theatre on the atmosphere of the house and its suitability for various types of theatre organizations. Arrangements have been made for the Survey to be kept up to date and it is available for consultation at the offices of the Canadian Theatre Centre or the Canada Council.

127. We think Mr. Swerdfager's introduction to the section of the Survey dealing with the western provinces is of general interest and we have therefore printed it as Annex E to this report.

The Arts and Crafts

128. The Council has for some time been seriously concerned as to what extent its assistance might properly be given to what are variously described as "the arts and crafts" or "handicrafts". This area of work is not included in the definition of the arts in the Canada Council Act but members have felt that some manifestations of it fell within the Council's terms of reference. The Council therefore commissioned the Canadian Association for Adult Education and its director, Dr. J. R. Kidd, to make an enquiry on its behalf. The Association's report was received in November, 1959.

129. The Council accepts the report's recommendation that its attention in this field should be directed principally to what are defined as *the fine crafts*—that is, the work of *fine craftsmen*, or as they are sometimes called *artist craftsmen*. This work is described in the report as "the production of objects, by hand, with original and excellent design and with effective use of material".

130. The Council has given careful consideration to the various recommendations made in the report as to the assistance it might give to the many individuals and organizations working in the general field. It has concluded that almost all the organizations, guilds and societies concerned represent not only the interests of the artist craftsmen, but also those of other craftsmen whose work, although excellent of its kind, lies generally outside the Council's proper terms of reference. The Council's assistance for the present will therefore continue to be directed through its scholarships, fellowships and awards to individual artist craftsmen.

131. The following individuals have so far been given grants: Micheline Beauchemin (weaving and tapestry), Jacques Blouin (decorative art), Thérèse Brassard (enamel), Jean Cartier (ceramics), Monique Drolet (ceramics and enamel), Thomas Kakinuma (ceramics), Angus Macdonald (stained glass), Louis Maurice Roux (church furnishing), Gustav Weisman (stained glass), Elspeth Wilson (pottery). In addition a Special Senior Award, given only on invitation by the Council, has been made to Kjeld Deichmann, the potter from Sussex, New Brunswick.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

Objective

132. As stated in last year's report, the Canada Council Act (Section 8(1)) empowers the Council, among other things, to

“(e) exchange with other countries or organizations or persons therein knowledge and information respecting the arts, humanities and social sciences; and

(f) arrange for representation and interpretation of Canadian arts, humanities and social sciences in other countries.”

133. In pursuance of these objects, the Council has endeavoured to develop cultural exchanges with other countries by bringing to Canada special lecturers and visiting scholars, by helping Canadians to attend international conferences, festivals or competitions, by purchasing literary works for distribution abroad and by offering a certain number of scholarships to foreign students and scholars.

Cultural exchanges — Organizations and Individuals

134. In its efforts to provide opportunities for cultural exchanges, the Council has given the following grants to organizations and individuals:

Organizations

CANADIAN MUSIC EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION, to bring 4 guest speakers to its annual convention in Winnipeg in April, 1960 (two of the speakers are from the United States, namely: Mr. Antol Dorati,

Conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, and Dr. William Sur, Chairman of Music Education at Michigan State University.) \$934.

INTERNATIONAL STUDY CENTRE OF THE JUNIOR RED CROSS, to assist them in bringing to the Stratford Festival 250 representatives of 42 different countries attending their Study Centre in order to give them an opportunity to see something of the artistic life of Canada. \$500.

VANCOUVER FESTIVAL SOCIETY, to assist the Festival of 1960. While the Canada Council grant has been awarded to this organization in support of the over-all programme of the Festival, mention should be made of the fact that the contributions from the Canada Council as well as from other sources have enabled this Society to make the following arrangements which have a direct bearing on international cultural exchanges, namely:

- (a) to bring the Peking Opera which will tour the country after its first appearance at the Vancouver Festival;
 - (b) to bring the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Leonard Bernstein;
 - (c) to bring also a number of individual artists of renown, such as the Mexican conductor Carlo Chavez, the Bolivian violinist Jaime Laredo, the Swedish mezzo-soprano Kirsten Meyer, etc.
- Total grant \$35,000.

CANADIAN FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY, to assist them in organizing the Conference of the International Folk Music Council to be held in Canada in 1961. (Additional grant) \$5,000.

CANADIAN COMMITTEE OF UNION CULTURELLE FRANCAISE, to participate in an international exhibition of French language books in Paris. \$1,800.

MAISON DES ETUDIANTS CANADIENS, Paris, to assist in the extension of its programme which deals with the projection of Canada abroad; this includes the organization of music festivals, the presentation of plays, the circulation of books, an exhibition of Canadian works of poetry, and an exhibition of paintings by Canadian artists presently in Europe, and some showings of films produced in Canada. \$4,000.

CANADIAN LEAGUE OF COMPOSERS, of Toronto, to enable this organization to hold an international conference of composers to be drawn from all over the world. The conference is to take place at Stratford, Ontario, during the 1960 Festival. \$10,000.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN LAW TEACHERS, to enable 25 to 30 Canadian law teachers to participate in a special conference which will be attended by an equal number of British and American law teachers. This conference will take place in New York in September 1960 and will discuss the teaching methods and problems within law schools. \$5,000.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE OF CANADA, to assist in the reception and orientation of non-resident Canada Council fellowship holders. \$5,000.

LES DISCIPLES DE MASSENET, for a European tour where they will present Canadian folk music. Up to \$10,000.

BAROQUE TRIO OF MONTREAL, to help in their current programme which includes a number of concerts in the USA. Total grant \$5,400.

Individuals

PAUL DOYON, Canadian pianist, to assist him to go to Rome to give a concert at the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind. \$1,500.

JACK GROOB, Toronto, to enable him to give a concert of Canadian Chamber Music in Tel Aviv. \$500.

PROFESSOR D. G. CREIGHTON, Head of the Department of History, University of Toronto, to go to England to give a series of lectures at the invitation of Cambridge University and the Universities of Birmingham, Leeds, London, and the University College of North Staffordshire. \$590.

PROFESSOR M. F. MCGREGOR, Head of the Department of Classics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, to go to England to give a series of lectures at the invitation of the University of London, and the Universities of Bristol, Durham, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, and the University College of North Staffordshire. \$790.

DR. HEINZ UNGER, Conductor of the York Concert Society, Toronto, to make a tape recording in London, England, for the BBC in connection with the 1960 Mahler Centenary. \$599.

DR. ARNOLD WALTER, travel grant to give a series of lectures on musicology in Japan. \$1,465.

DR. MALCOLM G. TAYLOR, Principal of the new University of Alberta in Calgary, to spend six weeks abroad to explore curricula for a Liberal Arts College. Up to \$1,000.

DR. W. J. ARCHIBALD, Dean of Arts and Science of Dalhousie University, to spend about a month visiting universities in the U.K. and on the continent. Up to \$600.

DR. W. HARRY HICKMAN, of Victoria, B.C., to spend a year in France to refresh himself in the spoken language and to study and observe recent developments in higher education. \$4,000.

KEITH WARREN BISSELL, travel grant to enable him to go to Munich to observe and study the application of the Orff Method in the public school music programme in the city of Munich. \$570.

ALAN MILLS, Canadian folk singer, travel grant to enable him to proceed to London, England, to accept an invitation to give an all-Canadian folk song recital at Cecil Sharp House in May 1959. (Cecil Sharp House is the headquarters of the English Folk Dance and Song Society and is the most important centre of folk music activity in the U.K.) \$453.

EDWARD McWHINNEY, of the University of Toronto, travel grant to enable him to accept a teaching assignment in the summer of 1959 at the Faculté internationale de Droit comparé, in Luxembourg. \$550.

IRVING GROSSMAN, lecturer at the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, travel grant to enable him to visit India for a comparative study on the Relationship of Painting and Sculpture to Architecture in Asian and Western Societies. \$1,000.

PAUL HEBERT, presently working on plans for the organization of a Summer Festival in the Province of Quebec, was awarded a grant to enable him to visit various festivals in Europe. \$1,500.

Travel Grants to Attend International Conferences, Festivals and Competitions

135. In an effort to stimulate the exchange of ideas in the arts, humanities and social sciences, the Council makes available a limited number of travel grants to enable individuals to attend important international conferences, festivals and competitions. A candidate for assistance to attend an international conference must be an official representative of a Canadian organization and must have been invited to undertake some special function at the conference. The Council does not normally support more than one such representative from any organization. In certain cases similar grants will be made to performing artists to enable them to accept invitations to compete in international competitions. It is the Council's policy, however, to give such assistance only when the competition or festival is of high international standard and when the contestant can be expected to compete with distinction. Leading Canadian scholars have been assisted during the past year to attend meetings on a wide range of subjects, including economics, geography, industrial design, folk music, philosophy, sociology, economic history, and

international law. The Council also makes grants from time to time to help defray the expenses of large conferences on subjects which fall within its province or to enable specialists to travel to such meetings within Canada. With regard to attendance at international conferences, however, the policy has been slightly modified in that the application for assistance, which was previously submitted by the interested individual, has now to be made by a Canadian organization which should designate its representative to the conference. The following assistance has been provided by the Council in 1959-60:

(a) *for attendance at International Conferences*

PROFESSOR GEORGE E. BRITNELL, travel grant to attend International Economic Association Meeting in Denmark. \$500.

BENOIT BROUILLETTE, Montreal, travel grant to attend International Congress of Geography in Stockholm. \$692.

ROBIN BUSH, travel grant to enable him to attend the First General Assembly of International Council of Societies of Industrial Designers in Stockholm. \$725.

DR. HELEN CREIGHTON, travel grant to International Folk Music Council Conference in Roumania. \$700.

PROFESSOR CHARLES DE KONINCK, of Laval, travel grant to enable him to participate in the Sixth Congress of the Inter-American Society of Philosophy in Buenos Aires. \$950.

PROFESSOR OSWALD HALL, travel grant to attend International Sociological Association Conference in Milan. \$115.

PROFESSOR KARL HELLEINER, Toronto, travel grant to attend the First International Conference of Economic History in Stockholm. \$610.

MRS. DOROTHY MACPHERSON, travel grant to participate at the 5th annual Robert Flaherty Film Seminar at the University of California. \$300.

JEAN-GUY PILON, travel grant to attend the International Biennial of Poetry at Knokke-le-Zoute, Belgium in September. \$540.

DR. HORACE E. READ, Halifax, travel grant to attend a conference of the International Law Association in Hamburg. \$650.

PROFESSOR DALBIR BINDRA, Department of Psychology, McGill University, travel grant to represent the Canadian Psychological Association at the International Congress of Psychology to be held in Bonn, Germany. \$650.

ABBE RENE CHARBONNEAU, travel grant to represent the Canadian Linguistic Association at the International Congress of Dialectology to be held at Brussels and Louvain, Belgium. \$610.

CANADIAN ORIENTALISTS

On account of the exceptional importance of the 25th International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Moscow, August, 1960, and because of the particular emphasis put this year by the Canadian National Commission for Unesco on the Unesco Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, the Council has decided to send the six following delegates to this Congress:

Reverend Father Jean-Paul Audet, Montreal

Dr. W. A. C. H. Dobson, Toronto

Professor Robert Garry, Montreal

Dr. Ping-ti-Ho, Vancouver

Dr. W. C. Smith, Montreal

Professor G. M. Wickens, Toronto

Total grant of up to \$8,500

(b) *for participation in Festivals and Competitions*

RAY DUDLEY, to take part in the Queen Elizabeth II of Belgium International Competition in Brussels. \$1,000.

LISE NADEAU, to take part in the First International Harp Contest in Jerusalem. \$1,200.

WALTER BUZCINCKI, to take part in The Chopin Piano Competition in Warsaw, Poland. \$251.

Visiting Lecturers

136. A plan to enable Canadian universities to bring outstanding scholars to their campuses for short periods was continued by the Council during the last fiscal year. Under this scheme the Council will pay the return fare between the lecturer's home and the host university plus half the honorarium offered, up to a maximum of \$3,500. It is understood that visiting scholars will lecture only in such courses as are not normally offered by members of the permanent staff during the regular university terms. In the case of lecturers from abroad it is expected that the host university will make arrangements with at least one other Canadian institution to enable it to take advantage of the scholar's presence in Canada. In the course of the present year, nine Canadian universities have benefitted from this scheme, as can be seen from the following list:

PROFESSOR KEITH CALLARD, of McGill University, invited by Laval University to lecture on modern political institutions.

PROFESSOR J. G. CASTEL, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, invited by Laval University to lecture on Comparative Law.

- PROFESSOR LEWIS A. COSER, of Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., invited by the University of Montreal to lecture in sociology.
- PROFESSOR E. DOVIFAT, from Germany, and DR. M. ROOY, from The Netherlands, invited by the University of Ottawa to lecture at the recently established Canadian Institute of Communications on communications problems.
- PROFESSOR MAURICE DUVERGER, of the University of Paris, invited by the University of Montreal to give lectures in political science.
- DR. C. R. FAY, of Cambridge University, invited by the University of British Columbia to lecture on Economic History.
- PROFESSOR J. B. FIRTH, of the University of London, to come to the University of Toronto to explore the possibility of adding some form of General Linguistics to the permanent programme of the School of Graduate Studies.
- PROFESSOR CHARLES F. HOCKETT, of Cornell University, invited to the Summer School of Linguistics at the University of Alberta in 1960.
- PROFESSOR H. A. K. HUNT, of Australia, invited by the Humanities Research Council of Canada under the exchange of visits plan (Canada-Australia).
- PROFESSOR B. INHELDER, of the University of Geneva, to come to the Institute of Psychology of the University of Montreal during her visit to the United States. (declined)
- MR. BRYAN KEITH-LUCAS, of Oxford, invited by Carleton University to lecture in Public Administration and Comparative Government which deals with the United Kingdom.
- PROFESSOR A. K. S. LAMBTON, of the University of London, invited by McGill University to lecture on the subject of "Modern History of Iran".
- PROFESSOR ANGUS MCINTOSH, of the Scottish Dialect Survey, invited by the Royal Military College for a period of three days during his visit to the United States.
- PROFESSOR KANNOSUKE MORI, from Japan, to come to the University of British Columbia to lecture in architecture and Japanese Art.
- DR. A. RICHMOND, of the University of Edinburgh, to come to the University of British Columbia to do research into immigration in British Columbia and to contribute to teaching in the department of anthropology and sociology through seminars.

PROFESSOR C. J. SISSON, of England, invited by McMaster University to lecture at a seminar on Shakespeare at Stratford, Ontario in July 1960.

DR. R. P. SRIVASTAVA, of India, to do research at the University of British Columbia on the Integration of the East Indian community in British Columbia.

Canada Council Lectureships

137. The Canada Council lectureships were inaugurated last year by Sir Kenneth Clark, Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain. As this first lecture tour by an eminent personality from abroad has proved to be most successful, the Council has invited this year a second special lecturer, Mr. André Chamson, Director of the National Archives of France. Mr. Chamson is a member of the Académie Française and is a well known novelist. Before his recent appointment as Director of the French Archives, he was successively Associate Librarian of the French National Library, the Associate Curator of the Chateau de Versailles Museum, and later the Curator of the Paris Museum "Le Petit Palais". Mr. Chamson has spent the month of April 1960 in Canada on a lecture tour which took him to the major cities of Canada, from Quebec City to Vancouver. Mr. Chamson was accompanied by his wife.

Projection of Canada Abroad

138. The Council has also made block purchases of books for distribution to selected foreign libraries and individuals, and also to national commissions for Unesco. Further details can be found in the section dealing with aid to publication, paragraph 119.

139. The scholarships offered by The Canada Council to Canadians, for study abroad, and to non-residents, for study in Canada, can also be considered as part of the Council's programme of cultural exchanges, as well as the activities of the Canadian National Commission for Unesco. Details are given in other sections of this report. The Canada Council wishes, at this point, to record its deep appreciation to the Department of External Affairs for its interest, co-operation and understanding at all times in facilitating the work of the Council in its efforts to promote cultural exchanges. The Council has noted with satisfaction the recent creation, within the Information Division of that Department, of a special Section on Cultural Relations.

PART FOUR: CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Introduction

140. It will be recalled that the National Commission came into existence on August 20, 1957 as an agency of The Canada Council entrusted with the following responsibilities:

- a) to assist The Canada Council in advising the Department of External Affairs on matters relating to Unesco;
- b) to serve as an agency of liaison with organizations, institutions and individuals in Canada interested in the activities of Unesco, with the Unesco Secretariat and the National Commissions or other co-operating agencies of Member States;
- c) to promote an understanding of the general objectives of Unesco on the part of the people of Canada and facilitate Canadian participation in Unesco affairs;
- d) to assist The Canada Council in the execution of its external relations programme.

141. During the period April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960, the Commission's main tasks have been to consolidate its early growth, to implement the decisions made at the first Annual Meeting held on March 14, 1959 in Montreal, and to improve its services to its member organizations, co-operating bodies and others interested in Unesco affairs. In order to undertake these growing responsibilities its budget was increased and its staff strengthened. Equally important was the generous co-operation that the Commission has received from its members and others involved or interested in Unesco.

142. Major activities during the year have included the first Regional Conference held in Vancouver, the preparation of the Canadian Report on Unesco's Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62, preparation of plans for the World Conference on Adult Education to be held in Montreal in August 1960, and for a North American Conference of Social Scientists to be held in Chicago from September 15 to 22, 1960, the promotion of Unesco's East-West Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, and surveys, studies, and research to assist Unesco in its various programme fields. These varied activities are outlined in greater detail below.

Membership

143. At the Second Annual Meeting held in Vancouver on March 30 and 31, 1960, in accordance with the provision for the rotation of membership the following three organizations on the Commission, namely: l'Association

canadienne française pour l'avancement des sciences, The Canada Foundation, and the Canadian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters were replaced by l'Association des hebdomadaires de langue française du Canada, the Canadian Film Institute, and the Social Science Research Council of Canada respectively. The new Members will serve for the period 1960 to 1962.

144. Since the first Annual Meeting the following organizations have been added to the list of Co-operating Bodies: Canadian Conference on Education, Canadian Psychological Association, and l'Union culturelle française.

Programme Committee

145. One of the most important responsibilities of the National Commission is to advise the Department of External Affairs on matters relating to Unesco and, in particular, with regard to Unesco's Programme and Budget. In view of the forthcoming Eleventh General Conference of Unesco to be held in Paris in November 1960, the major activity of the Programme Committee was to compile the comments for submission to the Department of External Affairs on Unesco's Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-62.

Unesco's East-West Major Project

146. The National Advisory Committee on Unesco's East-West Major Project has continued to assist in improving and strengthening Canada's participation in Unesco's Major Project on the "Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values". The following represent some of the activities that have been engendered by this project:

- 1) The National Film Board and The Canadian Film Institute co-operated to compile a catalogue of "Films on Asia Available in Canada", which is proving to be of great value to organizations and individuals.
- 2) The CBC has continued to feature talks and programmes related to Asian themes, and is co-operating with the Canadian Association for Adult Education in a special radio project for which the Commission has given financial support.
- 3) The National Gallery of Canada, in co-operation with the National Gallery Association of Ottawa, has arranged a series of free public lectures on Asian Art by Dr. R. H. Hubbard, Chief Curator of the National Gallery of Canada, and Dr. S. Noma, Curator of the National Museum of Tokyo.
- 4) The 1959 Couchiching Conference of the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs dealt with the theme "Changing Asia", with many distin-

guished speakers including Mr. C. S. Venkatachar, High Commissioner for India in Canada, Mr. L. N. Palar, Indonesian Ambassador to Canada, the authoress Dr. Han Suyin, Dr. Edwin O. Reischauer, Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and Mr. K. Hirasawa, Editor of the Japan Times. The Commission provided a grant to assist with the travel costs of some of the speakers.

- 5) Carleton University, Ottawa, sponsored a series of four public lectures in November 1959 on the theme "The New World of South Asia" which were delivered by Dr. Nathan Keyfitz of the University of Toronto.
- 6) The World University Service of Canada has appointed a special Committee for the East-West Major Project and recently brought to Canada two students and two professors from abroad to visit the Canadian Universities and to speak about their respective countries. The participants were drawn from Hong Kong, Japan, India and Sierra Leone.
- 7) Six senior Canadian scholars have been awarded Canada Council travel grants to attend the 25th International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Moscow from August 10 to 17, 1960, which will be attended by Oriental scholars from Europe, Asia, and North America.

147. Canada was chosen as one of the countries to participate in an enquiry which Unesco has proposed into "The values to which young people are attached in the East and in the West". This enquiry will be carried out in six countries, three in the East and three in the West, by six international youth agencies.

National Programme and Activities

Second Annual Meeting

148. Meeting for the first time on Canada's Pacific Coast, the second Annual Meeting of the National Commission held in Vancouver, March 30-31, 1960, was attended by 25 of its 28 Members, 4 Consulting Members representing the Canadian Citizenship Branch, the National Museum, the Department of Mines and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and representatives from 12 co-operating Organizations. The National Commission was honoured by the presence of Dr. Matta Akrawi, Director of Unesco's New York Office, who represented the Director-General of Unesco, Mr. A. E. Manell, Secretary of the U.S. National Commission, and Professor Henry R. Hope and Mr. Lawrence M. C. Smith of the Executive Committee of the U.S. National Commission.

Western Regional Conference

149. With financial support from the Commission, the First Regional Conference was held at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, from March 31 to April 2, 1960, on the theme "Asia and the West—Canada's Role". Speakers included His Excellency L. N. Palar, Indonesian Ambassador to Canada, Dr. Matta Akrawi, Director, New York Office of Unesco, Professor W. A. C. H. Dobson, Professor of Chinese and Head of the Department of East Asiatic Studies, University of Toronto, Dr. K. J. Charles of the University of Manitoba, Mr. Ronald P. Dore of the Department of Asian Studies, University of British Columbia, and Mr. Ross McLean, former Head of the Films and Visual Information Division, Unesco, and presently Research Director, Board of Broadcast Governors.

150. The Conference was, in part, an attempt to bring Unesco's East-West Project to the attention of people in Western Canada and also to make better known the work of Unesco itself.

Canadian Centre of Films for Children

151. During the year the Commission made a grant to the Canadian Film Institute to enable it to undertake a survey preliminary to the establishment of a Canadian Centre of Films for Children. The purpose of the Centre will be to compile a catalogue of children's entertainment films, to arrange for the distribution of these films through existing children's film groups, to organize new children's film groups, to assemble a collection of children's films and to promote the production of films for children.

Grants

152. The Commission has provided financial assistance for a limited number of projects and activities, details of which are given in Annex I. As this Report shows elsewhere, the Council has made a number of other grants which are in line with the object of Unesco.

International Activities

Relations with Unesco, Paris

153. Unesco's Director-General, Dr. Vittorino Veronese, accompanied by Mr. René Maheux, Deputy Director-General, visited Ottawa on April 23, 1959. During his brief visit Dr. Veronese met the Prime Minister, the Governor General, officers of the Department of External Affairs and of The Canada Council. The Director-General was also the guest at a dinner given in his honour by the Canadian Government.

154. Other members of the Paris Secretariat who have visited the Commission this year include Mr. H. Larsen of the Bureau of Relations with

Member States and Mr. Paul Lengrand of the Adult Education Division, Department of Education.

Unesco Fellowships

155. As in the past the Commission has been the recipient of fellowships and travel grants provided by Unesco, or made available under its auspices, and these have included the following:

- (i) A cultural study grant to Professor Stewart McCullough of the Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of Toronto, to travel and study in the Middle East and India.
- (ii) A Youth Leaders' Travel Grant was awarded for 1959 to the National Federation of Canadian University Students to enable a student to participate in a study tour of Eastern Europe. Mr. Douglas Parkinson was selected for this award.

156. At the request of Unesco, Canada has also received nine Unesco Fellows, during the year under review, for whom special training was arranged at Canadian institutions.

Relations with National Commissions

157. At the invitation of the United States National Commission, a Delegation composed of the President, Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, the Vice-President, Dean J. F. Leddy, Miss Mary Q. Dench of the Department of External Affairs, and the Secretary, Mr. Eugène Bussière, attended its Annual Meeting in Denver September 28 and 29, 1959, and participated in their Seventh National Conference which followed on the theme, "The Cultures of the Americas: Achievements in Education, Science and the Arts".

158. At the request of the Korean National Commission, and with the co-operation of the Canadian Junior Red Cross, thirty paintings by Canadian children were sent to the Fifth World School Children's Art Exhibition held in Korea as a contribution to the East-West Project, to promote mutual understanding among school children and youth, and to encourage the development of the arts among young people.

159. The Commission was invited by the New Zealand National Commission to send a delegate to participate in its Regional Seminar on "The Use of Publications for Schools in Increasing the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values" which was held in Wellington, New Zealand, February 1 to 26, 1960. Mr. H. Janzen, Director of Curricula, Department of Education, Saskatchewan, represented Canada at the Seminar. His travel and accommodation expenses were borne by the New Zealand National Commission whose great generosity is appreciated.

Canadian Representation at International Meetings

160. The Commission has endeavoured where possible to ensure Canadian representation at international meetings and Conferences organized or sponsored by Unesco. Details are provided in Annex J.

World Conference on Adult Education

161. At the Tenth General Conference of Unesco held in Paris in November 1958, the Canadian Delegation extended an invitation to Unesco to hold the Second World Conference on Adult Education in Canada in 1960. This invitation was accepted and plans are well under way for this important international meeting, on the theme "Adult Education in a Changing World", to be held at McGill University, Montreal, August 22 to 31, 1960. The Conference is being organized by the Commission in co-operation with the Canadian Planning Committee composed of the following:

Dr. J. Roby Kidd, Chairman (Director, Canadian Association for Adult Education)

Dr. O. E. Ault, Department of Trade and Commerce (representing CAAE)

Mr. H. R. C. Avison, McGill University

Miss M. Q. Dench, Department of External Affairs

Mr. N. LeBlanc, Institut Canadien d'Education des Adultes

Mr. Irénée Bonnier, Institut Canadien d'Education des Adultes

The Secretary and Associate Secretary of the Commission are ex-officio members of this Committee.

162. In addition to the Conference, the Committee envisages a number of subsidiary meetings to enable visiting delegates to meet Canadians in a variety of fields and to participate in the work of Canadian organizations.

North American Conference of Social Scientists

163. A North American Conference on the "Social Implications of Industrialization and Technological Change", will be held at the University of Chicago from September 15 to 22, 1960 under the auspices of Unesco, the U.S. and Canadian National Commissions and the University of Chicago.

Canadian Permanent Delegate to Unesco

164. The Commission notes with pleasure the Canadian Government's decision to appoint a Permanent Delegate to Unesco in Paris and Mr. Lionel Roy, until recently the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico, has been appointed to this post.

Publications

165. During the year under review the following publications have been issued by the Commission: Report of the First National Conference; Dialogue

1959; Newsletters (3 editions); Unesco Publications Review (presently with the printer and available shortly). Since the Queen's Printer became the Canadian Sales Agent for Unesco Publications, there has been a substantial increase in sales.

Finances

166. Financial support for the Commission is provided by the Canada Council in the form of office overhead and staff, and through a grant which amounted to \$55,000 during the period under review for projects and activities undertaken by the Commission. The total contribution made by the Canada Council for Unesco purposes at this time is therefore approximately \$90,000 annually.

Staff

167. At the time of the First Annual Meeting the staff consisted of the Secretary, Mr. Eugène Bussière (who as Associate Director of The Canada Council was able to devote only part of his time to the Commission), the Assistant to the Secretary, Mr. L. Fowlie, and Mrs. Rita Seguin. However, Mr. Fowlie resigned in September 1959 to take up graduate studies at the University of Toronto.

168. Following the decision of the Canada Council to appoint a senior permanent officer to the Commission's Secretariat, Mr. Lewis Perinbam was invited to accept this post and took up his appointment as Associate Secretary of the National Commission on October 1, 1959. Mr. Perinbam was formerly General Secretary of the World University Service of Canada.

169. Other additions to the staff include Miss Vivian Lawrence who was formerly attached to the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations and who took up her duties as Secretary-Translator on July 6, 1959, and Miss Dorene Jacobs, formerly of the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the United Kingdom Information Office, Toronto, who joined the Secretariat as Programme Assistant on March 15, 1960.

Conclusion

170. From this brief survey it will be evident that the Commission can look back on a period of steady progress. In spite of many problems the Commission has forged ahead and has endeavoured to be equal to the tasks and responsibilities with which it has been confronted. It is hoped that the modest achievements of the past year, the valuable experience gained, and the foundations that have been laid will strengthen and improve the effectiveness of the Commission in serving Canada's needs in this international endeavour in the years ahead.

PART FIVE: FINANCES

171. The audited financial statements for the Endowment Fund and the University Capital Grants Fund, together with the report of the Auditor General thereon, will be found on pages 57 to 60.

172. During the year a change was made in the arrangements for handling the major part of the Council's securities. Until May 1959 the Council's bonds and debentures were held by the Bank of Canada, with the Bank accepting or delivering securities against payment according to the Council's instructions. The Bank had generously provided these services without cost to the Council. However, the volume of transactions proved much greater than originally anticipated, and the portfolio considerably more diverse, and following discussions with officials of the Bank the decision was made to transfer the Council's securities to a private financial institution. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation was selected and the Council's bonds and debentures are now lodged for safekeeping with that Company. The Montreal Trust Company continues to hold the common stocks in the portfolio, and the insured N.H.A. mortgages are held and administered for the Council by the chartered banks from which they were bought.

University Capital Grants Fund

173. As required by the Act, the University Capital Grants Fund is invested entirely in Government of Canada direct or guaranteed bonds and debentures. Initially the Council had limited its holdings to bonds maturing before January 1, 1964, on the assumption that most of the assets of the Fund would be paid out by that date. During the fiscal year this maturity limit was extended to January 1, 1966, since the later date appeared more realistic in relation to the rate at which the Fund is being drawn down.

174. Substantial changes were made in the portfolio during the year with the general objective of improving yield or the prospect of capital appreciation, or of changing the distribution of bond maturities. The average term of the bond portfolio lengthened from 24 months on March 31, 1959 to 29 months on March 31, 1960. This was due in large part to the extension in the maturity limit, which led to the investment of \$10,600,000 in bonds maturing in 1964 and 1965. The Fund portfolio as at March 31, 1960 is shown in Annex K.

175. The market value of the Fund's investments at the end of the year was approximately \$500,000 above amortized cost, compared to a market value of \$1,125,000 below amortized cost at the beginning of the fiscal year. This gain to some extent reflected the change in the pattern of maturities, but was also due to the slight decline in short term interest rates and increase in bond prices during the year. The improvement, however, masked some rather

sharp fluctuations in bond levels which provided advantageous opportunities for carrying out exchanges from low yielding into higher yielding securities. A loss of \$460,000 was sustained as a by-product of these bond transactions, but losses of this kind are more than recouped out of higher income or capital appreciation on the bonds purchased.

176. The income for the year was \$1,967,000 compared with \$1,812,000 in 1958-59. This gain was achieved in spite of a steady decline in the assets of the Fund as grants were paid out to universities. It reflected the very substantial increase in yield during the year which had resulted from the transactions and extension of term already noted; on March 31, 1960 the yield on the portfolio, based on cost, was over 5.1% compared with a yield of 3.7% at the beginning of the fiscal year.

177. During the year 1959-60, grants of \$9,344,000 were approved, bringing the total approved since the Fund's inception to \$22,160,000. The position of the Fund at the end of the fiscal year is summarized in the following table:

Original capital	\$50,000,000
Interest to date	5,931,000
Realized profits to date	827,000
Total capital, interest and profits	56,758,000
Grants (\$11,844,000 paid)	22,160,000
Available for grants April 1, 1960	\$34,598,000

Of the balance remaining approximately \$16,300,000 is available for universities in the Province of Quebec and \$18,300,000 for institutions in the remaining nine provinces.

Endowment Fund

178. The Act imposes no restrictions on the manner in which the money in the Endowment Fund can be invested. However, as indicated in earlier Annual Reports, the Council on the advice of the Investment Committee established rules similar to those in the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, but which were adapted to meet the Council's view of the special requirements of the Endowment Fund. These provisions limit the Fund's holdings of any one type of investment or the securities of any one company.

179. During the year, substantial changes were made in the Fund's portfolio with the primary objective of improving quality or yield. The present portfolio, apart from the holdings of short term securities and Canada bonds, is divided into five principal categories—mortgages insured under the National Housing Act, provincial bonds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds and

equities. A complete list of these holdings as at March 31, 1960 is contained in Annex L.

180. The market value of the bonds and debentures in the portfolio was \$1,283,000 below cost, compared to the approximate equality of market value and cost at the end of March, 1959. This decline reflected the rise in long term interest rates and the corresponding fall in bond prices which occurred during the fiscal year, in rather marked contrast to the improvement in the short term market. For example, on March 31, 1959 long term Government of Canada bonds were selling on a basis to yield approximately 4.90% compared to a 5.30% to 5.50% basis on March 31, 1960. The decline in market value of long term provincials and municipals was even greater, with long term Ontario bonds moving from a 5.10% to a 5.70% yield basis, and with some representative municipals falling in value by more than one-tenth during the year. Net losses on transactions in 1959-60 reduced the profit reserve slightly from \$1,103,000 to \$1,020,000. Common stocks and other equity securities also declined sharply in value over the twelve month period, with most of the decline occurring in the first quarter of 1960. On March 31, 1960, the market value of these latter securities was \$680,000 in excess of cost compared to \$1,823,000 above cost on March 31, 1959.

181. The Endowment Fund investment position on March 31, 1960 is summarized in the following table:

<i>Type of Investment</i>	<i>Total Cost (Amortized)</i>	<i>Total Market Value</i>
Securities maturing under one year (net of out- standing purchase commitments) . . .	\$ 797,000	\$ 800,000
Canada and Provincial bonds and debentures .	9,074,000	8,860,000
Municipal bonds and debentures	14,498,000	13,537,000
Corporation bonds and debentures	10,113,000	10,002,000
N.H.A. Mortgages (guaranteed by Government of Canada)	10,063,000	10,063,000
Common stocks, convertible debentures and warrants	7,918,000	8,618,000
	<u>\$52,463,000</u>	<u>\$51,881,000</u>

182. Primarily as a result of advantageous bond transactions during the year, the yield on cost of the total portfolio increased from 5.15% at the end of 1958-59 to 5.53% at the end of 1959-60. The increase in yield produced a gain in the income of the Endowment Fund for the year, from \$2,758,000 in 1958-59 to \$2,856,000 in 1959-60. This latter figure represents a return on the original capital of approximately 5.7%, since income is earned on the profit reserve and on unspent balances as well as on the \$50,000,000 capital of

the Fund. As in earlier years, continued efforts were made to raise this yield figure and so increase the income of the Fund. There were frequent opportunities to make profitable trades between outstanding bond issues or to exchange bonds for new issues. To a moderate extent, an increase in yield has been secured by shifting from low yielding securities such as common stocks into higher yielding bonds. Furthermore, within moderate limits, it was possible to improve the over-all position by moving part of the portfolio into short-term securities when bond prices appeared relatively high, and by moving back into long-term bonds at a later date on a more attractive yield basis.

183. In 1959-60 Endowment Fund grants approximated \$1,302,000 and scholarship grants \$1,238,000. Administrative expenses, including the cost of managing the University Capital Grants Fund and the Canadian National Commission for Unesco, and grants made by this latter Commission, aggregated \$389,000. The aggregate of these grants and expenses was \$73,000 greater than income for the year, which reduced the carry-over of unspent income by this amount. The total Endowment Fund grants and awards in the three years of the Fund's existence amount to \$6,624,000, of which \$4,640,000 was paid by March 31. This difference between grants and payments reaches its peak at the end of each fiscal year, since most of the scholarships are awarded towards the end of the last quarter.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

To: The Canada Council

The Prime Minister of Canada

The accounts and financial transactions of The Canada Council have been audited for the year ended March 31, 1960 in accordance with the requirement of section 22 of the Canada Council Act.

I certify that, in my opinion, the Balance Sheet, comprising sections for the Endowment Fund and the University Capital Grants Fund, presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at March 31, 1960 and that the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus presents a true and fair summary of the financial transactions in the Endowment Fund for the year then ended.

Endowment Fund. Interest and dividends earned on investments were \$2,856,389. Expenditures amounting to \$2,929,373 comprised \$2,511,933 for authorized grants and awards, \$353,923 for administrative expenses, \$34,741 in respect of direct outlays on behalf of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO and \$28,776 in respect of The Canada Council train. Expenses indirectly relating to this Commission and also to the administration of the University Capital Grants Fund are included in the administrative expenses of the fund. The balance of surplus available for expenditures under section 16 of the Canada Council Act was \$496,890 as at March 31, 1960 as compared with \$569,874 at the end of the previous year.

University Capital Grants Fund. The balance at credit of this fund at March 31, 1959 was \$42,432,637. Interest on investments amounted to \$1,967,355, and net loss on disposal of securities was \$458,019. After providing \$9,344,062 for authorized grants under section 9 of the Act, a balance of \$34,597,911 remained at the credit of the fund at the end of the year.

Acknowledgment. Appreciation is recorded for the co-operation extended and information provided the Audit Office staff by the Director, Treasurer and other officers of the Council.

(Sgd.) A. M. HENDERSON
Auditor General of Canada

May 27, 1960.

COUNCIL

(a Council Act)

March 31, 1960

(at March 31, 1959)

Fund	Liabilities	
	1960	1959
Accounts Payable (including unexpended donations of \$17,000).....	\$ 41,338	\$ 12,468
Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received.....	2,499,975	497,716
Provision for Grants and Awards Approved.....	1,981,859	2,019,443
Reserve arising from net profit on disposal of securities..	1,020,100	1,102,673
Principal of Fund:		
Grant under section 14 of the Act.....	50,000,000	50,000,000
Surplus available for expenditures under section 16 of the Act, per Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus.....	496,890	569,874
	<u>56,040,162</u>	<u>54,202,174</u>

Grants Fund

Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received.....	\$ 2,742,012	—
Provision for Grants Approved.....	10,317,075	\$ 7,933,239
Principal of Fund:		
Balance as at April 1.....	\$42,432,637	48,250,685
Add: Interest earned on investments...	1,967,355	1,812,384
Net profit (loss) on disposal of securities.....	(458,019)	1,101,832
	<u>43,941,973</u>	<u>51,164,901</u>
Less: Authorized grants under section 9 of the Act.....	9,344,062	8,732,26
Balance as at March 31.....	<u>34,597,911</u>	<u>42,432,63</u>
	<u>47,656,998</u>	<u>50,365,876</u>

Certified in accordance with my report dated May 27, 1960 to The Canada Council and the Prime Minister of Canada under section 22 of the Canada Council Act.

(Sgd.) A. M. HENDERSON
Auditor General of Canada

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Endowment Fund

Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus for the year ended March 31, 1960

(with comparative figures for the year ended March 31, 1959)

	1960	1959
Balance of Surplus as at April 1.....	\$ 569,874	\$ 771,871
Income — Interest and dividends earned	2,856,389	2,758,760
	<u>3,426,263</u>	<u>3,530,631</u>
Expenditure		
Authorized grants and awards.....	\$2,511,933	2,666,299
Special project — The Canada Council train.....	28,776	—
Canadian National Commission for UNESCO (other than indirect administrative expenses).....	34,741	24,620
Administrative and other expenses:		
Salaries.....	\$171,939	136,316
Employees' welfare benefits.....	10,735	8,561
Rent.....	21,829	17,742
Council meetings.....	22,674	16,781
Conferences.....	—	5,261
Members' honoraria.....	8,350	3,300
Advisory service fees....	26,100	23,145
Consultants' fees and expenses.....	8,259	—
Visiting lecturers' expenses	2,686	—
Stationery and office supplies.....	20,912	21,090
Printing and duplicating..	20,347	14,314
Security safekeeping and registration charges....	16,687	2,963
Travel.....	8,863	7,381
Telephone.....	7,090	4,254
Office furniture and equipment.....	6,206	5,561
Entertainment.....	1,246	1,916
Legal and other fees....	—	1,253
	<u>353,923</u>	<u>269,838</u>
	<u>2,929,373</u>	<u>2,960,757</u>
Surplus available for expenditures under section 16 of the Canada Council Act...	<u>496,890</u>	<u>569,874</u>

NOTE: The administrative expenses shown in the above statement include expenses relating to the administration of the University Capital Grants Fund, and to the provision of the secretariat for the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO.

PART SIX: CONCLUSION

184. The wide variety of activities described in the preceding pages attests to the steadily growing artistic and academic life in this country and gives some indication of the size and complexity of the problems facing the Canada Council. These problems promise to become even more complicated as the universities expand and the arts assume a more important place in the life of the average Canadian. For one of the most encouraging signs of the past decade is the remarkable increase of interest in the arts, humanities and social sciences in this country. A little more than ten years ago the Massey Commission reported that, "There is perhaps no civilized country in the world where dependence on the universities in the cultural field is so great as in Canada". Without in any way detracting from the contribution of these institutions (a contribution which is indeed increasing) it is safe to say that such a statement would not be entirely accurate today. Although perhaps the man in the street still harbours a lingering native prejudice against "high brow culture", the success of such ventures as the Stratford Festival, the Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, the Canadian Opera Company and the National Ballet have done much to prove that the pleasures of the arts are by no means reserved for those holding degrees or diplomas. The arts are beginning to move out of the quadrangle and into the market place.

185. For the Council this enrichment of the artistic life of the country is a cause both for gratification and concern. For while it is almost certain that the next decade will see a steady increase in the number and variety of individuals and organizations deserving Council support, the funds available for the purpose cannot be extended. The task of apportioning its revenue in the most advantageous manner, therefore, will become increasingly exacting. Not only may a form of rationing have to be rigidly applied in each area of interest, but the methods of evaluating the relative merits of the various fields of activity of the Council will have to be kept flexible. In future the needs of an individual orchestra, for instance, will have increasingly to be weighed not only against those of other orchestras but also against those of string quartets, sculptors, post-graduate students or visiting lecturers. And in view of the scope of the Council's responsibilities, the problems of reconciling the many competing interests can only become more difficult.

186. In the allocation of its funds it is important that the Council remain a completely impartial agent attempting in no way to impose its own standards of taste. As in the past its function will be to serve as a jury weighing the

claims of an applicant in the light of the testimony of expert witnesses. Its policies will continue to reflect an attempt to apply the aims of the Act to the conditions of artistic and academic life in the country. As those conditions alter so will the response of the Council. And if the growth of Canadian arts, humanities and social sciences during the formative years of the Council is any indication, the next decade promises to be one of real challenge.

**EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE ENTITLED
THE CANADA COUNCIL AND THE TALENTED INDIVIDUAL
FROM THE SPRING ISSUE OF ECHOES, 1960**

BY DR. A. W. TRUEMAN

Of all the services which The Canada Council is attempting to perform, none . . . is more important, for none will have more beneficial and more lasting consequences, than the annual provision of a . . . scholarship and fellowship programme. . . . During 1959-60 a sum of approximately \$1,200,000 was authorized by the Council for this purpose. The cordial approval which has been given to the . . . programme, and the part our government has played in the creation of the new Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme are ample evidence that Canada as a whole has become aware that investment in the country's greatest resource, its corps of intelligent individuals capable of profiting from advanced study and of assuming rôles of leadership, is a responsibility that cannot be set aside. Much, then is being done, but much more is as yet undone. No one, no organization, however modest its programme in comparison with the larger schemes which have recently been inaugurated, need feel that its efforts are no longer necessary.

Striking evidence of the existing need and of the greatly increased need that the near future will bring has now been given in a document prepared by the Canadian Universities Foundation, *Staffing the Universities and Colleges of Canada*. In the academic year 1920-21 enrolment in the universities and colleges was, in round figures, 23,100; in 1958-59, it was 94,400. In the current year, 1959-60, the figure is probably close to 101,000. When all the relevant factors are taken into consideration, the projection of this rising curve on the graph of university and college attendance reaches a figure for the year 1970-71 of 229,000. That is to say, in about ten years we shall have, it is predicted, more than double the enrolment of the present year, which is itself more than double the enrolment of 1944-45. Undoubtedly, the achievement of these large registrations in the years immediately ahead will depend on the nation's capacity to provide the necessary facilities: buildings, collections of books, scholarships and fellowships, university and college teachers.

It will be seen, therefore, that another and cogent reason for the provision of scholarships and fellowships is the urgent need of sharply increased numbers of competent teachers. The Canadian Universities Foundation reports that in 1958-59 the ratio of full-time students to full-time teachers in our universities and colleges was 14.3 to 1, and the number of teachers was 6,610. If this ratio is maintained, over 16,000 full-time teachers will be required in 1970-71. If it should prove impossible—and that would be unfortunate—to maintain this ratio, and it rose to 15.5 to 1, then something like 14,700 teachers would be required.

These striking figures make it at once evident that the need for scholarships and fellowships has not yet been met, and that it will rapidly increase from now on. What more important thing can be done for the future of Canada than to provide the means by which the highest intelligences in the country, both academic and artistic, may develop their highest potentialities? If the function of the university, often stated to be three-fold, is to preserve what has been handed to us from the past, to hand it on to the present generation, and to extend and enrich it as it is handed on, then we must find and help those gifted persons who are capable of performing these services. They are "multipliers"; their influence is incalculable. On what they do themselves and on what they teach and inspire others to do rests more of the Canadian future than is reposed in any other hands.

In response to this overwhelming need, The Canada Council devotes about seventy-five percent of its scholarship and fellowship fund to the humanities and social sciences.

Awards are made to young scholars who have taken their first degree and wish to begin work leading to the M.A.; to scholars proceeding to the doctorate; to senior scholars engaged in research (these may be made for a full year or for the summer recess); to secondary school teachers and librarians; and to others who do not fall clearly within these categories, if the circumstances are deemed sufficiently "special". The amounts vary in size from awards of a few hundred dollars for a short-term grant, to \$4,500 for a senior fellowship plus travel grants for the fellow and his wife. Another category has been established of Special Senior Awards for a limited number of persons of great distinction, application for which may be made only on the direct invitation of The Canada Council. These awards amount to \$8,000 each plus travel grants for the fellow and his wife, and are intended to cover a year of study or research and travel.

Scholarships and fellowships in the Arts amount to about twenty-five percent of the total allotment set aside by the Council for awards to individuals. On the other hand, about eighty percent of the sum devoted to the assistance of organizations representing the arts, humanities and social sciences goes to the arts. This division of income does not represent a Canada Council conviction that scholarships in the arts are in their nature of less use and importance than those in the humanities and social sciences. It is rather a recognition of practical necessity. Organizations representing the performing arts— theatre, ballet, opera, symphony orchestras—are in desperate need of money; organizations representing the humanities and the social sciences, though in need of money, do not require as much, have the whole Canadian university system behind them, and are not nearly so numerous. Furthermore it seems obvious that the training of talented individuals in the arts must be accompanied by an attempt, from many sources, to create and sustain the organizations in which the trained talent may find employment. The allotment of funds which the Council is now making appears to be, at least for the present, the most practical effort which can be made to meet a national situation which is uneven, dynamic rather than static, and not yet fully studied and understood by anyone. Until further evidence can be supplied which will clearly indicate that some other division of the Council's assistance ought to be made, the present programme will be followed

At the present time The Canada Council is providing a programme of assistance in the arts to individuals as follows: grants to promising artists and performers who have not yet achieved distinction; grants to senior practitioners of the arts whose reputations are established; grants to art teachers and professional members of art galleries and museums; and grants to creative workers in journalism, broadcasting and film-making. The awards range from \$2,000 plus a travel grant for a year of work, to \$4,500 plus travel grants to the fellow and his wife. Artists may also be included in the category of special invitation fellowships already described.

This Canada Council programme is being extremely useful. It makes no pretence, however, to cover the need either in point of variety or quantity. It is to be hoped that other sources of assistance to the talented individual in this country will continue to be available, and that new ones may be developed. It is through the arts, humanities and social sciences that we may most fruitfully extend and at the same time refine our means of communication with each other across the length and breadth of Canada, and through the extension and refinement of communication at these high levels of comprehension and aspiration we have our best hope of understanding and unity.

SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS AND OTHER GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Canada Council offers ten categories of scholarships, fellowships and other awards to individuals as set out below. Assistance can be given only for the objects laid down by Parliament as stated in The Canada Council Act. They are as follows: "to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences." For the time being, at least, these objectives are taken as not including social work, theology, pedagogy, applied mathematics and, generally, studies at professional schools. The "arts" are defined in The Canada Council Act as follows: "architecture, the arts of the theatre, literature, music, painting, sculpture, the graphic arts and other similar creative and interpretative activities."

Scholarships, fellowships and grants are open to both men and women and will be awarded on merit. Since the number of applicants will be greater than the number of awards available, selections will be made in consequence of a competition in each of the first nine categories. To be eligible for any competition, candidates will have to ensure that their applications and supporting documents are at The Canada Council office by the appointed time. The award must be taken up for the period named in the application and may not be postponed to the following year.

If an application for an award includes a plan of work which makes leave of absence necessary, the Council assumes that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for such leave of absence with the appropriate officers of the university or other institution where he is employed.

SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS & GRANTS

(1) Pre-Master's Degree Scholarships

Scholarships of an average value of \$1,500 for study leading to a Master's degree, tenable in the graduate school of any Canadian university (exception is made for scholarships for degrees in Architecture, which may be tenable abroad) for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 7, page 6. At the time of taking up the award, candidates must hold an appropriate Bachelor's degree and must have been admitted to graduate study. The first instalment of the award will be paid after candidates have furnished the Council with evidence that they have in fact taken the required degree and have been admitted to the graduate school of their choice.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1959.

(2) Pre-Doctor's Degree Fellowships

Fellowships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus allowance for necessary travel by the fellow) for study and research leading to a Doctor's degree, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 7, page 6. At the time of taking up the award, candidates must hold a Master's degree or have comparable standing.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by January 10, 1960.

(3a) Senior Research Fellowships

Senior fellowships in the Humanities and Social Sciences, usually for post-doctoral work, of an average value of \$4,500 for a married fellow, plus travel costs for the

fellow, plus two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife, and of an average value of \$4,000 for an unmarried fellow plus travel costs, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed. Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the age, marital status and present occupation of the applicant; academic background, experience, and length of time in present position; a description of the plan of work to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the plan of work; the nature and amount of assistance to be received from the employing institution or from other sources; a list of the applicant's publications; information about any recent leave of absence granted to the applicant; names of three persons especially familiar with the applicant's proposed plan of work, one of whom should be from outside the applicant's university. It is helpful to the Council to receive letters directly from these persons; one letter at least should analyse the plan of work and deal with its practicability as well as with the merits of the applicant.

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1959.

(3b) Senior Arts Fellowships

Senior arts fellowships for artists, musicians, writers and other workers in and teachers of the arts who have achieved a wide and well-established reputation, of an average value of \$4,500 for a married fellow, plus travel costs for the fellow, plus two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife, and of an average value of \$4,000 for an unmarried fellow plus travel costs, for study or other work, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed.

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1959.

(4) Arts Scholarships

Scholarships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus allowance for necessary travel by the scholar), for study or other work in the arts, tenable for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, in Canada or abroad, for artists, musicians, writers, and other workers in the arts who have shown exceptional promise. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 7, page 6.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by March 1, 1960 at the latest, but applications will be accepted from October 15, 1959 on. In this category assessment is very difficult owing to the number and wide variety of the applications received. In order that the awards may be announced as soon after the closing date as possible and that the judges may be given the maximum time to consider the forms and supporting letters, early application is strongly recommended.

NOTE: The subsidiary competition which was held last year, with closing date June 15, has been discontinued.

(5) Scholarships for Secondary School Teachers and Librarians

Scholarships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus an allowance for necessary travel by the scholar) tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, for persons who are presently employed as teachers in secondary schools or as librarians, to study or do other work to improve their qualifications in the arts, humanities and social sciences (which for this purpose will be taken to include mathematics). Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by January 31, 1960.

(6) Scholarships for Arts Teachers and Professional Staff Members of Art Galleries and Museums

Scholarships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus an allowance for necessary travel by the scholar), tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, for teachers of the arts and professional staff members of art galleries and museums, to study or to do other work to improve their qualifications in the arts, humanities and social sciences. Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1959.

(7) Grants in Aid of Research and Other Productive Scholarship

Grants in aid of research and other productive scholarship, primarily intended for post-doctoral scholars who have need of short-term assistance, of a value of \$300 to \$1,200, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed. The sum granted may include costs both of maintenance and of necessary travel or other expenses, but in no instance will more than \$700 be allowed for maintenance and \$500 for expenses. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 7, page 6.

Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the present position held by the applicant; academic background and experience; a description of the project to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the project; the nature and extent of other sources of assistance. Although not a necessity, supporting letters sent directly to the Council by persons familiar with the applicant's work are useful.

Completed applications and supporting letters should reach The Canada Council office by January 20, 1960.

NOTE: In addition to Category 7 (Grants in Aid of Research and Other Productive Scholarship) a subsidiary competition will be held and late applications may be considered by the Council if it is shown that the candidate did not know of an opportunity before the closing date of the competition, or was prevented, by any other reason beyond his control, from making an application. Even in these highly exceptional cases, applications must be received not later than April 1, 1960.

(8) Non-Resident Fellowships

Fellowships of one year for non-residents for study or teaching in Canada in the arts, humanities and social sciences (a) of an average value of \$5,000 (plus travel allowance, plus two-thirds travel allowance for wife) for senior fellows who have achieved great distinction, and (b) of an average value of \$2,000 (plus travel allowance) for younger scholars or artists who have shown exceptional promise. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 7, page 6. Applicants under group (b) should not accept teaching duties.

NOTE: (a) Applications for senior non-resident fellowships, (8a), may be made to The Canada Council by Canadian universities or other Canadian organizations on behalf of the persons concerned, or directly by the applicant.

(b) Applications for junior non-resident fellowships, (8b), shall be made to a Canadian Embassy, Legation, High Commissioner's Office or Consulate in the applicant's country, and must be submitted by January 15, 1960. In

a country where there is no Canadian post applications may be made directly to The Canada Council and must reach The Canada Council office by February 15, 1960.

- (c) *A non-resident is defined as one who is not a Canadian national, is not an immigrant, and has his ordinary place of residence abroad.*

(9) Fellowships for Journalists, Broadcasters and Film-Makers

Fellowships of an average value of \$3,000, tenable in Canada or abroad, for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, for experienced creative and interpretative workers actively engaged in journalism, television, radio broadcasting or film-making, for study or research in these fields.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by February 15, 1960.

(10) Category Ten Awards

The Council will be prepared to give consideration to a few applications either for short or full term fellowships from scholars and workers of special promise or distinction in the arts, humanities and social sciences: (a) when such applications do not fall within the classes above mentioned, or (b) when the Council is satisfied that there are very special circumstances which justify consideration of an application at times other than those required by Categories (1) to (9). It is emphasized that grants in this category will be strictly limited in number and will be made only when the Council believes that the circumstances detailed in the application are extraordinary. If in the opinion of the Council any application made in Category Ten should be considered under one of the other categories it will be transferred to the next competition in the appropriate category and the applicant will be notified to that effect.

Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the present position held by the applicant; background and experience; a description of the project to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the project; the nature and extent of other sources of assistance. Supporting letters sent directly to the Council by persons familiar with the applicant's work are useful.

CONDITIONS

Amount of Awards

1. Awards may be granted for either the full amount or part of the amount indicated, in accordance with the nature or duration of the programme proposed. In most cases the sums mentioned are averages. The amount may be adjusted to take into account marital status, place of study, unusual costs such as higher than average fees, etc.

Applications

2. Requests for application forms should be sent to The Secretary, The Canada Council, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada. *When applying for forms, the candidate is asked to indicate by number and title of category the particular scholarship, fellowship or grant in which he is interested.*

3. Usually a period of about three months will elapse between the dates set for closing of competitions and the announcement of awards.

Eligibility

4. All applicants, with the exception of those for the non-resident fellowships (see Category (8)) must have their ordinary place of residence in Canada or be Canadians temporarily living abroad. Candidates who have accepted teaching or other engage-

ments which would not permit a full year of study concurrently may not hold a full scholarship or fellowship from the Council.

5. Unsuccessful candidates wishing to re-apply in a subsequent competition must complete a new set of application forms. University transcripts and supporting letters previously sent in need not be repeated, but information should be supplied on any work done since the earlier application was submitted, together with at least one supporting letter concerning such additional work or change in plan of study.

Letters of Recommendation

6. Supporting letters must be sent directly to the Council by the referees, not by the candidate. These letters should be based on recent, personal knowledge of the candidate, his work and his plan of study, and should be as detailed and specific as possible. Experience has shown that referees sometimes delay in sending supporting letters. Candidates are warned that they must ensure that these letters are sent in time. It would be appreciated if the applicant will inform his referees that individual acknowledgement of the thousands of supporting letters will not be made although the Council is extremely grateful for the time and care taken by the writers.

Renewal

7. Applications for renewal will *not* be entertained in Categories (3a), (3b), (5), (6), (9) and (10). In other cases the holder of a grant may apply for a second award, but in so doing he will re-enter the competition with the new applicants for the year in question, and must request and complete new application forms. In support of his application for renewal he must furnish whatever evidence is available of satisfactory work done since the original award was made, accompanied by at least one supporting letter from a qualified person familiar with his programme and what he has accomplished. The application and supporting letters must be at the Council offices by the time indicated for the closing of the competition under the category in which the application for renewal is being made.

Travel

8. The fact that a travel grant is specified in any category does not mean that a travel grant will necessarily be given. A grant for travel will be made only when the circumstances justifying it are made clear in the application.

9. Grants will normally be provided towards the cost of travel between the place of residence at the time the award is made and the place at which it is to be held. These allowances, *when applicable*, will be on the basis of tourist fares by air and sea where available and first class lower berth for overnight journeys by rail. Application forms for travel allowances will be sent to successful candidates when awards are announced. Candidates who are already abroad at the time of application will not be eligible to receive costs of travel back to Canada. Travel grants will not be made for a successful candidate's wife except in Categories (3a), (3b), and (8a).

Insurance

10. The Council requires that those who are going outside Canada on Canada Council fellowships obtain insurance against loss of effects, personal injuries, and sickness. The holder must provide the Council with satisfactory evidence of coverage before the first fellowship payment is made. For those remaining in Canada the Council suggests that holders would be well advised to obtain insurance against any of these risks not otherwise covered.

Reports

11. Holders of scholarships, fellowships and other awards will be expected to make a brief interim report at the time the second instalment of the award is requested,

and a brief final report on the work in which they have been engaged when the period for which the award was made has ended.

Other Income

12. Any additional payment awarded or received from another source will be disclosed by the fellowship holder; when such a disclosure is made the Council may reduce the amount of the grant.

Payment

13. Usually scholarships and fellowships will be paid in three instalments, subject to the condition that the holder continue in his work for the full period of the award.

SPECIAL SENIOR AWARDS

Each year The Canada Council may make a limited number of Special Senior Awards in the arts, humanities and social sciences, of an average value of \$8,000, plus travel costs for the fellow himself, plus two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year (or for a shorter period and a smaller amount, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed), for senior scholars, writers, artists, musicians and other workers in and teachers of the arts, who have achieved great distinction and a wide and well-established reputation. Applications for these fellowships will be made only on invitation by The Canada Council.

**EXTRACTS FROM LECTURE BY MR. PETER DWYER
AT THE ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC IN TORONTO
ON FEBRUARY 4, 1960**

. . . After provision has been made for the humanities and social sciences and for scholarships in all three branches, this means that something in the neighbourhood of one million dollars is available every year for organizations in Canada devoted to the arts.

If you will accept some of the assumptions I have made, it means that this million dollars is to be used for the benefit of comparatively few people. But by origin the money belonged not to the few, but to the many; it came in a sense from every Canadian taxpayer. I do not think it wrong that the many should have assisted the few. For it may well be that in centuries to come it will be by these few that the many will be remembered. Indeed I think it shows the greatest wisdom that public money should have been allotted for this purpose.

The days of the noble patrons of the arts—of Lorenzo de Medici and Beatrice d'Este; of the Earls of Southampton and Pembroke; of the Esterhazys, the Rasoumovskys and Ludwig of Bavaria; even of characters like the Margraf of Brandenbrought—these days have gone. Even the days of the great and wealthy tycoons are slipping away—the Mellons, the Carnegies—though in some cases their benefactions remain in the form of great foundations. To some extent each of us, when we find a dollar or two to donate to the local orchestra or the city's art gallery, are replacing these donors of the past. Today, every man must be his own de Medici. But of course our resources are limited. And it seems to me quite logical that the modern state, which has fortunately assumed the power of the great patrons of the past, should also have recognized its responsibility towards the arts.

But you will immediately see that the responsibility for benefaction for the arts from public funds places opposing stresses upon the Council. The problem is this: should the funds be devoted primarily for the benefit of those already devoted to the arts, or should it be used in a way best calculated to carry the arts to those in whose lives the arts at present play little or no part. In other words, should it be used for the established church or for missionary work.

We find that there are in Canada two opposing points of view. There are those who seem to believe that the funds should be devoted primarily, if not entirely, to those organizations which are most advanced in their standards of presentation of the arts. These people say: Help perhaps two of our orchestras to raise their standards until eventually they stand in the front rank by any international standards. Support one ballet company until it can compete with the best in the world. It is true, they say, that these organizations will inevitably be located in one or two great metropolitan centres because that is where these organizations will most naturally come into being. It is in these centres that is to be found the concentration of population which can provide an adequate audience for the expensive performing arts; it is here that money is to be found; and it is here that an equable climate can develop which encourages the arts and experimentation in the arts by the interaction of men's minds. Eventually the organizations will be able to travel from the big centres and will raise the standards of appreciation across the country. Of course, they will not be able to go everywhere and probably the smaller communities will suffer. Too bad, they say; but quality and excellence is all that matters. This point of view was perhaps best expressed by Oscar Wilde when he said: "I have the simplest tastes. I am always satisfied with the best."

On the other hand, there is an entirely contrary point of view. Other people say: Never mind about the big organizations or about those that have already reached a measure of excellence. People will support those anyway. What you must do is help

the arts to flourish in the small communities through the length and breadth of the country. Broaden the basis of appreciation of the arts. It is far better, these people say, to have music made in the home and in small communities—even if it is not played very well. It is better to have many small local dance groups giving what may admittedly be indifferent performances than to raise the standards of a great ballet company. Participation in the arts is what is important. Never mind about standards of excellence—these will come later. The more people you can interest in the arts, the more people there will be who will be prepared to support the arts with money from their own pockets. . . .

Now in almost every case of the organizations of art at the grass roots the amount of money required is fairly small. A thousand dollars would be a tremendous help. But because there are so many organizations of this kind, and because a grant from the Council tends always to set a precedent, a thousand dollars here or two thousand dollars there must be multiplied many times over. Since a grant to one such organization means that grants to similar organizations for similar purposes elsewhere cannot be resisted, a grant of two thousand dollars may in the end mean grants that will total fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars. The final amounts of money in all the fields involved would be crippling.

And where is this money to come from? In the case of music, the demands made by our fully professional organizations alone already exceed what we have available for assistance to music in Canada. The greater the sums the Council might give to the interest of the many, the less there will be for the excellence of the few.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CANADA COUNCIL BULLETIN NUMBER 4

AUTUMN 1959

Most successful of these projects was the Canada Council Train which last summer transported nearly 200 high school students and their chaperones to a three-day all-expenses paid visit to the Stratford Festival. Not in this case being able to move the mountain, the Council felt that it was worth while moving the many Mohammeds.

Accordingly the students which were chosen by their local teachers and Educational Boards on the basis of academic achievement and extra-curricular interests came from all parts of Canada from Vancouver Island to Newfoundland.

Not surprisingly, there were misgivings on many sides regarding the practicality, even the value of such a scheme. Obviously as a solution to Canada's problems of isolation it was ingenious, but the wholesale transportation of inhabitants of rural or sparsely populated areas into those centres where "culture" is available, would be impractical in the extreme. Furthermore there were many who questioned whether such a "Cook's Tour" of live theatre and music, could substantially offset the indifference to the arts which the adult world has come to consider typical of the modern teen-ager. For following their visit to Stratford the pupils would be returned to their homes and to the "vacuum" they left.

Whatever the ultimate results, there can be no doubt of the impression the trip made on each one of the students present. "It was exhilarating", wrote a girl from Saskatchewan. "From the beginning of my trip I felt like a feather caught at the crest of a wave which leaped higher and higher until washed on the shore."

During their three-day visit to the Festival, the students were treated to as concentrated an introduction to the arts as was possible. Attendance at the comedy, "As You Like It" followed the arrival of the train at Stratford on July 22. The next morning the pupils were officially welcomed to the Festival by Artistic Director, Michael Langham, who described for them the principles of the open stage and the reasons for employing it in the Stratford productions of Shakespeare's plays. A tour of the theatre followed during which members of the Festival's artistic staff explained the complex backstage activities in office, wardrobe and workshop which are involved in any large-scale theatrical production. A luncheon which was attended by the casts of the plays and opera, was then held at the Victorian Inn during which the students had an opportunity to meet and talk with the artists. A chamber music concert was presented in the Festival Theatre that afternoon. Attendance at the comic opera "Orpheus in the Underworld" and the Shakespearean tragedy, "Othello" completed the programme.

Reaction to the Stratford productions was unanimous. "Never until I had seen the plays performed on the Festival stage did I ever dream Shakespeare could be so exciting, so alive and so moving," wrote a student from Jarvis, Ontario. "Exciting, alive, moving," these reactions were almost universal and to a certain degree predictable by any who had followed the success of the school matinees presented to more than 12,000 Ontario high school students at Stratford the year before. Not as expected but as frequently expressed in the many letters of appreciation received by the Council, was the profound experience felt by so many of the students in meeting other teen-agers with interests and talents similar to their own.

To many the Stratford trip was their first sojourn outside their province, in some cases outside their county. And with the realization that "there really are people from Newfoundland, the Yukon and British Columbia and just like in our small town of Wawota" came an awakening sense of belonging. "It was so refreshing," wrote another girl, "to be in company where it was an accomplishment, not a sissylike disgrace, for a boy to be able to play the piano, draw or sing". Underlying many such comments one could detect the sense of isolation which many of the students felt. Repeatedly they

spoke of the stimulation of meeting people their own age with whom they did not lack a community of interests and of the immediate feeling of rapport which was established. As one youth put it, "I have now gained approximately one hundred and ninety-eight new friends."

With new friendships came a new sense of pride in their country. To those whose only acquaintance with the geography of the nation had been in the classroom, it brought home the vastness, the diversity and the potential of Canada. More important by bringing into contact students of French speaking and English speaking backgrounds, it helped disperse prejudices and misapprehensions on both sides. "Everybody has heard the statement, 'There are two principal cultures in Canada'", wrote one girl from Montreal. "It is not the existence but the co-existence of these two same cultures which will bring mutual enrichment". And from the prairies another girl wrote, "I was prouder of Canada than I've ever been before. We future citizens have indeed a rich inheritance in Canada."

"Never before and quite possibly, never again, have I or will I enjoy three days to the extent I enjoyed those three days spent at Stratford. If words to express the absolute joy and wonder I felt on that trip exist in the English language, I have yet to hear them." Whether the experience results in a life in the creative arts or merely in an enrichment of awareness, none of the students who visited Stratford will be exactly the same as he was before the journey. And if but 10% of them communicate something of their excitement to others or become occasional patrons of theatre or concerts, then the experiment will have been worth while.

THEATRE FACILITIES SURVEY

WESTERN PROVINCES

Theatre facilities throughout the Western Provinces are very similar to those in the rest of Canada and the problems encountered will in many ways be duplicated. The majority of the theatres or halls encountered will be high school auditoria-gymnasias combined. Although the dimensions of the stage vary, all these are remarkably similar. They usually consist of an auditorium with a flat floor, inadequate stage lighting, locker rooms or class rooms in place of proper dressing rooms.

Although there are a number of legitimate theatres throughout the west, many more than in the Atlantic provinces, most of them are now being used as movie houses and are not equipped to handle stage presentations.

Road travel in the Prairie Provinces is quite different from that in British Columbia. The main highways over the prairies are excellent and long distances can be covered in a relatively short time. In British Columbia, however, the mountainous terrain makes travel both slow and difficult. In both areas of the west, roads are well maintained during the winter months but the inevitable hazards of winter driving must never be ignored. In many localities, daily railway passenger service has been modified and is no longer available and it is wise always to check the rail schedules well in advance. Air travel is the best means of reaching many of the more northerly areas.

Motels and hotels are plentiful throughout the west and except for the more remote sections, no difficulty would be encountered by even a large company in finding accommodation.

Vancouver and Winnipeg, the largest cities in the west, should be able to support a travelling company for a week or more. A company in cities like Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary and Regina could possibly play for a week with careful promotion, but would probably be booked for three or four nights only. Few of the smaller communities could support a travelling company for more than one or two nights, nor would they pay more than a top price of \$2.50 for an adult admission.

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria can accommodate most travelling companies since proper theatre facilities can be found in these cities. Any group considering touring the smaller centres of the western provinces with a large company of artists, elaborate costumes and stage properties and many changes of scenery would find the venture technically impossible, and without financial backing it would be risky.

Facilities are reasonable throughout the west for any type of performance that requires simply a hall, a stage and illumination. Consequently, for many recitals, readings, concerts, lectures, etc., very little equipment would have to be carried. All the stages, while not necessarily equipped with stage lighting, have electrical lighting of one kind or another, and some simple electrical extensions would solve many problems. Acoustical problems were not gone into very deeply since the surveyor had not the equipment or the training to do proper tests.

As in the Atlantic Provinces, the problems of a company travelling with a play, ballet or opera become much more complex. Serious consideration must be given to the tremendous limitations of the stages. Settings must be flexible enough to be adapted to proscenium arches as small as 12 ft. x 18 ft., and as large as 30 ft. x 50 ft., and which vary in depth from 9 ft. to 30 ft. Lighting equipment must be carried. A portable dimmer board is essential plus approximately one hundred feet of cable to ensure at all times connection with the main source of power. Stage lamps and portable devices for mounting them must be included since frequently no provision has been made for the suspension or mounting of stage lamps. Since a company will be required to travel

almost daily, care must be given to designing sets which will allow the set-up to take place in a matter of a few hours.

The Government of the Province of Alberta has given grants to many communities for the construction of art and community centres and it is hoped that some of this will be directed toward the theatre arts and within the next few years theatre facilities in that province will be improved. It is also interesting to note that many of the universities throughout the western provinces are encouraging interest in the theatre by incorporating drama into their curriculum.

It is significant that the Departments of Education of the various provinces throughout Canada are providing the majority of the halls for performance of the theatrical arts. In this way they are providing a good opportunity for cultural enrichment to our young people and it is to these students that the most important contribution can be made. If the facilities of these halls were improved, the chance for contribution would also be advanced. At present the inadequacies of the stages are largely due to budget problems. However, at no further expense, many of these insufficiencies could be corrected if architects, when designing future stages, were strongly urged to consult more fully with people who have a wide experience in the theatre.

An exceptionally keen interest in the theatre was noted throughout the Western Provinces. This together with the rapidly growing population and the high standard of living offers every opportunity to new theatrical ventures. Imaginative and worthwhile productions touring the west could make a valuable contribution to this growth.

J. B. SWERDFAGER

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND GRANTS IN AID TO INDIVIDUALS

April 1, 1959 — March 31, 1960

Arts

DR. MARIUS BARBEAU	
To complete Part III of <i>Repertoire de la Chanson Folklorique au Canada</i>	\$4,500
JOHN BECKWITH AND JAMES REANEY	
To stage their one-act Canadian opera "Night Blooming Cereus" in Hart House Theatre, Toronto	1,280
KEITH W. BISSELL	
Travel grant to Munich to observe and study the Orff method in the public school music programme	570
ROBIN BUSH	
Travel grant to attend the First General Assembly of the International Council of Societies of Industrial Designers in Stockholm	725
DR. HELEN CREIGHTON	
Travel grant to attend the International Folk Music Council Conference in Roumania	700
PAUL DOYON	
Travel grant to Rome to give a concert at the Congress of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind	1,500
RAY DUDLEY	
To take part in the Queen Elizabeth II of Belgium International Competition in Brussels	1,000
JOHN GLASSCO	
To complete a translation of the Journal of Saint-Denys Garneau	500
JACK GROOB	
To give a concert of Canadian Chamber Music in Tel Aviv	500
IRVING GROSSMAN	
To visit India for a comparative study on the Relationship of Painting and Sculpture to Architecture in Asian and Western Societies	1,000
PAUL HEBERT	
Travel grant to Europe to visit various festivals	1,500
CLAUDE HURTUBISE, JEAN LEMOYNE, ROBERT ELIE	
To prepare the correspondence of Saint-Denys Garneau for publication	1,000
MME GEORGES LAMBERT, Vancouver	
Travel grant to attend the meeting of the Canadian Association of Amateur Theatre in Ottawa	350
MRS. DOROTHY MACPHERSON	
Travel grant to participate at the 5th annual Robert Flaherty Film Seminar at the University of California	300
ALAN MILLS	
Travel grant to England to give an all-Canadian folk song recital at Cecil Sharp House, London	453
Mlle LISE NADEAU	
Travel grant to First International Harp Contest in Jerusalem	1,200
MARIA PELLEGRINI, Ottawa	
To enable her to go to Toronto for an audition	120

JEAN-GUY PILON	
Travel grant to attend the International Biennial of Poetry at Knokke-le-Zoute, Belgium	540
DR. JAMES REANEY, Winnipeg	
Travel grant to Toronto to assist with production of his play "The Killdeer"	50
ARNOLD ROCKMAN	
For photographing in colour the exhibition of Canadian graphic design assembled for International Design Conference at Aspen, Colorado . . .	200
DOUGLAS SHADBOLT	
Travel grant to Europe to study ancient and modern European architecture	550
JACK SHADBOLT, Vancouver	
Travel grant to paint in the Mediterranean	1,200
DR. HEINZ UNGER, Toronto	
Travel grant to London, England, to make a tape recording for BBC in connection with the 1960 Mahler Centenary	599
DR. ARNOLD WALTER, Toronto	
Travel grant to Japan to give a series of lectures on musicology . . .	1,465

Humanities

REV. FATHER PIERRE ANGERS	
Aid to publication	1,250
DR. W. J. ARCHIBALD, Dalhousie University	
To visit the United Kingdom and the continent up to	600
PROF. E. G. BERRY	
Aid to publication	1,250
ABBE RENE CHARBONNEAU	
Travel grant to attend the International Congress of Dialectology in Brussels and Louvain	610
PROF. D. G. CREIGHTON	
Travel grant—Commonwealth University Interchange scheme . . .	590
PROF. CHARLES DE KONINCK, of Laval University	
To participate in the Sixth Congress of the Inter-American Society of Philosophy in Buenos Aires	950
PROF. M. G. MCGREGOR	
Travel grant—Commonwealth University Interchange scheme . . .	790
MASON WADE	
To continue research in the Maritimes on the interaction of the Acadians, the Yankees and the British	500
DR. H. REX WILSON	
Travel grant to visit the English Departments of five Maritime universities to discuss problems of dialect research	200

Social Sciences

PROF. DALBIR BINDRA	
Travel grant to attend the International Congress of Psychology in Bonn	650
PROF. GEORGE E. BRITNELL	
Travel grant to attend the International Economic Association Meeting in Denmark	500
BENOIT BROUILLETTE	
Travel grant to attend the International Congress of Geography in Stockholm	692

PROF. OSWALD HALL	
Travel grant to attend the International Sociological Association Conference in Milan	115
PROF. KARL HELLEINER	
Travel grant to attend the First International Conference of Economic History in Stockholm	610
DR. HORACE E. READ	
Travel grant to attend a conference of the International Law Association in Hamburg	650
DR. AILEEN ROSS	
Aid to publication	1,500
DR. MALCOLM TAYLOR, University of Alberta	
To visit the United Kingdom up to	1,000
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS	
To be held in Moscow in August, travel grants for the following:	
Rev. Father Jean-Paul Audet	
Dr. W. A. C. H. Dobson	
Prof. Robert Garry	
Dr. Ping-ti-Ho	
Dr. W. C. Smith	
Prof. G. M. Wickens up to	8,500

GRANTS TO ORGANIZATIONS

April 1, 1959—March 31, 1960

*Arts**Music*

BACH ELGAR CHOIR, HAMILTON	
For 1959-60 season	\$ 1,500
BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS	
To assist in bringing visiting artists, and providing orchestra for opera, ballet and theatrical tours	4,000
THE BAROQUE TRIO OF MONTREAL	
To give a series of concerts and to commission two works from Canadian composers	5,400
CALGARY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY	
To continue and extend activities	12,000
CANADIAN COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS	
To bring distinguished soloists to perform at the College's Golden Jubilee Convention	3,500
CANADIAN LEAGUE OF COMPOSERS	
To hold an International Conference of Composers in Stratford during the 1960 Festival	10,000
CANADIAN MUSIC EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION	
To bring four guest speakers to annual convention in Winnipeg in April, 1960	934
DISCIPLES DE MASSENET, MONTREAL	
For a European tour up to	10,000
EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
To improve orchestral quality, continue youth programme and give out-of-town concerts	15,100
HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
To continue and extend activities	22,500
HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
To commission a new work	1,000
HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
For Newfoundland tour up to	5,500
HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA, Toronto	
To commission a new work	1,000
HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA	
For tour of Western Canada up to	11,000
JEUNESSES MUSICALES DU CANADA	
To continue operations during the 1959-60 season	30,000
DIRK KEETBAAS PLAYERS, WINNIPEG	
To commission a new work	500
McGILL CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY	
To commission a new work	1,000
McGILL CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY	
Additional grant re tour	200
MONTREAL BACH CHOIR	
For 1959-60 season	1,000

MONTREAL STRING QUARTET

To give 12 concerts in Montreal devoted to the literature of the String Quartet and to include all Beethoven's late quartets, and to commission a new work by a Canadian composer 6,770

MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

To continue operations on a permanent basis 30,000

L'ORCHESTRE DES PETITES SYMPHONIES DE MONTREAL

To give concerts in Trois Rivières and Chicoutimi 4,000

L'ORCHESTRE DES PETITES SYMPHONIES DE MONTREAL

To commission a new work 1,000

L'ORCHESTRE SYMPHONIQUE DE QUEBEC

To continue and extend the orchestra's activities 14,000

L'ORCHESTRE SYMPHONIQUE DE QUEBEC

To commission a new work 1,000

OTTAWA CHORAL SOCIETY

For 1959-60 season 1,500

OTTAWA CHORAL SOCIETY

For its Bel Canto Choir 360

OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

To increase the nucleus of the orchestra and to extend the season . . 24,700

UNIVERSITE ST. JOSEPH CHOIR, MONCTON, N.B.

To perform in ten cities in Quebec, Ontario and the West 3,000

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL JUNIOR CONCERT SOCIETY

To organize a tour of concerts by Eugene Kash in the Province of Saskatchewan 1,500

SUBBURY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

For 1959-60 season 672

TORONTO BACH SOCIETY

To continue operations and to permit a trumpet player to make a special study of Bach trumpet parts 2,500

TORONTO MENDELSSOHN CHOIR

For 1959-60 season 1,500

TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION

To continue operations 30,000

VANCOUVER SYMPHONY SOCIETY

To tour Okanagan cities, to improve orchestral quality, to extend school concerts 23,000

VICTORIA SYMPHONY SOCIETY

To expand operations in 1959-60 12,500

VICTORIA SYMPHONY SOCIETY

To commission a new work 1,000

WHITEHORSE CONCERT ASSOCIATION, WHITEHORSE, YUKON

To assist its children's and adult concerts during the 1959-60 season . 500

WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

To assist the orchestra for the 1959-60 season and to tour in Manitoba . 19,700

YORK CONCERT SOCIETY, TORONTO

For their 1960 season 3,000

Festivals**MANITOBA ARTS COUNCIL**

For Children's festival 2,500

MONTREAL FESTIVALS SOCIETY	
For 1960 Festival and 25th anniversary programme	50,000
STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL	
For 1960 season	75,000
VANCOUVER FESTIVAL SOCIETY	
For 1960 season	35,000
<i>Opera, Theatre, Ballet, etc.</i>	
CANADIAN OPERA COMPANY, TORONTO	
For 1960 season and Western and Eastern tours	72,000
CANADIAN PLAYERS	
To provide pre-production expenses	20,000
CANADIAN PLAYERS	
For trip to Newfoundland	5,000
CANADIAN THEATRE CENTRE	
To continue investigation and organization re foundation of national bilingual school of Canadian theatre	2,000
CERCLE MOLIERE DE SAINT BONIFACE	
To make a tour of nine French-speaking centres of the West	6,000
LA COMPAGNIE CANADIENNE DU THEATRE CLUB LTEE	
For the 1959 season	10,000
CONTACT POETRY READINGS	
To provide travel and assistance to Canadian poets to present readings of their own work at the Isaacs Gallery, Toronto	845
CREST THEATRE FOUNDATION	
For the 1959-60 season	19,000
CREST THEATRE FOUNDATION	
To produce a new Canadian play	5,000
DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL	
To assist with the final Festival in Vancouver in 1960 and to support the publication "Theatre-Canada"	10,500
LES GRANDS BALLETS CANADIENS	
To provide expenses for tours and three children's performances . .	15,000
HOLIDAY THEATRE	
To assist their programme in areas outside the Greater Vancouver district	5,000
MANITOBA THEATRE CENTRE, WINNIPEG	
To develop the theatre arts in Manitoba	12,000
MONTREAL REPERTORY THEATRE	
To continue operations for the 1959-60 season	10,000
NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA	
For 1959-60 operations	100,000
NEW PLAY SOCIETY, TORONTO	
To present three productions	7,500
LE RIDEAU VERT	
To provide half the cost of one Canadian play by Maurice Gagnon .	6,500
ROYAL WINNIPEG BALLET OF CANADA	
For 1959-60 operations	30,000
LE THEATRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE, MONTREAL	
A supplementary matching grant for 1959-60 season	15,000

Visual Arts

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIAN CARVING PROGRAM	
To continue the Totem Pole project	15,000
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	
To commission a new work in sculpture	2,000
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	
To bring Prof. Kannosuke Mori from Japan during 1959-60	3,500
CANADIAN FILM INSTITUTE	
To extend cataloguing service and to purchase films	12,000
CENTRE CANADIEN D'ESSAI, MONTREAL	
To continue its productions	1,000
COMMUNITY ARTS COUNCIL OF VANCOUVER	
Re art circuits in B.C.	3,500
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY	
To commission a new work in sculpture	2,000
ART GALLERY OF HAMILTON	
For 1959-60 activities	3,950
ART GALLERY OF HAMILTON	
Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibi- tion of living Canadian artists	1,000
LAKEHEAD COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
To commission a new work in sculpture	2,000
LONDON PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ART MUSEUM	
To extend activities	6,500
LONDON PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ART MUSEUM	
Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibi- tion of living Canadian artists, 1958-59	1,000
LONDON PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ART MUSEUM	
Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibi- tion of living Canadian artists, 1959-60	800
McMASTER UNIVERSITY	
To commission a new work in sculpture	2,000
MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS	
Teacher Training Course	4,000
MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS	
Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibi- tion of living Canadian artists	1,000
MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS	
For its Centennial celebrations	15,500
MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY	
To commission a new work in sculpture	2,000
UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK	
To bring a resident artist to the campus up to	3,500
NEWFOUNDLAND ACADEMY OF ART	
To continue and advance its work	3,000
NORMAN MACKENZIE ART GALLERY, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	
Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibi- tion of living Canadian artists	1,000
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY	
To commission a new work in sculpture	2,000

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS	
To hold a major exhibition of painting in Quebec in 1959 and in Winnipeg in 1960	3,000
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	
To commission a new work in sculpture	2,000
SCULPTORS' SOCIETY OF CANADA	
For an open-air exhibition in Quebec	3,350
VANCOUVER ART GALLERY	
To extend the Gallery's activities and to publish a brochure . . .	11,050
ART GALLERY OF GREATER VICTORIA	
To continue its programme of long range development plans for service to Vancouver Island as a whole	4,000
ART GALLERY OF GREATER VICTORIA	
Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibition of living Canadian artists	1,000
WESTERN CANADA ART CIRCUIT	
For the organization of an exhibition and publication of a catalogue .	1,000
UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO	
To bring a resident artist to the campus	3,500
WINNIPEG ART GALLERY ASSOCIATION	
To continue the extension of the Gallery's services	12,000

Architecture

ARCHITECTURE SEMINARS	
To enable staff members of Schools of Architecture to attend seminars .	5,000
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE	
To distribute coloured slides of the entries in Winnipeg City Hall Competition	250
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA	
To conduct a national inventory of buildings of historic value . . .	3,500

Publications

CANADIAN ART	
To assist 1960 publication	10,000
CANADIAN MUSIC COUNCIL	
For publication of Canadian Music Journal	5,000
SEQUENCES	
To improve the magazine and continue operations	2,000
VIE DES ARTS	
To assist 1959-60 publication	7,500

Aid to Publication of Novels, Poetry, Essays, Criticism

CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE	
For <i>La Peinture traditionnelle</i> by Gérard Morisset	2,500
CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE	
For <i>Le Gibet</i> by Jacques Languirand	400
CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE	
For <i>Gerome et son Miroir</i> by Morin	600
CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE	
For <i>Maryse</i> by Doran	500

EDITION DE L'ATELIER

For <i>Mémoire sans jours</i> by Lasnier	600
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EDITION DE L'ATELIER

For <i>Miroirs</i> by Lasnier	700
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EDITION DE L'HEXAGONE

For <i>Les Belles au bois dormant</i> by Trottier	400
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McCLELLAND & STEWART LTD.

For translation of <i>La Belle Bête</i> by Marie-Claire Blais	750
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RYERSON PRESS

For <i>Selected Poems</i> by Emile Nelligan translated into English by P. F. Widdows	500
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TAMARACK REVIEW

Purchase of West Indies edition for distribution abroad	750
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PURCHASE OF ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS

For distribution abroad up to	5,000
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PURCHASE OF FRENCH PUBLICATIONS

For distribution abroad up to	6,500
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Other**CANADA COUNCIL TRAIN**

To bring young people from all provinces of Canada to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival up to	40,000
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JUNIOR RED CROSS INTERNATIONAL STUDY CENTRE

To assist them to take 250 representatives of 42 different foreign countries attending their study centre to the Stratford Festival	500
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STUDENT-THEATRE PROJECT	12,000
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Humanities**Visiting Lecturers****UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, SUMMER SCHOOL OF LINGUISTICS**

To bring Professor Charles F. Hockett of Cornell University to the Summer School in 1960	750
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HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

To assist in bringing Professor H. A. K. Hunt from Australia, who is coming to Canada under the exchange of visits plan (Canada-Australia)	1,000
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McGILL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor A. K. S. Lambton of the University of London .	3,500
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McMASTER UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor C. J. Sisson from England to lecture at Stratford in July	1,100
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ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

To bring Professor Angus McIntosh of the Scottish Dialect Survey to the College while he is visiting the U.S.A.	70
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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

To bring Professor J. B. Firth from England	2,500
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Aid to Publication**CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW**

To revive publication	8,000
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CULTURE

Aid to publication and to increase circulation	3,200
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A CHECK LIST OF CANADIAN LITERATURE AND BACKGROUND MATERIALS, 1628-1950	
Block purchase of 250 copies (University of Toronto Press) . . .	2,625
LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE, MONTREAL	
To assist in the translation and publication in French of Mason Wade's <i>The French Canadians</i> (total grant of \$6,000, of which \$4,000 provided by Time International of Canada Ltd.)	2,000
HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA	
Accountable grant re aid to publication for 1959-60	15,000
MARITIME MUSEUM OF CANADA	
Aid to publication of <i>Sails of the Maritimes</i>	3,664

Libraries

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	
For University of New Brunswick Archives—Microfilm project . .	10,000
CANADIAN LIBRARY WEEK COUNCIL	
To assist in holding Library Week	10,000
COMMISSIONER F. H. COLLINS, YUKON	
To set up a library system with headquarters at Whitehorse, and a mobile unit	15,000
YORK COUNTY REGIONAL LIBRARY, NEW BRUNSWICK	
To continue the pilot project	7,800

Conferences

CANADIAN FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY	
Additional grant to hold International Folk Music Council Conference in Canada in 1961	5,000
HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA	
Travel for scholars in the Humanities to attend meetings of their own organizations	5,000

Other

CANADIAN COMMITTEE OF UNION CULTURELLE FRANCAISE	
To participate in an international exhibition of French language books in Paris November 5-15, 1959	1,800
CANADIAN WRITERS FOUNDATION	
To carry on arrangement of Federal government hitherto provided in Estimates	7,000
DICTIONARY COMMITTEE OF CANADIAN LINGUISTIC ASSOCIATION	
To produce a Dictionary of Canadian English on Historical Principles	8,000
GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AWARDS	8,000
MAISON DES ETUDIANTS CANADIENS, PARIS, FRANCE	
To extend its programme	4,000

Social Sciences

Visiting Lecturers

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	
To bring Dr. C. R. Fay from Cambridge University	250
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	
To bring Dr. R. P. Srivastava from India up to	3,500

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	
To bring Dr. A. Richmond from the University of Edinburgh	3,500
CARLETON UNIVERSITY	
To bring Mr. Bryan Keith-Lucas from Oxford	3,500
LAVAL UNIVERSITY	
To bring Professor J. G. Castel from Osgoode Hall, Toronto	875
LAVAL UNIVERSITY	
To bring Professor Keith Callard from McGill University	985
PROFESSOR EDWARD McWHINNEY	
Travel to Luxembourg to lecture in Comparative Law	550
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL	
To assist in bringing Professor Lewis A. Coser from Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass. up to	600
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL	
To assist in bringing Professor Maurice Duverger of the University of Paris	1,250
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL	
To bring Professor B. Inhelder of University of Geneva to Institute of Psychology while she is visiting the U.S.A. (Declined)	195
UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA	
To bring Professor E. Dovifat from Germany and Dr. M. Rooy from The Netherlands	5,000
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	
Additional travel grant for John Mordecai	300

Aid to Publication

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY	
For publication of proceedings in French and English of National Workshop on Vertical Integration	500
CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF GEOGRAPHERS	
Assistance to publication and distribution of The Canadian Geographer in 1959	1,400
CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF GEOGRAPHERS	
Assistance to publication and distribution of The Canadian Geographer in 1960	2,400
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA AND POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION	
For publication of Historical Statistics for Canada	15,400
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA	
Accountable grant re aid to publication for 1959-60	15,000

Special Studies

YORK UNIVERSITY, TORONTO	
To survey programmes of study for undergraduates	5,000

Conferences

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN LAW TEACHERS	
For a special conference of British, American and Canadian Law Teachers in New York in September, 1960	5,000

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE INDIAN CANADIAN, TORONTO	
To assist the cost of a National Research Seminar	3,000
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
To hold the Third National Seminar up to	10,000
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA	
For scholars in Social Sciences to attend meetings of their own organizations	5,000

Other

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA	
To assist its work in humanities and social sciences	10,000
WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE OF CANADA	
Re reception arrangements for Canada Council Non-Resident Scholars	5,000

AWARDS OF SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS AND OTHER GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS TO BE USED IN 1960-61

Category 1

PRE-MASTER'S SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

- AMERY, ANTHONY D., 503, 37th Avenue, Riverside Park, Ville LaSalle, P.Q.-
 ARCHER, BRUCE E., 8 Crown Park Road, Toronto 8, Ontario.
 ARMSTRONG, ROBERT P., 72 Reid Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario.
 AUSTER, HENRY, 2247 Maplewood Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.-
 AYOTTE, ROBERT, 50, 25e avenue, Bois-des-Filion, Comté de Terrebonne, P.Q.-
 BEAGAN, F. RUSSELL, Officer's Mess, RCAF Station, St. Jean, P.Q.-
 BELAND, RICHARD, 113 Grégoire, St. Jean, P.Q.
 BELANGER, PAUL, 885 St. Patrice, Appartement D, Québec, P.Q.
 BOUCHARD, CÉCILE, 2127 Bourbonnière, Sillery, P.Q.
 BRACK, D. M., 2163 St. Luke Street, Apartment 2, Montreal, P.Q.
 BROADBENT, J. E., 172 Central Park Boulevard, S., Oshawa, Ontario.
 BULGER, JOAN A., 229 Delamere Avenue, Stratford, Ontario.
 BURTON, W. DONALD, c/o Mrs. Kazama, 18 Higashi Tsuta-machi, Kitashirakawa, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City, Japan.
 BUTOVSKY, MERVIN, 5200 Côte Ste-Catherine, No. 3, Montreal, P.Q.
 CARRIERE, ANDRÉ, 6350-10ième Avenue, Rosemont, Montréal, P.Q.
 CHAPMAN, MARJORIE D., 30 Duke Street, Truro, N.S.
 *CHARLTON, THOMAS, 2 Winston Avenue, Toronto 13, Ontario.
 *CLARKSON, GARY, 359 Ford Boulevard, Riverside, Ontario.
 COLLINS, THOMAS J., 925 Talbot Street, St. Thomas, Ontario.
 CRAMM, FRANK, Old Perlican, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.
 CREERY, WALTER E., R.R. No. 1, Woodham, Ontario.
 DANEAU, YVON, Ste-Angèle de Laval, Comté Nicolet, P.Q.
 DE ROQUEFEUIL, RÉGIS, 5 rue Hamel, Québec, P.Q.
 *EIBEL, DEBORAH, 6657 Wilderton Avenue, Montreal 26, P.Q.
 *EVANS, THOMAS W., 103 George Street, Fredericton, N.B.
 *FISH, DAVID G., 8723-117th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
 FRASER, MAIRI, Box 494, Wolfville, N.S.
 FRASER, MARY R., 2061 Emerald Crescent, Burlington, Ontario.
 GARIEPY, JEAN BENOIT (Rev.), Séminaire de Québec, Québec, P.Q.
 GATES, N. F. W., 5757 Hudson Road, Apartment 6, Montreal 26, P.Q.
 GELINAS, MICHELLE, 2250-8e avenue, Trois-Rivières, P.Q.
 GOUSSE, CLAUDE, 916 rue Maxwell, Arvida, P.Q.
 GREENSPAN, LOUIS, 22 York Street, Halifax, N.S.
 HAHN, MARINA A. E., 2490 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
 *HAIR, DONALD, Box 165, Watford, Ontario.
 HARTLEY, JOHN, 9 Botwood Road, Grand Falls, Newfoundland.
 HENDERSON, HUBERT D., 335 Albert Street, Fredericton, N.B.
 HERMOSA, RUTH E., 26 Moore Avenue, Kitchener, Ontario.
 HUNT, MARLENE R., 521 Whiteside Street, Victoria, B.C.
 JAMESON, MARGARET, 1704 East 14th Avenue, Vancouver 12, B.C.
 *JOHNSON, WILLIAM DENIS HORTEL, 226 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario.
 *JOHNSTON, MARJORIE, 26 William Street, Brantford, Ontario.
 KINNEAR, MICHAEL S. R., 702 Queen Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
 LAFRANCE, GUY, Ste-Thecle, Comté Laviolette, P.Q.
 LANTHIER, PHILIP J., 148 Ballantyne South, Montreal West, P.Q.
 *LEBANS, W. M., Site 73, Box 37, Suburban Service, St. John's, Newfoundland.
 LEMIEUX, FRANÇOIS, 74 Langley Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
 LEONARD, JAMES B., 54 Park Street, Kentville, N.S.
 *MCCLELLAND, PETER DEAN, 202 Church Street, Cobourg, Ontario.
 *MCDERMOTT, BETTY JANE, 348 King Street West, Dundas, Ontario.
 *MACAULAY, D. ANNE, 153-4th Street West, Owen Sound, Ontario.

*Award declined

- *MANIATES, RIKA, 118 Betty Ann Drive, Willowdale, Ontario.
 MARTIN, NICOLE, 4443 Earncliffe, Montréal, P.Q.
 MOORE, PAUL R. W., 19 Weybourne Crescent, Toronto 12, Ontario.
 MORF, MARTIN, 1410 Fayolle Avenue, Verdun, P.Q.
 PARKINSON, FRANK C., Box 222, Port Moody, B.C.
 *PEARSON, RICHARD, 222 Watson Avenue, Oakville, Ontario.
 PELLETIER, MARCEL, St. Alexandre, Comté de Kamouraska, P.Q.
 PICAUD, GILLES, Ste-Marguerite, Dorchester, P.Q.
 PIKE, ELIZABETH A., Happy Valley, Goose Airport, Labrador.
 POULIN, FRANÇOIS, 650 rue Baillargé, Québec, P.Q.
 POULIN, JEAN HUGUES BELONY (Rev.), Séminaire de Québec, Québec, P.Q.
 RATHBUN, FREDERICKA C. B., R.R. No. 6, London, Ontario.
 RATTRAY, A. E., 750 Waterford Avenue, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba.
 RIEL, MARQUITA, 1954 rue Papineau, Montréal, P.Q.
 ROSENBERG, ZETA, 575 Beaverbrook Court, Fredericton, N.B.
 SANGER, DAVID, 1871 West Broadway, Vancouver 9, B.C.
 *SAYWELL, WILLIAM G., 29 Kendal Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
 SCHECTER, ESTELLE E., 39 Mark Avenue, Apartment 9, Eastview, Ontario.
 SEARY, PETER, 44 Newtown Road, St. John's, Newfoundland.
 SIGURJONSSON, ANDREA K., 57 Kenaston Boulevard, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba.
 STOLAR, ELAINE, 2696 West 35th Avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C.
 TODD, EVELYN M., 22 Grosvenor Avenue, South, Hamilton, Ontario.
 TREMBLAY, SUZANNE, 637 Père Marquette, Québec, P.Q.
 URBACK, SHIRLEY, 1 Peveril Hill Road North, Toronto 10, Ontario.
 VAILLANCOURT, NICOLE, 495 Pasteur, Jonquiére, P.Q.
 VERGE, PIERRE, 193 Fraser, Québec 6, P.Q.
 *VON RIEKHOFF, HAROLD, 440 Pall Mall Street, London, Ontario.
 WEIDER, GEORGE, R.R. No. 3, Collingwood, Ontario.
 WILLIAMS, WARREN E., 11135-72nd Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
 WILSON, RICHMOND C. E., 36 Orrin Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
 WRIGHT, HELEN K., 241-21st Street, Brandon, Manitoba.
 YASKO, BRUNO, 382 Morris Street, Sudbury, Ontario.

Category 2

PRE-DOCTOR'S DEGREE FELLOWSHIP HOLDERS

- ALLAN, JOHN R., 15 Emerson Street, Hamilton, Ontario.
 APPELBE, JANE L., Box 38, Parry Sound, Ontario.
 BAUDOUIN, JEAN-LOUIS, 5451 Durocher, Montreal, P.Q.
 BERTRAND, MARYSE, 5476 Durocher Street, Montreal, P.Q.
 BEST, HENRY, 105 Woodlawn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
 BIRD, RICHARD M., 198 Royal Avenue, New York 63, N.Y., U.S.A.
 BOND, EDWARD J., 55 Granby Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
 BRILLINGER, DAVID R., 182 Ellerslie Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario.
 BRINE, MARGARET A., 9601-111th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
 BRODEUR, CLAUDE, 303 Victoria, Valleyfield, P.Q.
 *CARSCALLEN, JAMES, 536 Cathcart Boulevard, Sarnia, Ontario.
 CLARK, J. E., 76 Chestnut Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 COMEAU, ROBERT L., 1933 Hall Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
 CORMIER, FLEUR-ANGE, St. Norbert, Manitoba.
 *COWAN, PHILIP A., 835 Roselawn Avenue, Apartment 505, Toronto 19, Ontario.
 *CROIZIER, RALPH C., 2913 Trinity Street, Vancouver, B.C.
 CRUNICAN, P. E. (Rev.), Christ the King College, London, Ontario.
 DALE, JAMES, Department of English, United College, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.
 DESCHAMPS, NICOLE, 3745 Coronet Road, Montreal 26, P.Q.
 *DREWITT, BRUCE, 6 Robinhood Road, Islington, Ontario.
 DUNLOP, CHARLES C., 22 Clyde Avenue, Sydney Mines, N.S.

*Award declined

EATON, GEORGE E., P.O. Box 57, Macdonald College, Ste Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
 EVANS, BRIAN L., Box 848, Taber, Alberta.
 FENN, ROBERT A., 18 Royaleigh Avenue, Weston, Ontario.
 FORTIER, ANDRÉ, 5077 avenue Charlemagne, Montreal, P.Q.
 FRASER, BARBARA, 313 Runnymede Road, Toronto 9, Ontario.
 FREEDMAN, DAVID A., 164 Graduate College, Princeton, N.J., U.S.A.
 FREMLIN, GERALD, 651 Echo Drive, Ottawa, Ontario.
 GAGNON, GABRIEL, 40, avenue Doucet, Mont-Joli, P.Q.
 GATTO, EDO P. (Rev.), St. Michael's College, Toronto 5, Ontario.
 GIBSON, JAMES R., 660 Upper Prairie Road, Chilliwack, B.C.
 GLENNING, ROBERT J., Suite 9, Sheridan Apartments, 33 Balmoral Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 GRAY, ELEANOR M., 75 Jackman Avenue, Toronto 6, Ontario.
 GRAYSON, ALBERT KIRK, 95 Prado Place, Riverside, Ontario.
 GUINDON, HUBERT, 6210 Northcrest Place, Montreal, P.Q.
 HALL, JOHN G., 2802 Charles Street, Vancouver 6, B.C.
 HALSALL, MAUREEN, 1159 North Shore Boulevard, Burlington, Ontario.
 HANLY, CHARLES, 234 The Heights Drive, Don Mills, Ontario.
 HARMS, ALVIN, 43 Waskatenan Crescent, Calgary, Alberta.
 HEENEY, BRIAN (Rev.), 35 Albert Road, Oxford, England.
 HELAL, GEORGES, 446 avenue Fenton, Ville Mont-Royal, P.Q.
 HOARE, JOHN T., c/o C. W. Coombs, 57 Grant Boulevard, Dundas, Ontario.
 HOCKMAN, CHARLES H., 199 Morris Avenue, Providence 6, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
 HODGINS, BRUCE W., 75 McGill Avenue, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 HOFFMAN, DAVID, 22 Riverwood Parkway, Apartment 308, Toronto 18, Ontario.
 HOPEN, C. EDWARD, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington, U.S.A.
 HOROWITZ, G., 4687 Lacombe Avenue, Montreal 26, P.Q.
 HUMPHRIES, CHARLES W., 450 Winona Drive, Apartment 521, Toronto 10, Ontario.
 HURT, E. BRUCE, 2014 West 46th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
 JAENEN, CORNELIUS J., 254 Belvedere Street, Winnipeg 12, Manitoba.
 KAAL, HANS, 308 Fairmount Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.
 KAMPFF, GISELA, 84 Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto, Ontario.
 KENNY, L. M., 16 Sunnyside Avenue, Pointe Claire, P.Q.
 KING, ANTHONY S., 476 Athlone Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario.
 KIRKENDALE, J. W., 10 Sutherland Drive, Toronto 17, Ontario.
 LABROSSE, RITA, Ste-Geneviève-de-Pierrefonds, (Jacques Cartier), P.Q.
 LACHAPELLE, NICOLE F., 12154 O'Brien Boulevard, Montreal 9, P.Q.
 LAGADEC, CLAUDE, 3430 rue Cartier, Montreal, P.Q.
 LA TERREUR, MARC, Ste. Adélaïde, Gaspé, P.Q.
 LAURION, GASTON, Faculty Apt. No. 8, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.
 LAVOIE, ELZÉAR, Saint-Damase de Matane, P.Q.
 LAWSON, JAMES B., 48 Aberdeen Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario.
 LECLAIR, FRANÇOIS, 3976 rue Adam, Montréal, P.Q.
 LEGARE, CLÉMENT (Rév.), Externat Classique St-Jean Eudes, 801-12ième Rue, Québec 3, P.Q.
 LENNAM, TREVOR, 450 Water Street, Fredericton, N.B.
 *LEVITT, KAROLINE, 417 Nairn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
 LOUGHEED, W. C., Box 176, Thornbury, Ontario.
 McDONOUGH, SHIELA M., 1159 Hope Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
 McGUIGAN, G. F. (Rev.), 5960 Chancellor Boulevard, Vancouver, B.C.
 *McINNIS, R. MARVIN, 1501-100th Street, North Battleford, Saskatchewan.
 MACLEOD, MARION JEAN, Kensington, P.E.I.
 MACNIVEN, C. D., 138B King Street, East, Kingston, Ontario.
 MARIE-ANDREA, SISTER, S.G.C., 200 rue Rideau, Ottawa, Ontario.
 MASSON, CLAUDE, 988 avenue Moncton, Québec, P.Q.
 MELANCON, ANATOLE (Rév.), 4565 avenue Miller, Montréal, P.Q.
 MEZEI, LOUIS, 155 Lakeshore Drive, Apartment 340, Toronto 14, Ontario.
 MIESZKOWSKI, PETER, 252 Regent Road, St. Lambert, P.Q.
 MORIN, LOUIS P., c.s.c., Les Frères de Sainte-Croix, Collège Saint-André, Saint-Césaire, Rouville, P.Q.
 NIEWSTRATEN, JOHANNES, c/o The National Gallery, Ottawa, Ontario.

*Award declined

NYMAN, JAMES, 5200 Main Street, Vancouver, B.C.
 ODEGARD, D. A., 506 North John Street, Fort William, Ontario.
 PALDA, KRISTIAN S., 5514 S. Blackstone, Apartment 216, Chicago 37, Illinois, U.S.A.
 PARKS, M. G., 90 Edward Street, Halifax, N.S.
 PEARSE, P. H., Vancouver, B.C.
 PERRON, MADELEINE, 1253 Luxembourg, Québec, P.Q.
 PODOLINSKY, ALIKA, 252 Reynolds Street, Oakville, Ontario.
 PRATTE, LOUIS, Québec, P.Q.
 PREMONT, LAURENT (Frère), Scolasticat-Ecole Normale, Les Frères du Sacré-Coeur, Champigny, (Anc. Lorette), P.Q.
 RENNIE, IAN, Suite 12A, 915 Corydon Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 RICHARDSON, J. D., R.R. No. 1, Grand Valley, Ontario.
 RODNEY, WILLIAM, 310B, 1311-1st Street, S.W., Calgary, Alberta.
 ROSEVEAR, ROBERT A., 45 Wanless Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario.
 ROSS, ERIC D., 53 Park Street, Moncton, N.B.
 RUDZIK, O. H. T., 221 Humbercrest Boulevard, Toronto 9, Ontario.
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KILBOURN, WILLIAM M., Department of History, McMaster University, Hamilton,
Ontario.
STILING, F., The University of Western Ontario, University College, London, Ontario.

**Course in Archival Principles, sponsored jointly by the Public Archives
of Canada and Carleton University**

HARRISON, RAYMOND O., 1227 Beach Avenue, Vancouver 5, B.C.

The Canadian University Series—A History of Canada

ECCLES, W. J., Department of History, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.
QUELLET, FERNAND, Archives de la province de Québec, Musée provincial, Québec, P.Q.
ZASLOW, MORRIS, Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

Category 8b

JUNIOR NON-RESIDENT FELLOWSHIPS

Argentina

SHAKESPEAR, NELLY M., Montevideo 2144, Rosaio, Argentina.
GITTINS, YVONNE, C.C.#9 — Cinco Saltos, Rio Negro, F.C.G.R., Argentina.

Australia

BOETTCHER, ALEXANDER, 48 Holborow St., Croydon, N.S.W., Australia.
KANE, JULIUS, 30 Kooyong Koot Road, Hawthorn, Australia.

Austria

SIEGL, WALTER, Schillerstrasse 3, Dornbirn, Austria.

Belgium

DUPRE, LOUIS K., 2320 — 7th St., N.E., Washington 17, D.C., U.S.A.

Brazil

FREITAS, JORGE, Rua Almirante Alexandrino 340, App. 404, Sta. Tereza, Rio, D.F.

China

CHENG, CHUNG-SING, 15 Blacksmith Road, Sibü, Sarawak, Borneo.
HSING, CHIH CHENG, 497½ Cumberland Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

Cuba

DEL PICO, MARIA, Chacon 105, altos, esquina a Aguián, Cuba.

Ethiopia

MOHAMMED, DURI, P.O. Box 399, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Finland

TAHTINEN, UNTO, Joukolantie 3.a.I. Kapyla, Helsinki, Finland.

France

SIMONET, JOSETTE, Ens, 5 Boucicaut, Fontenay-aux-Roses, Seine, France.
MASSIGNON, GENEVIÈVE, 21 rue Monsieur, Paris 7e, France.
TETU, MAURICE, 3 rue Ph.L. Couturier, Chalon-sur-Saône (S.&L.), France.
CANTIN, ANDRÉ, 9 rue Maréchal-Foch, La Roche sur Yon, Vendée, France.
TANCELIN, MAURICE, 30 Allée Clémencet, Le Raincy (S.&O.), France.

Germany

SCHNEIDER, RICHARD, München 25, Aberlestrasse 52/11, Germany.
SAND, PETER, (13b) Breitenenthal b. Krumbach/Schwaben, Germany.

Ghana

AGAMA, GODFRIED, c/o J. K. Fenuku, Esq., Registrar, Ada Local Council, Big Ada, Ghana.

Greece

PLYTHAS, DEMETRE, rue Constantinon Melinikon No. 84, Thessalonique, Greece.

Haiti

LAROCHE, MAXIMILIEN, Rues 21-22 C Cap-Haitien, Haiti.

Hong Kong

HUI, YIN YEW, 221 Sai Yee St., 6th Floor, Kowloon, Hong Kong.
CHENG, LINCOLN, 17 Yuk Sau St., 2nd Floor, Happy Valley, Hong Kong.

Iceland

THORARINSSON, JON, Holmgardur 35, Reykjavik, Iceland.
HOSKULDSSON, SVEINN, Granaskjol 23, Reykjavik, Iceland.

India

SASTRI, H. N. L., 1-8-479 Chikkadapalli, Hyderabad, Dn-20, India.
ALI, MUZZAFAR, 2156 Rodgaran, Lal Icuán, Delhi, India.

Iran

NAMINI, HASSAN, Ministry of Education, Teheran, Iran.

Ireland

CORISH, DENIS, 21 Wilfield Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin, Ireland.

Israel

ORGAD, BENZION, 14 Bloch St., Tel-Aviv, Israel.

Italy

- GUERRERI, GUISEPPE, 1 Via Rodolfo Lanciani, Rome, Italy.
COCCO, CONSTANTINO, Ururi, Province de Campobasso, Italy.
MARRA, GIOVANNI, Istituto S. Alessio, Viale Odescalchi, 38, Rome, Italy.

Japan

- NISHIMOTO, KOJI, 1500 Osawa, Mitaka, Tokyo, Japan.
SHIBATA, HIROFUMI, No. 343, Kurokoma, Gojo-shi, Nara Prefecture, Japan.
SHIMPO, MITSURU, 3831 Jindaiji, Mitaka City, Tokyo-to, Japan.
KUSAKA, AKIO, 212 Azamachi, Ogawara-Machi, Shibata-Gun, MiyagiKen, Japan.

Jordan

- 'AMR, TAWFIQ, Dura — Hebron, Jordan.

Kenya

- MBOGUA, JOHN P., Dept. of Geography, McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

Korea

- CHANG, YUNSHIK, 251-43 Shindangdong Sungdong Ku Seoul, Korea.

Lebanon

- ABIMRAD, NOUHAD, 252, rue Selim Bustros, Beyrouth, Lebanon.

Malaya

- NAGUIB, SYED, 115 Hale Road, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.
SINGH, JAGJIT, 61 Elizabeth Road, Pokok Assam, Taiping, Malaya.

Netherlands

- REITSMA, HENDRIK, Italiaanseweg 6, Doorwerth, The Netherlands.
LAURENTIUS, MAARTJE, Van Griethuysenplein 4, Oegstgeest, The Netherlands.

New Zealand

- FREAN, ROLAND, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Norway

- BERNTZEN, BJORN, Krabben 19, Moss, Norway.

Pakistan

- KHAN, MOHAMMED, Dept. of History, University of Peshawar, Pakistan.
BAHADUR, ISLAM, Village and P.O. Lahor, Tehail Swabi, District Mardan, West Pakistan.
KAZI, SADAT, Tatuakhali, Barisal, East Pakistan.

Peru

- MULANOVICH, ROBERTO L., Av. Republica de Chile 268, Lima, Peru.

Philippines

- JALBUENA, ANICETO L., Libertad St. Jaro, Iloilo City, Philippines.

Poland

- SOWINSKA, IWONA, Niemcewicz 9, Warsaw, Poland.

Singapore

- CHIANG, TAN KOK, 29 Purvis Street, Singapore.

Spain

- CARCEDO, LAUREANO, Cirilo Amoros, 56, Valencia, Spain.

Sweden

- KJELLSTROM, ROLF E., Esplanaden 21 — Kalmar, Sweden.

Switzerland

- DEBROT, PIERRE, Saars 2, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.
MEROZ, JEAN-ROBERT, Avenue Fraisse 14, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Thailand

- BHONGBHIBHAT, NAPA, 602 Changhlan Road, Chieng mai, Thailand.

Turkey

- ORHONLU, CENGIZ, Sultan Ahmed, Amivdl Tafdil Sakaki, Istanbul, Turkey.

United Arab Republic

- EL SHISHINI, Magda, 1, Nabatat Str., Garden City, Cairo, Egypt.

United Kingdom

- ORRELL, JOHN, Bedale, Grove Green Rd., Weavering, Maidstone, Kent, England.
SITWELL, O. F. G., Dept. of Geography, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.

United States

ORSTEN, ELIZABETH, 7 Ashland Ave., Buffalo 22, N.Y., U.S.A.
SEMBOWER, LOIS, 2661 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.
WEIR, JEAN, 2317 A So. Race St., Denver 10, Colorado, U.S.A.
BOUCHARD, DENIS, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., U.S.A.
BROWN, JEROME, 675 E. 233rd St., New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

Uruguay

DE FREITAS, JOAQUIN, Itacabé 2673, Montevideo, Uruguay.

U.S.S.R.

BARABASHEV, GEORGY, 8/27 Molaza Molchanovka, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

West Indies

HENRY, JEFFERS, 67 Duncan St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, W.I.

NOTE: This list contains 73 names, out of a total of 85 fellowships authorized for use in 1960-61. Twelve names are not available at time of going to press because arrangements have not yet been completed for their acceptance at Canadian universities.

Category 9

FELLOWSHIPS FOR JOURNALISTS, BROADCASTERS AND FILM-MAKERS

AUDETTE, PAUL J., 209 rue Boily, Arvida (Qué.)
BLACK, ROBERT H., 580 Artillery Street, Quebec City, P.Q.
DORE, JOSEPH FERNAND, 1160, rue Saint-Marc, Appartement 31, Montréal, (Qué.)
FOREST, JACQUES-LÉONARD, 4145 ouest, boulevard Gouin, Montréal (Qué.)
LANGUIRAND, JACQUES, 8375, rue Lajeunesse, Montréal (Qué.)
LAPIERRE, LÉOPOLD, 166 de Salaberry sud, Châteauguay Village (Qué.)
LAZARUS, FELIX, 372 Assiniboine Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
MAJOR, JEAN-RENÉ, Radio-Canada, Case postale 6000, Montréal (Qué.)
PROVOST, GUY, 4244 West Hill, Montréal (Qué.)
SANOUILLET, ANNE GILDA, 33 Viewmount Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Category 10

ALLAN, TED (Herman Allan), Flat 9, 69 Deodar Road, London S.W. 15, England.
ARBIC, THÉRÈSE, 1300 ouest, avenue des Pins, App. 6, Montréal, (Qué.)
BRASSARD, THÉRÈSE, 170, rue Aberdeen, Québec, (Qué.)
BOURINOT, ARTHUR S., 158 Carleton Road, Rockcliffe, Ottawa.
COTE, ALBERT, 1231 est rue de Montigny, Montréal, (Qué.)
DAUNAS, LIONEL, 3172, avenue Guyard, Montréal, (Qué.)
FLEMING, ALLAN R., c/o Cooper & Beatty, Limited, Wellington West at Spadina, Toronto 2B, Ontario.
FOWLIE, E. LESLIE, 189 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa.
GADOUAS, ROBERT, 11 bis, Alfred Roll, Paris 17e, France.
HICKMAN, W. HARRY, Principal, Victoria College, Victoria, B.C.
JARVIS, LUCY, Art Centre, The University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.
LAPALME, ROBERT, 7, avenue Kirkwood, Beaconsfield, P.Q.
LECLERC, FÉLIX, Vaudreuil, (Qué.)
LETONDAL, GINETTE, 1433, rue Bishop, app. 1, Montréal, (Qué.).
LEVINE, NORMAN, 82 Friel St., Apt. 4, Ottawa, Ontario.
LOWTHER, GORDON READMAN, Curator of Anthropology, McCord Museum, McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
MALENFANT, ANNA, 5458, rue Durocher, Outremont, (Qué.).
OUELLETTE, FERNAND, 5063, rue Adam, Montréal, (Qué.).

RISK, SYDNEY, Drama Supervisor, Dept. of University Extension, The University of
British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
ROULEAU, JOSEPH ALFRED, 3160, rue Somerset, Montréal, (Qué.).
SAVOIE, ROBERT, Viale Caterina da Forlì 52, Milano, Italia.
THOMAS, DIETRAH, 850 Columbus Avenue, Apt. 6D — c/o Mrs. V. Henry, New York 25,
N.Y., U.S.A.
VERREAU, RICHARD, Beloeil, (Qué.).
WALKER, FRANK N., 218 Inglewood Drive, Toronto 7, Ontario.
WILSON, ELSPETH, Bisk Craft Studio, Brockville, Ontario.
WINTERS, KENNETH LYLE, 173 Eugenie Street, Saint-Boniface, Man.

**CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO
GRANTS TO ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS 1959-1960**

CANADIAN COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PLASTIC ARTS	
re: international representation	\$ 150.00
CANADIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION	
re: representation at Unesco/IBE conference	1,200.00
CANADIAN FILM INSTITUTE	
re: Canadian Centre of Films for Children catalogue	3,000.00
CANADIAN INSTITUTE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS	
re: to bring resource leaders to the Couchiching Conference	720.00
CANADIAN WOMEN'S PRESS CLUB	
re: to bring a woman journalist from Southeast Asia	1,500.00
PACIFIC NATIONAL EXHIBITION	1,600.00
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE FOR UNESCO	
re: 1) gift coupon scheme	
2) to prepare and distribute a handbook on teaching about the U.N.	
3) to sponsor an essay contest among high school students	2,500.00
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA	
re: Unesco Youth Survey	1,500.00
PROFESSOR B. C. SANYAL	
re: short tour in Eastern Canada	200.00

CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO
CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL UNESCO MEETINGS
1959-1960

<i>Conference</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Canadian Representative</i>
Regional Symposium on Insects' Resistance to Insecticides, Cairo, Egypt, U.A.R.	May 10-14	Dr. A. W. A. Brown, Head, Zoology Department, University of Western Ontario.
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions—Unesco East West Seminar, Florence, Italy.	May 23-30	Mr. Kalmen Kaplansky, Director, International Affairs Department, Canadian Labour Congress. Mr. William Dodge, Executive Vice-President, Canadian Labour Congress.
International Conference on Information Processing, Paris.	June 15-20	Dr. C. C. Gottlieb, University of Toronto. (N.R.C. Travel Grant)
Fifth General Conference of the International Council of Museums, Stockholm.	July 1-8	Dr. A. W. F. Banfield, Chief Zoologist, National Museum. Dr. R. H. Hubbard, Chief Curator, The National Gallery of Canada. Dr. Nathan Stolow, Chief, Conservation and Scientific Research Division, The National Gallery of Canada. Dr. T. E. Heinrich, Director, The Royal Ontario Museum.
22nd International Conference on Public Education, Geneva.	July 6-15	Mr. J. L. Pagé, Deputy Minister of Education for the Province of Quebec. Mr. H. P. Moffat, Deputy Minister of Education for Nova Scotia. **(NC) Mr. Robert Gauthier, President, l'Association Canadienne des Educateurs de Langue Française.
Unesco committee on co-operation among the institutions of higher learning throughout the world, Paris.	August	Dr. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, McGill University.
Twelfth Annual Meeting of the International Folk Music Council, Sinaia, Roumania.	August 12-22	Dr. Helen Creighton, Vice-President, Canadian Folk Music Society. **(CC)

International Oceanographic Congress, New York.	August 31- September 12	Dr. W. B. van Steenburgh, Director-General of Scientific Services; Department of Mines & Technical Surveys. Dr. F. Rootes, Polar Continental Shelf Project, Dept. of Mines & Technical Surveys. Mr. N. Gray, Dominion Hydrographer, Dept. of Mines & Technical Surveys.
International Federation of Library Associations, Warsaw, Poland.	September	Mr. Robert H. Blackburn, Chief Librarian, University of Toronto. Mr. Jack E. Brown, Chief Librarian, National Research Council. Mr. William A. Roedde, Assistant Director, Provincial Library Service, Ontario Department of Education. ** (CC)
Fourth International Biennial of Poetry, Knokke-Le-Zoute, Belgium.	September 3-7	Mr. Jean-Guy Pilon, Secretary-general, Société des Ecrivains Canadiens ** (CC)
Fourth World Congress of Sociology, Milan, Italy.	September 8-16	Dr. Oswald Hall, Professor of Sociology, University of Toronto. ** (CC)
Seventh National Conference of the U.S. National Commis- sion for Unesco, Denver, Colorado.	September 29	Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, President, C.N.C.U. Dr. J. F. Leddy, Vice-President, C.N.C.U. Mr. Eugène Bussière, Secretary, C.N.C.U. Miss Mary Q. Dench, Information Division, Department of External Affairs.
Seminar on East-West Project organized by the New Zealand National Commission	February 1-26 1960	Mr. H. Janzen, Director of Curricula, Department of Education, Saskatchewan.

**Travel Grant provided by National Commission (NC) or by Canada Council (CC)

UNIVERSITY CAPITAL GRANTS FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1960

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Security</i>	
	Treasury Bills	
\$ 100,000	April 1, 1960	
1,050,000	April 14, 1960	
700,000	May 13, 1960	
100,000	June 3, 1960	
500,000	June 10, 1960	
450,000	Sept. 9, 1960	
	Canada and Canada Guaranteed Bonds	
\$ 250,000	Canada	5½% Oct. 1, 1960
6,800,000	Canada	3% Dec. 1, 1961
1,988,000	Canada	5½% Oct. 1, 1962
8,230,000	Canada	4% Jan. 1, 1961/63
6,745,000	Canada	5½% Apr. 1, 1963
5,350,000	Canada	3¾% Sept. 1, 1965
8,024,832	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	3% Jan. 1, 1962
5,275,000	Canadian National Railway	5½% Dec. 15, 1964
	Total cost (amortized)	<u>\$44,453,474</u>
	Total market value	<u>\$44,935,658</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1960

Short Term Securities maturing under one year

Treasury Bills, Commercial and Financial Paper,
Provincial and Municipal Bonds and Debentures

	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
Total holdings at March 31, 1960	\$3,102,296	\$3,105,385
Less: Outstanding net purchase commitments	<u>2,305,319</u>	<u>2,305,319</u>
Net balance	<u>\$ 796,977</u>	<u>\$ 800,066</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1960

Canada and Provincial Bonds and Debentures

(a) ONE TO FIVE YEAR MATURITY

Canada and Canada Guaranteed Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>			
\$ 570,000	Canada	5½%	Apr. 1, 1963
2,150,000	Canadian National Railways	5½%	Dec. 15, 1964

Provincial and Provincial Guaranteed Bonds

\$ 400,000	Alberta Telephone Commission	3¾%	July 2, 1963
25,000	**Alberta	2½%	Mar. 1, 1962
38,000	**New Brunswick	4½%	Apr. 15, 1961
70,000	**Nova Scotia	4½%	May 15, 1961

(b) LONGER TERM

Canada Bonds

\$ 550,000	Canada	5½%	Apr. 1, 1969
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Provincial and Provincial Guaranteed Bonds

ALBERTA GUARANTEED			
\$ 200,000	Alberta Telephone Commission	4¼%	July 2, 1978
BRITISH COLUMBIA GUARANTEED			
\$ 550,000	Pacific Great Eastern Railway	4¾%	Dec. 15, 1987
55,000	Pacific Great Eastern Railway	5%	Dec. 2, 1982
100,000	Saltair Waterworks	5%	July 1, 1974-82
40,000	Nanaimo	4½%	July 2, 1963-68
64,000	Surrey	4½%	Aug. 1, 1965-68
29,000	Montrose	4¾%	Mar. 1, 1962-69
59,000	North Kamloops	4½%	June 30, 1961-69
250,000	Vancouver	6¼%	Apr. 15, 1980
MANITOBA GUARANTEED			
\$ 825,000	Manitoba Hydro	5½%	Sept. 1, 1979
NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEW BRUNSWICK GUARANTEED			
\$ 100,000	Memramcook	5½%	Nov. 1, 1972
50,000	New Brunswick	3½%	Sept. 15, 1965
NEWFOUNDLAND GUARANTEED			
\$ 100,000	Corner Brook	5½%	Aug. 15, 1977
100,000	Union Electric	5½%	Aug. 1, 1977
50,000	Windsor	5½%	Jan. 15, 1978
92,000	Windsor	5½%	July 1, 1964-79
NOVA SCOTIA			
\$ 650,000	Nova Scotia	4½%	May 15, 1978
ONTARIO AND ONTARIO GUARANTEED			
\$ 100,000	*Ontario	3¼%	Feb. 1, 1975
400,000	Ontario Hydro	6%	Feb. 15, 1980
90,000	Ontario	4¼%	May 15, 1974
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
\$ 100,000	Prince Edward Island	4¼%	Nov. 15, 1977
50,000	Prince Edward Island	5¼%	May 15, 1969
100,000	Prince Edward Island	5¼%	May 15, 1979
SASKATCHEWAN AND SASKATCHEWAN GUARANTEED			
\$1,100,000	Interprovincial Steel Corp.	5½%	Dec. 1, 1973
200,000	Saskatchewan	6%	Apr. 1, 1980
Total cost (amortized)		\$9,073,147	
Total market value		<u>\$8,860,960</u>	

*U.S. Pay.

**U.S.-Canada Pay.

ENDOWMENT FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1960

Municipal Bonds and Debentures

(a) ONE TO FIVE YEAR MATURITY

Par Value

\$ 652,000	**Edmonton	3.10%	May 15, 1961-63
45,000	**Halifax	4%	Feb. 1, 1962-64
25,000	*Montreal	3½%	May 1, 1963
44,000	North Battleford	5½%	June 30, 1961-64
80,000	Portage la Prairie	6%	Dec. 1, 1961-64
119,000	Sault Ste Marie	6¾%	Mar. 1, 1963-65
89,000	Shawinigan Falls	6%	Nov. 1, 1961-64
34,000	Welland	5½%	May 1, 1961-64

(b) LONGER TERM

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

\$ 100,000	Charlottetown	5½%	June 1, 1977
50,000	Corner Brook	5¾%	Dec. 1, 1977
150,000	Halifax	5½%	Oct. 1, 1973-77
300,000	**Halifax	4%	Feb. 1, 1962-73
100,000	Halifax	5%	Dec. 1, 1968-88
100,000	Moncton	5½%	Aug. 15, 1974-77
125,000	Saint John	5½%	Oct. 15, 1977
50,000	Sydney	5%	Feb. 1, 1974-78

QUEBEC

\$ 50,000	Alma	5%	Oct. 1, 1968
100,000	Arvida	5%	Sept. 1, 1968-77
100,000	Beaconsfield	5½%	June 1, 1969
50,000	Cap de la Madeleine	5%	Apr. 1, 1970-78
100,000	Charlesburg	6%	Dec. 1, 1969
50,000	Chicoutimi	5½%	May 1, 1975-79
50,000	Dorval	5½%	May 1, 1969
50,000	Giffard	6%	Oct. 1, 1970-79
119,000	Hull	4½%	Nov. 1, 1967-76
50,000	Jonquiere	5½%	June 1, 1969
100,000	Kenogami	6%	Oct. 1, 1965-79

Montreal

\$ 208,000	**Montreal Transportation Comm.	4¼%	Jan. 1, 1973
50,000	*Montreal Transportation Comm.	4½%	Feb. 15, 1978
162,000	**Montreal Metro	4½%	May 1, 1965
100,000	Montreal Metro	4½%	Nov. 1, 1977
50,000	Montreal	5¼%	Jan. 1, 1978
714,000	Montreal Metro	5½%	Nov. 1, 1969-78
100,000	Montreal	5½%	Mar. 1, 1971
175,000	Montreal	6%	Dec. 15, 1979

QUEBEC (CONT'D.)

150,000	Montreal West	5%	Jan. 1, 1970-79
79,000	Montreal West	6%	Nov. 1, 1961-69
150,000	Pointe Claire	5%	Nov. 1, 1968
100,000	Pointe Claire	5½%	June 1, 1970-79
375,000	Quebec	5½%	June 1, 1977
100,000	Seven Islands	5½%	Dec. 1, 1968
200,000	Sherbrooke	5½%	Oct. 1, 1970-79
100,000	Sillery	4½%	Apr. 1, 1969-77
100,000	Thetford Mines	5½%	July 1, 1973-77
74,000	Thetford Mines	5½%	July 1, 1975-79
100,000	Three Rivers	4½%	Nov. 1, 1978

ENDOWMENT FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1960

Municipal Bonds & Debentures (cont'd.)

Par Value

QUEBEC (CONT'D.)

\$100,000	Valleyfield	5½%	Nov. 1, 1973-77
150,000	Verdun	4½%	Nov. 1, 1972
100,000	Verdun	4½%	Nov. 1, 1977

ONTARIO

\$173,000	Ancaster (Township)	5¾%	July 1, 1965-79
200,000	Belleville	5¾%	June 15, 1965-79
84,000	Burlington	5¾%	Dec. 15, 1961-68
128,000	Chatham	5%	July 1, 1961-69
38,000	Chatham	5½%	July 1, 1972-77
44,000	Chatham	5½%	July 1, 1961-66
279,000	Deep River	4¾%	July 2, 1961-78
73,500	Fort Frances	6%	Feb. 1, 1964-73
22,200	Fort Frances	6%	Mar. 1, 1964-73
250,000	Fort William	6%	July 15, 1965-79
50,000	Hamilton	5¼%	June 15, 1977
100,000	Kapuskasing	5¾%	Nov. 1, 1964-73
90,000	Kingston	5½%	June 1, 1974-76
100,000	Kingston	5½%	Dec. 1, 1968-77
100,000	Kingston	5½%	Jan. 1, 1965-69
100,000	Kingston	5½%	June 1, 1965-79
100,000	Kingston	5½%	June 1, 1968-79
342,000	Kitchener	6%	Nov. 1, 1961-74
160,000	Niagara Falls	5½%	June 15, 1961-69
150,000	Oshawa	5¾%	Oct. 15, 1973-77
100,000	Oshawa	5%	June 15, 1974-78
100,000	Oshawa	5½%	Nov. 1, 1966-73
50,000	Ottawa	5%	Aug. 1, 1978
50,000	Ottawa	5½%	July 2, 1970-84
200,000	Peterborough	5½%	June 30, 1973-77
100,000	Port Arthur	5¾%	Sept. 30, 1968-77
100,000	Port Arthur	5¾%	Dec. 31, 1964-78
50,000	Rockcliffe Park	5¾%	Nov. 1, 1965-74
50,000	Sault Ste Marie	5½%	June 1, 1969-77
100,000	Sault Ste Marie	5½%	Dec. 1, 1968-77
95,000	Stamford (Township)	6½%	Nov. 15, 1961-79
250,000	Toronto Metro	4¾%	Apr. 1, 1978
375,000	Toronto Metro	5¼%	Mar. 2, 1979
220,000	Toronto Metro	6%	Nov. 2, 1969
305,000	Toronto Metro	6%	Nov. 2, 1979
100,000	Toronto Township	5¼%	June 15, 1969-78
209,000	Toronto Township	5½%	Oct. 15, 1961-68
46,000	Welland	5¼%	May 1, 1961-69
46,000	Westminster (Township)	6%	Sept. 30, 1961-68
200,000	Windsor	5½%	July 15, 1974-77

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

\$200,000	Brandon	5¾%	Dec. 1, 1970-77
50,000	Brandon	5½%	July 15, 1969-78
100,000	Calgary	5%	June 1, 1974-83
450,000	*Edmonton	4¾%	Apr. 15, 1983
90,000	Medicine Hat	4½%	Mar. 1, 1967-69
280,000	Moose Jaw	5¾%	July 15, 1974-78
116,000	Prince Albert	5¾%	Apr. 1, 1969-78
100,000	Prince Albert (Hospital)	5½%	Aug. 1, 1969-78
250,000	Regina	5¾%	Aug. 1, 1982

ENDOWMENT FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1960

Municipal Bonds & Debentures (cont'd)

Par Value

PRAIRIE PROVINCES (CONT'D.)

\$375,000	Regina	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Jan. 15, 1983
100,000	Saskatoon	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	June 1, 1977
108,000	Saskatoon	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Nov. 1, 1982

BRITISH COLUMBIA

\$ 50,000	Coquitlam	4 %	Mar. 15, 1970-76
100,000	Saanich	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	June 1, 1973-81
50,000	Saanich	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Nov. 15, 1968-77
190,000	Surrey	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Feb. 1, 1969-77
650,000	Vancouver	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Oct. 15, 1977

Total cost (amortized)	<u>\$14,498,368</u>
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Total market value	<u>\$13,537,171</u>
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*U.S. Pay.

**U.S.-Canada Pay.

ENDOWMENT FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1960

Corporate Bonds and Debentures

Par Value

\$ 75,000	Abitibi Power & Paper	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Nov. 15, 1977
200,000	Algoma Central Railway	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Mar. 1, 1980
300,000	Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Nov. 1, 1978
100,000	Anglo-Canadian Telephone	6%	Feb. 1, 1983
300,000	Bell Telephone	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Jan. 2, 1978
145,000	B.C. Electric	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Apr. 1, 1977
300,000	Brockville Chemicals	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Jan. 15, 1980
150,000	Canadian British Aluminum	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	June 15, 1977
100,000	Canadian British Aluminum	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Dec. 15, 1977
275,000	Canada Iron Foundries	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Oct. 15, 1977
500,000	Chinook Shopping Centre	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Nov. 2, 1984
200,000	Credit Foncier	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Dec. 1, 1974
50,000	Consumers Gas	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Dec. 15, 1979
100,000	Dominion Electrohome	6%	July 1, 1978
500,000	Dominion Foundries	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Dec. 1, 1974
250,000	General Motors Acceptance Corp.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Mar. 15, 1980
400,000	General Motors Acceptance Corp.	43 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Jan. 15, 1968
350,000	Great Lakes Power	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	May 15, 1977
50,000	Greater Winnipeg Gas	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Dec. 1, 1980
200,000	Greater Winnipeg Gas	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Dec. 1, 1978
477,000	Home Oil	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Nov. 1, 1977
200,000	Hudson Bay Oil & Gas	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Aug. 1, 1977
50,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	6%	Sept. 15, 1967
225,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	6%	Sept. 1, 1977
175,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	6%	June 15, 1979
75,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Jan. 15, 1977
50,000	Inland Natural Gas	6%	June 1, 1982
100,000	Irving Refining	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	May 1, 1980
100,000	Newfoundland Light & Power	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	June 1, 1978
100,000	North Star Oil (Shell Oil)	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	June 15, 1977
100,000	North Star Oil (Shell Oil)	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Dec. 1, 1978
100,000	Northern Telephone	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	May 1, 1978
200,000	Northern Ontario Natural Gas	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	June 1, 1982
150,000	*Pacific Petroleum	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Mar. 1, 1967
250,000	*Pacific Petroleum	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Apr. 1, 1973
50,000	Pembina Pipe Lines	6%	Dec. 1, 1974
91,000	Power Corporation	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Mar. 1, 1977
866,000	Quebec Natural Gas	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Apr. 1, 1985
75,000	Quebec Telephone	5%	Oct. 1, 1976
300,000	Quebec Telephone	6%	Nov. 1, 1977
50,000	Sicard Inc.	6%	May 15, 1979
100,000	Simpson - Sears Acceptance	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Feb. 1, 1980
100,000	Sobey Leased Properties	7%	Mar. 1, 1985
67,000	Steinberg Properties	6%	June 1, 1982
125,000	Steinberg Properties	6%	Aug. 1, 1984
250,000	Thorncliffe Park	6%	Apr. 1, 1974
175,000	Traders Finance	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Oct. 15, 1974
100,000	Traders Finance	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Apr. 1, 1979
850,000	Trans-Canada Pipe Lines	5.85%	Jan. 1, 1987
100,000	Union Acceptance	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Feb. 15, 1980
250,000	*Westcoast Transmission "A"	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Apr. 1, 1988
500,000	*Westcoast Transmission "B"	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Apr. 1, 1988

Total cost (amortized) \$10,113,510

Total market value \$10,002,285

*U.S. Pay.

ENDOWMENT FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1960

Common Stocks, Convertible Debentures and Warrants

(i) COMMON STOCKS

		UTILITIES
7,836	shares	Bell Telephone
2,600	"	B.C. Power
17,625	"	Calgary Power
10,400	"	International Utilities
8,025	"	Shawinigan Water & Power — "A" common
		OIL & GAS
4,400	"	Alberta Gas Trunk Line
9,800	"	B.A. Oil
7,000	"	Calgary & Edmonton
6,900	"	Hudson's Bay Company
2,800	"	Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas
11,070	"	Imperial Oil
5,650	"	Texaco (Canada)
7,000	"	Trans-Mountain Oil Pipe Line
		MINES & METALS
8,500	"	Aluminium Ltd.
10,100	"	Hollinger Consolidated
4,250	"	International Nickel
		PAPER & LUMBER
4,525	"	Great Lakes Paper
3,382	"	International Paper
2,445	"	MacLaren Power & Paper
24,920	"	MacMillan & Bloedel and Powell River
3,600	"	Price Bros.
		IRON & STEEL
7,350	"	Algoma Steel
9,300	"	Dominion Foundries & Steel
7,200	"	Steel Company of Canada
		MISCELLANEOUS
7,145	"	Canada Steamship Lines
2,375	"	Dominion Glass
675	"	Dominion Stores
10,000	"	Industrial Acceptance Corp.
16,800	"	Moore Corporation
6,643	"	Traders Finance "A"
1,342	"	Traders Finance "B"
4,000	"	Sicard Inc.
12,500	"	Chinook Shopping Centre

(ii) CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES AND WARRANTS

*Par Value
or Number*

\$115,000	Canadian Utilities	5¾% conv. deb.	Dec. 1/77
35,000	Shawinigan Water & Power	5½% conv. deb.	Oct. 15/72
170,000	Triad Oil Co.	4¾% conv. notes	Sept. 15/71
100,000	B.C. Electric Co.	6% conv. deb.	Nov. 1/84
150,000	Home Oil	6% conv. deb.	Jan. 15/75
5,000 wts.	Pacific Petroleum — common		
2,000 "	Quebec Telephone		
	Total cost (amortized)	\$7,919,050	
	Total market value	\$8,617,965	

MEMBERS

Chairman: Hon. Brooke Claxton

Vice-Chairman: Very Reverend Father Georges-Henri Lévesque

Dr. L. W. Brockington	Dr. W. A. Mackintosh
Mr. Samuel Bronfman	Sir Ernest MacMillan
Mr. Marcel Faribault	Dr. Eustace Morin
Mrs. Margaret Harvey	Madame Alfred Paradis
Dr. J. F. Leddy	Miss Vida Peene
Mr. F. Lynch-Staunton	Mr. John A. Russell
Mrs. Angus L. Macdonald	Mr. E. P. Taylor
Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie	Mr. Emile Tellier
Dr. Frank MacKinnon	Mr. David H. Walker
Mr. Gerald M. Winter	

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Graham Towers	Mr. James Muir	Mr. J. G. Hungerford
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OFFICERS

Director: A. W. Trueman

Associate Director: Eugène Bussière

Treasurer: Douglas Fullerton

Supervisor of Arts Programme: Peter M. Dwyer

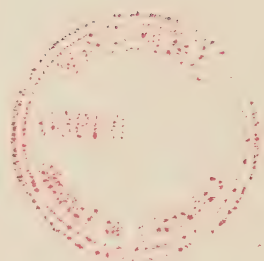
Secretary: Lillian Breen

ADDRESS

THE CANADA COUNCIL

One Forty Wellington Street
Ottawa

Government
Publications



The Canada Council Fourth Annual Report for 1960-61





*'Our golden apple is divisible
but it cannot be endlessly divided if it is to provide
any sustenance worth having.'*

Government
Publications

The
Canada Council
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
for 1960-61





765772

Chairman
CLAUDE BISSELL

Vice-Chairman
VERY REV. FATHER G. H. LÉVESQUE, O.P.

Director
A. W. TRUEMAN

Associate Director
E. BUSSIÈRE



One Forty Wellington Street
Ottawa

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Patron:

RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY, C.H.

June 30, 1961

The Right Honourable
John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit herewith
the Annual Report of The Canada Council as
required by section 23 of the Canada Council
Act (5-6 Elizabeth II, 1957, Chap. 3) for the
fiscal year ending March 31, 1961.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Claude Bissell

Chairman.

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Introduction

FROM THE start The Canada Council has maintained that at any given time the precise assessment, in concrete terms, of the value of its programme will be difficult. In last year's annual report these words were used. 'The Council's terms of reference ensure that its activities will be concerned almost exclusively with that which cannot be weighed on the scales, measured by the foot-rule, or calculated with the assistance of the tables at the back of the book . . . one difficulty will persist . . . the difficulty of measuring in any plain, concrete fashion the results of the Council's individual payments.'

Although the problems of measurement will always exist, the Council is convinced that in at least some parts of its programme there is already evidence that much has been accomplished. This is clearly true of the support that has been given to the humanities and social sciences. With the assistance that the Council has been able to provide, the possibilities for advanced study and research in these two areas have been enormously increased; they have not only been enormously increased, they have been taken advantage of, and productive results have followed.

First of all, let us present the round figures for this programme. In the four years of the Council's existence it has given a total of over 2,200 scholarships and fellowships, of which approximately 1,670 have been in the humanities and social sciences. These awards were made for the purpose of assisting in graduate studies leading to advanced degrees and in individual research. The total value of the entire scholarship and fellowship scheme has been \$4,510,000 of which \$3,385,000 were spent on the humanities and social sciences. In addition to this impressive sum must be added approximately \$1,000,000 for research projects, travel and the publication of books, journals, and learned papers. The rough total for the humanities and social sciences has thus mounted over the four years to \$4,380,000.

The Council has therefore put into the training of scholars – many of whom will become university teachers – into the conduct of research, and the publication of books, journals, and learned papers well over \$4,000,000 of new money within a four-year period. The conditions of research in the humanities and social sciences have been transformed, and scholarly and creative work have been stimulated beyond anything that could have been hoped for five years ago.

This money has been used to give opportunity to about 840 men and women for graduate study leading to higher degrees and qualification for

teaching in our schools and universities. This programme is important because of the fast rate at which university registration is increasing and is expected to increase over the next decade, and the consequent need which universities already have, and will continue to have for more and more highly trained members of staff. The Council has helped another and more senior group of scholars and researchers numbering 585. The publication of approximately 120 books has been assisted by Council grants. Many of these productions by scholars and other creative writers might otherwise not have been printed. Fourteen Canadian books dealing with the humanities and social sciences have been bought in quantity for distribution abroad, largely through the co-operation of the Department of External Affairs. Five journals have been helped to improve both their quality and their circulation.

Recently the Council has decided to make library grants to Canadian universities that have a well-developed programme of instruction and research in Asiatic, Slavic, and Mediaeval studies. The purpose of these grants is to assist university libraries in the purchase of books and documents needed to improve still further their facilities for study and research in these subjects. Asiatic and Slavic studies were selected because of their immediate importance in the world today. Mediaeval studies were included because it is important to capitalize on the considerable advances that Canada has already made in mediaeval scholarship, chiefly through institutions in Montreal and Toronto.

These are concrete, measurable achievements. But the justification of the work of The Canada Council in the humanities and social sciences is not confined to the new books published, or the number of young men and women prepared for teaching careers. The ultimate justification of scholarship in the humanities and social sciences is that it constantly nourishes the intellectual life of the nation. The scholar in these fields may not often solve immediate problems; he may not add to the immediate comfort of life; but by expanding our intellectual horizons and deepening our insights, he gives us the wisdom, maturity and judgment whereby we can make major decisions with ever greater confidence. He helps us to escape the tyranny of the present, for he knows that fundamental problems have remained the same throughout the centuries, and that he who is ignorant of the past is doomed to repeat its errors. It is often – and, on the whole, untruthfully – said of Canadians that we are a practical, pragmatic people, hostile to ideas and suspicious of imagination. In this kaleidoscopic world of change and sudden reversal, the practical, short-range approach may be the greatest

liability, and a spirit of intellectual adventure and imagination the greatest asset.

The arts story for the year 1960-61 is told in detail elsewhere in this report. Here it is appropriate to make the generalization that during the past four years our orchestras, theatres, ballets, opera, art galleries and festivals have all benefited by Council support. In this area of the Council's responsibility many problems exist, but the over-all condition is one of growth and often of improvement.

Sometimes a small amount of money will achieve disproportionately gratifying results. The *Canadian Art* magazine, for example, has received over four years about \$10,000 a year. The magazine has been transformed into a publication in which Canada may take pride, for it can now hold its own with similar publications anywhere in the world.

The Council has made grants in order that Canada might be represented abroad by individual artists of distinction. Musical organizations such as the Bach Choir and Les Disciples de Massenet, both of Montreal, have been supported for appearances in England and on the continent, where they have successfully met international standards of criticism. Perhaps more important than this is the fact that hundreds of places in Canada, not often having the opportunity of hearing live music or seeing ballet, opera and theatre, have been visited, because of Canada Council policy and Canada Council grants, by the following: the Halifax Symphony Orchestra, l'Orchestre Symphonique de Québec, the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, the Baroque Trio, Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada, the Hart House Orchestra, the Canadian Players, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, Le Cercle Molière, Le Théâtre Universitaire Canadien, the Canadian Opera Company, the National Ballet Company, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens. Nearly 400 young people, of the ages of 16 to 18 have been brought by The Canada Council Train, on two separate occasions, to experience at first hand the magic of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival theatre; some 5,000 young people have been brought in to central points in most of the provinces of Canada to see performances by the Canadian Players.

Orchestras, with Council assistance, have given an increased number of children's concerts, and art classes for children at several points have been held with the support of Council funds. Seven different magazines representing literature and the arts have been helped. Several thousand copies of books in both French and English, representing Canadian interest and achievement in the arts, have been bought and distributed abroad.

The objects of the Council in spending these large sums of money are to foster ability among those who have it; to find ways in which it can maintain active organizations by helping them to continue and enrich the work they are doing; to provide for the people of Canada a more attractive and more varied mental and spiritual fare through theatres, opera, ballet, festivals and other 'cultural' enterprises, an appetite for which has always existed and is now increasing. The Canada Council is not out to 'buy' anything. It is out to help what exists, to take part if it can in the intelligent creation of opportunities that the country lacks, and perhaps, above all, to give as far as its means allow increased opportunity to the talented individual. To say that all this constitutes the attempt of the *nouveau riche* 'to buy culture,' as has sometimes been maintained, is to misunderstand not only what the Council is doing but the nature of human progress itself.

Difficult as it may be to assess the value of each individual grant, there can be little doubt that the arts, humanities and the social sciences have moved forward in this country with the assistance of the policies and the money of The Canada Council. The achievement makes itself felt. Given the resources for the job, there would seem to be little doubt that as much more can be done in the next four years as has been accomplished in the last.

PART ONE: *Endowment Fund*

Objects and Powers

Section 8 of the Act states that

- 1) The objects of the Council are to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences, and, in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing the Council may, in furtherance of its objects,
 - a) assist, co-operate with and enlist the aid of organizations, the objects of which are similar to any of the objects of the Council;
 - b) provide, through appropriate organizations or otherwise, for grants, scholarships or loans to persons in Canada for study or research in the arts, humanities or social sciences in Canada or elsewhere or to persons in other countries for study or research in such fields in Canada;
 - c) make awards to persons in Canada for outstanding accomplishment in the arts, humanities or social sciences;
 - d) arrange for and sponsor exhibitions, performances and publications of works in the arts, humanities or social sciences;
 - e) exchange with other countries or organizations or persons therein knowledge and information respecting the arts, humanities and social sciences; and
 - f) arrange for representation and interpretation of Canadian arts, humanities and social sciences in other countries.
- 2) The Governor in Council may assign to the Council such functions and duties in relation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as he considers desirable.

AMONG institutions that exist for the purpose of giving away money it may be that The Canada Council is unique. It is certainly unusual in respect of the variety of responsibility that has been placed upon it. A glance at the list of objects and powers relating to the programme that is to be maintained from the revenue of the Endowment Fund will show that the Council's

interests must be consistently very wide, since they include, in a general way, the encouragement of the arts, the humanities and the social sciences, and in particular, concern for theatre, opera, ballet, symphonic and other music, art galleries and other arts organizations; a scholarship and fellowship scheme for the benefit of individuals; the sponsoring of other types of award, of exhibitions, performances and publications; the projection of Canada abroad, and the dispensing of information about all these matters.

But this is by no means all. The Council, at the request of the government, established the National Commission for Unesco, maintains liaison between it and the government, engages, directs and pays the necessary secretariat, and makes grants for the Commission's programme. In addition to this considerable task, The Canada Council Act provides that the Council shall receive and administer a fund of \$50,000,000, the purpose of which is to enable the Council to assist universities in respect of building construction projects. This latter responsibility has proved time-consuming and unexpectedly complicated.

In Great Britain these separate functions are divided among four different organizations: the Arts Council of Great Britain (which does not have to administer a scholarship scheme, but is confined almost solely to assisting arts organizations), the British Council (which looks after the projection of Britain abroad and the reception and guidance of incoming students), the University Grants Committee (which discharges, among other functions, that of The Canada Council's University Capital Grants Fund), and the National Commission for Unesco (which is the direct responsibility of and is supported by a government department).

A consideration of the following elements in the situation will make it clear why the Council has stated to the government and the press that it is in need of increased revenue if it is to come any closer to meeting the requests that are being put forward:

- a) the complex and widespread nature of its programme, as described here;
- b) the increased and legitimate demands that are being made, particularly for the scholarship and fellowship scheme and for the series of grants made to arts organizations;
- c) the legal necessity of paying all administrative expenses whatsoever from the revenue of the Endowment Fund; these include the expenses of the programmes for the encouragement of the arts, humanities and social sciences, of the University Capital Grants Fund, and of the secretariat for the National Commission for Unesco, including additional grants made by the Council to that body. Although it is difficult to pro-rate these ex-

penditures accurately, the Council estimates that approximately 40 per cent of total administration costs are for the University Capital Grants Fund, and the National Commission for Unesco.

In November, 1960, the Council presented a brief to the Government of Canada explaining the Council's needs and asking that additional revenue of \$500,000 per year be made available. This revenue is sought largely to meet the need of an increased number of scholarships, particularly for graduate study and research in the humanities and social sciences, and for grants to organizations representing the arts. With reference to the need for scholarships and fellowships the Council made the following statement:

To preserve the present ratio of 13 students to one teacher or researcher, it is predicted by the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges that approximately 18,000 teachers and researchers will have to be employed by our universities in 1970-71 as compared to 8,600 in 1960-61. This means an increase of teaching staff at an annual rate rising from 1,000 in 1960 to 2,000 in 1970. Something like one half of these will have to be trained in the humanities and social sciences. It is apparent that much greater assistance to graduate students will have to be immediately provided than is available from all sources in Canada at the present time.

The following extract from the brief gives some indication of the situation that confronts the Council in relation to the appeals of arts organizations.

The Council has been forced, through limitation of funds, to lay down certain policies in order to keep requests within manageable proportions. Thus it will not, for instance, provide any equipment however desperately needed, such as musical instruments, lighting panels, movie projectors and so on. It will not give funds for purely administrative purposes, even though an artistic director, who should be occupied solely with productions, is thus forced to divert too much of his energy into routine problems which should be the concern of a business manager.

The organizations making requests are well aware of these unavoidable restrictions because they have been working with the Council's officers for some three years. They are also aware of the limitations of the Council's funds. Therefore the amounts requested, as set out below, do not represent what the organizations really need to flourish and develop, but rather only what they believe it might be possible for the Council to provide in the present circumstances.

The brief then goes on to show that on behalf of theatre, orchestras and bal-

let a sum total of \$397,000 was asked for in 1957-58 and the Council was able to grant \$320,000, about 80% of the total. But in 1960-61 the sum of \$760,000 was requested, and the Council could give only \$484,000, about 63% of the total. It is emphasized again that the Council considers these applications quite fair and even modest, not padded for the sake of 'trying it on,' and made in full recognition of the Council's limited resources. As the arts continue to flourish in this country, there is every reason to expect that these demands will grow. In the meantime, apart from grants from government or private sources, any increase in the Council's annual income must depend on an annual increase in the yield from the Endowment Fund, which now is showing the relatively high return on capital of 5.8%. Obviously there is no way of insuring such an annual increase, and in any event it could only be small in comparison with the need. It seems apparent, then, that the income for the Endowment Fund programme will have to be augmented on a larger scale than can be expected in the present circumstances, or the Council will be compelled to do proportionally less and less each year in relation to the total of the needs it ought to meet.

The Council has been asked why it has not yet undertaken to raise additional funds from the public. The answer is three-fold. (1) When an organization has been given a sum of money that is bound to appear as large in the public mind as \$100,000,000 does, it is impractical to go out and ask for more money very soon; a decent interval must first elapse. (2) The Council by administering a programme over a reasonable period has to establish a measure of public confidence in its scheme of grants and, certainly for this particular organization, in its investment practices and in the general management of its affairs. (3) The Council has to be in a position really to demonstrate that it can properly use more funds to meet legitimate and adequately proved needs.

The Council believes that it has now moved into this period: the decent interval has elapsed; in the opinion of the Council its work is known and accepted, at least by the sector of the public most directly affected; and the Council is convinced that it has been able to demonstrate existing needs that it would be wholly proper for the Council to meet if it could be provided with additional revenue for the purpose.

The Council therefore proposes to issue a brochure that will contain useful information about the Council's status as a charitable organization, and the individual and corporate right to make donations to it that will be free of federal tax. The Council intends to give this brochure a large distribution among lawyers, legal firms, trust companies, and others, in the hope

that in this way many Canadians may be led to make immediate gifts or include in their wills bequests to The Canada Council. It may be that the Council will also approach a selected group of large corporations, but if it were to do this it would not seek to compete with the organizations it supports and that are stimulated by the Council itself to raise more revenue from private, business, and governmental sources.

Contributions

Sections 20 and 21 of The Canada Council Act read as follows:

- 20) The Council may acquire money, securities or other property by gift, bequest or otherwise and may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, expend, administer or dispose of any such money, securities or other property not forming part of the Endowment Fund or the University Capital Grants Fund, subject to the terms, if any, upon which such money, securities or other property was given, bequeathed or otherwise made available to the Council.
- 21) The Council shall be deemed to be a charitable organization in Canada
 - a) as described in paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 62 of the *Income Tax Act*, for the purposes of that Act, and
 - b) as described in paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 7 of the *Dominion Succession Duty Act*, for the purposes of that Act. (Note: A recent amendment to the *Estate Tax Act* substituted the provisions of that Act for the *Dominion Succession Duty Act*.)

Under this provision the Council may receive donations or bequests for the same objects as the Council's or for different objects as specified in the deed of gift or will. People may have in mind special terms regarding

- a) investment of capital;
- b) expenditure of capital or interest;
- c) appointment of trustees to carry out provisions for allocation of grants or investment of funds; and
- d) objects for which donations are to be used.

They may also wish to have the fund named as a memorial to some relative or friend. The officers of the Council will be glad to give every possible service to see how the wishes of the donor can best be carried out, having in mind always the intention of Parliament and the interest of the Canadian people.

Four such donations were received by the Council in the fiscal year under review:

MR FRANK DOWSETT, *Toronto, Ont.*,
For addition to Endowment Fund.

THE REV. M. K. HICKS, *Toronto, Ont.*,
For addition to Endowment Fund.

MADAME GERTRUDE W. RAYMOND, *Montreal, Que.*,
For assistance to the Maison des Etudiants Canadiens in Paris.

TIME INTERNATIONAL OF CANADA LTD., *Toronto, Ont.*
For expansion of the Council's work in the field of publications
and periodicals.

The Canada Council wishes to express its thanks to these donors for the interest they have displayed in the Council and for this concrete expression of it.

Grants to Organizations

Grants to organizations are listed in Annex D, and can be summarized as follows:

ARTS

Music

Symphony Orchestras	\$223,500
Commissioning – for solo artists (4)	4,000
Travelling groups	15,700
Choirs	19,450
Other Organizations	84,600
	<hr/>
	\$347,250

<i>Festivals</i>	102,000
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<i>Canada Council Train</i>	Up to 30,000
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Theatre, Ballet, Opera

Permanent Theatre Companies	111,900
Touring Theatre Companies	53,130

Amateur Theatre (D.D.F.)	12,500	
Commissioning plays	10,000	
Ballet	162,000	
Opera	82,000	
Other Organizations	<u>41,820</u>	
		473,350

<i>Visual Arts</i>		
Galleries	39,929	
Purchase Awards for Painting	6,000	
Societies and Associations	23,900	
Commissioning Sculpture	8,000	
Architecture	37,000	
Other Organizations	<u>27,500</u>	
		142,329

<i>Aid to Arts Publications</i>	43,000
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<i>Arts Councils</i>	3,000
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<i>Other</i> (Canadian Conference of the Arts)	<u>10,000</u>	\$1,150,929
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HUMANITIES

<i>Visiting Lecturers</i>		\$ 15,787
<i>Aid to Publication</i> (incl. Periodicals)	\$ 21,870	
Policy for Novelists, etc.	<u>27,450</u>	
		49,320

<i>Projects:</i>		
Assistance to Libraries	42,800	
Conferences	8,000	
Other	<u>26,000</u>	
		<u>76,800</u>
		\$ 141,907

SOCIAL SCIENCES

<i>Visiting Lecturers</i>		\$ 18,880
<i>Aid to Publication</i> (incl. Periodicals)		16,100
<i>Projects:</i>		
Studies and Research	\$ 71,700	
Conferences	15,000	
Other	<u>5,000</u>	
		<u>91,700</u>
		\$ 126,680

The Scholarship and Fellowship Programme

The approximate number of applications received and awards made in the year ended March 31, 1961, and the estimated cost of each category are as follows:

<i>Categories</i>	<i>No. of Applicants</i>	<i>Awards</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
1 Pre-Master's	234	85	\$ 115,000
2 Pre-Doctor's	508	136	240,000
3 a) Senior Research	51	19	65,000
b) Post-Doctoral	27	11	50,000
4 a) Senior Arts	124	38	100,000
b) Arts Scholarships	358	76	90,000
5 Secondary School Teachers and Librarians	65	26	40,000
6 Arts Teachers and Museum Staff	13	7	10,000
7 Short Term Grants	212	152	100,000
8 a) Senior Non-Residents	15	9	10,000
b) Junior Non-Residents	186	70	165,000
9 Journalists, Broadcasters and Film-makers	43	8	20,000
10 General	<u>30</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>30,000</u>
TOTALS	1866	659	\$1,035,000
Plus Travel Grants			<u>160,000</u>
Estimated Grand Total			\$1,195,000

Of this total, approximately 38.2% is for Scholarships and Fellowships in the Humanities, 34.3% in the Social Sciences, and 27.5% in the Arts.

The Scholarship and Fellowship brochure as it applied to applications made for 1961-62 will be found in Annex A, and the list of persons receiving awards to be used in 1961-62 in Annex B.

So that the picture may be complete a statement follows of all the awards for the four years of the Council's scheme:

	<i>Arts</i>	<i>Humanities</i>	<i>Social Sciences</i>	<i>Total</i>
1957-58	109	211	124	444
1958-59	111	236	224	571
1959-60	140	219	224	583
1960-61	181	252	226	659
TOTAL	541	918	798	2,257

In determining where to draw the line in certain subjects between those aspects that appear to fall within the intent of the Act and those that do not the Council has difficult decisions to make. These arise most frequently among the following: law, education, psychology, and business administration. In general the Council has not given assistance when the goal of the applicant seems to be purely professional or technical training and when the special work that he wants to do seems to move over into the sphere of science or technology.

In illustration of the Council's thinking and practice the following reference to law may be useful. On January 18, 1957, in the debate of the House of Commons on the Canada Council Act, the Prime Minister spoke as follows (*Revised Hansard*, P.394) in reference to the Massey Report:

... The report expresses the view that assistance should be given to students of the humanities and recommends specifically that The Canada Council should be given funds for the establishment and maintenance of scholarships for post graduate students of Canadian universities in the humanities, social sciences and even law. Comparative law, you know, is of great value not only in the settlement of disputes between individuals, but I think it is also of great value in bringing about the goal of the recognition of the international law that should be followed by civilized nations.

Then later on page 398

... What I refer to is the study and, I hope as a result of the study, the acquired knowledge of the treasures that have been provided by the experience, studies and philosophies of past generations. When I say "past generations" I mean the generations that have succeeded each other for many thousands of years in the world. I mean that general knowledge of proper human behaviour that results from the accumulated experience of mankind since history has commenced to be written and not those special things that prepare for the exercise of a special avocation or profession. I mean the general broaden-

ing and training of the human mind so that the human individual whose mind it is may have as great benefit as one can derive from the accumulation of lore and knowledge over the centuries.

In a general way this is the sort of distinction that the Council has tried to keep in mind. The truth is that the Council has had as yet only comparatively few applications in law. Is it not evident that greater interest needs to be developed in the advanced study of the law as opposed to the 'technical' studies which prepare for general practice? What the Council has in mind is the kind of post-graduate work, taken after the B.C.L. has been gained, which will produce philosophers of the law, and students of jurisprudence; work which will give further help in the training of great jurists, and contribute no doubt in other ways to the higher consideration, understanding and elevation of law as an essential element in the fabric of civilized societies. This expression of opinion is intended in no way to under-rate the importance of the practical, money-making aspect of the law. But the Council has felt that taking into consideration what appears to be the purpose of the Act and the limited amount of money that is available for that purpose, it is right to follow the line indicated here.

Category 8(b) – Non-Residents

Since the beginning of the Scholarship and Fellowship Programme the Council has maintained a category for non-resident students, 8(b). The policy has been to distribute these grants among a large number of countries. As a sort of welcoming recognition of formal membership in the Commonwealth, special arrangements covering a period of five years were set up for Malaya, Ghana, The British West Indies, and Nigeria. At the present time the Council is reviewing this policy and considering the desirability of working out a plan whereby the limited number of available awards might be more effectively concentrated in fewer areas. In all these matters the Department of External Affairs has given the most willing and helpful co-operation. The distribution for the current year is as follows:

Argentina	Germany	Netherlands
Australia	Ghana	Nigeria
Austria	Greece	Pakistan
Belgium	Haiti	Philippines
Brazil	Hong Kong	Portugal
Cambodia	Iceland	Singapore
Ceylon	India	Sudan

Chile	Indonesia	United Arab
Colombia	Italy	Republic (Egypt)
Cuba	Japan	United Kingdom
Ethiopia	Jordan	United States
France	Lebanon	of America
Finland	Malaya	

Special Senior Awards

No Special Senior Awards were made in the year 1960-61.

Other Grants to Individuals

In addition to the scholarship and fellowship programme, the Council made a number of grants for special projects and grants in aid to individuals. A list of these is given in Annex C.

THE ARTS

The Golden Apple

Three thousand years or more ago, according to the myth, Paris stood on the pleasant slopes of many-fountained Ida holding a golden apple inscribed *to the Fairest*. Three goddesses appeared radiant and naked before him – bright-eyed Athene, laughter-loving Aphrodite, and Hera of the Golden Throne. Because she offered him the love of Helen, Paris awarded the prize to Aphrodite in a judgment which poets and painters have since remembered.

The problem of Paris was a delicate but a limited one. The number of the immortal goddesses did not increase during the contest. As far as we know their appetite for apple remained steady, and the golden apple itself could not be divided. We therefore think that our dilemma is worse. For in a sense the Council does have a golden apple. The contestants representing the arts (for we are concerned with the Muses rather than goddesses) are perhaps less radiant and certainly less immodest; but their number enlarges while we deliberate and their appetites increase alarmingly. Our golden apple is divisible but it cannot be endlessly divided if it is to provide any sustenance worth having. For organizations concerned with the arts, the apple assays at approximately \$1,000,000 a year.

As the arts develop in Canada and as the needs of their organizations grow in proportion, the Council may be forced to concentrate its assistance even more heavily on those which show the greatest excellence. Organizations which provide little more than useful and pleasant amenities for the arts, or which are attempting to duplicate things already well done, may not be able to look to The Canada Council for help in future. The beginning of a withdrawal here and there in the country has already been noted with some concern. But unless additional funds become available for the arts the judgments which the Council must make will have to be increasingly strict.

Recapitulation

We think it is important, before reporting on the Council's work for the arts, to explain the methods by which the Council seeks advice on which to base its decisions. The Council believes that that part of its income from the Endowment Fund which it can devote to the arts belongs in a sense to the artists themselves. It is the Council's function to ensure that the funds are awarded in a way that may be expected over the years to do the most

good. To determine what in fact will do good the Council therefore turns to the artists among others for advice.

Awards to Individuals

In choosing the winners of awards in its scholarship and fellowship competitions for the arts the Council is fortunate to have secured the services of The Canada Foundation under the direction of Mr Walter Herbert. This organization, which has been in existence now for some 15 years, consists of a small staff in Ottawa and its associate members across the country who support it by their voluntary contributions. These members are artists, critics and people who have worked for the arts in their community. The purpose of the Foundation has been to foster the arts in Canada, and it pursued this purpose for many years before The Canada Council was formed.

It is from the membership of The Canada Foundation and from other sympathetic people that the Council is able to draw upon the free services of some 150 anonymous and expert adjudicators for its arts competitions. Every application, supported by private letters of recommendation, is normally sent to some six experts in the applicant's particular field of interest (in difficult cases it may be as many as ten), and among them will be some who are personally acquainted with the applicant. Each adjudicator marks the applicant under various headings, the most important of which are concerned with his quality as an artist and the good sense of his project. The marks of the judges are then tabulated by Mr Herbert, and a complete list is sent for a preliminary review by the officers of the Council.

The candidates are then placed in apparent order of merit on the basis of the judges' marks, and a tentative cut-off line can be drawn at the number of awards available. But this is only the beginning of many days of thought and consultation. A committee consisting of the Director, the Associate Director, the Arts Supervisor, and the Scholarship Officer of the Council, together with Mr Herbert, examines every file of the possible award winners in order to determine for the Council's final consideration a recommended list which attempts to reconcile as far as justice allows the opinions of the adjudicators with a wide representation of all the arts. In making the final study and decision the Council has before it not only the recommended list and the names of all the applicants, but also a detailed survey of the work of each artist recommended and an outline of the project for which an award is sought.

But the problems of a scholarship system do not end here. The awards are made in every case for the particular purpose set out by the applicant,

and for this reason the Council requires regular reports from its award winners as the instalments are paid. It is therefore the responsibility of the Council to ensure as best possible that the funds are used for the purposes for which they were granted. This does not mean an unreasonable or rigid adherence to the very letter of a programme because often unexpected opportunities may come the way of an award winner during the course of a year; but the Council believes it important that any considerable changes in a programme should be within the spirit of the purpose for which the award was originally made. And we think it important to reiterate that when any major change is contemplated the Council requires that the holder of an award consult the Council officers in advance.

Grants to Organizations

In dealing with applications from organizations devoted to the arts, the Council has built up its own network of advisers which of course include some of the adjudicators used by The Canada Foundation. Thus it is possible for the Arts Supervisor to obtain if necessary in one afternoon a number of preliminary expert opinions on a string quartet in Montreal or perhaps a group of young sculptors in Toronto. After four years of work the Council has considerable information about the majority of arts organizations in the country and in particular about those to which it has made grants. This information includes detailed financial statements in which the amount of donations and of municipal and provincial support is watched with particular interest. An important function of the advisory system is to supply up-to-date information on the standards maintained by organizations which the Council is helping. There sometimes occur in the arts, as in the field of sport, unexpected and apparently inexplicable lowering of standards. It is important that the Council be aware of these changes in order to consult with the directors of the organizations to find out the causes of any deterioration. It is for this reason that we value reports which reach us from across the country about local organizations or about visiting companies.

We have explained in some detail the system by which the Council seeks advice, in order to emphasize that decisions are based upon as broad and as informed a view as it seems possible to obtain. Since the Council's advisers, and those of The Canada Foundation, change in part from year to year, we believe that we have a lively and fresh body of opinion on which to work. We do not of course pretend that we can consult all of those interested in our work; but then in whatever field expert and technical advice is needed it can usually only be found among a limited group of people.

We believe that our system avoids too rigid an approach to the many problems which subsidy to the arts creates and that it permits the Council to reflect in its help the shifting spectrum of experimentation and development in the arts.

Symphony Orchestras

The Heinze and Carter Reports

‘For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound,
who shall prepare himself to the battle?’

In our last annual report we announced that the Australian conductor, Sir Bernard Heinze, had been commissioned to make a study of the standards and achievements of Canadian symphony orchestras. During the four months which he spent in this country Sir Bernard travelled from Halifax to Victoria. He listened in the concert hall and in rehearsal to 19 orchestras, ten of which he conducted himself. He met and held discussions with the committees responsible for the organization of the orchestras, with their conductors and with many individual instrumentalists and composers. In June, 1960, he submitted his findings and his recommendations to the Council in a private report.

Sir Bernard’s report revealed a great disparity in the composition and artistic development of Canadian orchestras. It is not surprising that the quality of our orchestras seems to depend on the proportion of fully professional musicians which they employ. At the head of the list of orchestras which Sir Bernard recommended for assistance were those in Montreal and Toronto (of equal excellence), followed by those in Vancouver and Winnipeg. Of these, the first three are completely professional and the last has a substantial nucleus of professional musicians. The report implied that Montreal and Toronto, at least, might eventually be capable of entering the ranks of the world’s great orchestras if one condition can be met: that is, if the means can be found to enable the members of each orchestra to play together throughout the year. A season of only 26 weeks, during which musicians must supplement their income by taking outside engagements, makes the moulding of a group of instrumentalists into the unified entity which is a great symphony orchestra a difficult achievement.

In small cities Sir Bernard found the orchestras at various stages of development, ranging from the semi-professional to the purely amateur. There was in most cases a corresponding drop in the level of artistic achievement. At the same time Sir Bernard noted that some of these orches-

tras are of more than local importance. They may provide the only live performances of symphonic music available to widely scattered audiences in large regions. The Halifax Symphony Society for example, provides the only symphony orchestra in the Atlantic Provinces, and it has travelled from Corner Brook, Newfoundland, to College Bridge, New Brunswick. In selecting those orchestras which in his opinion merited the Council's assistance, Sir Bernard therefore considered uniqueness of service as well as musical excellence. Indeed, he noted the dilemma of which the Council has for some time been aware that national needs for symphonic music vie for precedence at the present time with the ambition of some orchestras to achieve international standards and reputation. He pointed out that assistance and encouragement were essential to some of the less culturally experienced and developed provinces provided that there were satisfactory standards of community support.

Sir Bernard was struck by the great development of interest in symphonic music and the increase in the number of orchestras which had taken place since his first visit to Canada in 1947. He found however that this rapid development was often attended by severe growing pains. He has this to say on the subject:

This tremendous rate of musical growth is no doubt a reflection of the cultural and economic development which has taken place in Canada in the intervening years. It is my impression that the larger cities have realized that the possession of a symphony orchestra not only gives prestige to the city, but also enriches the lives of its citizens and their children.

As a result, a considerable number of young orchestras has come into existence in a little over a decade. Their foundation appears to follow a fairly similar pattern throughout the country. Sound organization added to early amateur enthusiasm produces a Board of Directors which, with the help of an ambitious conductor, sets out to improve the quality and status of the orchestra. At this point the decision may be taken to increase the number of professional players until what is sometimes called 'professional nucleus' is formed. This nucleus is augmented by amateur or non-professional players for the regular subscription concerts. Expenses have by now been increased phenomenally, and what began as an amateur orchestra with a practical budget has become a largely professional one with an impractical budget. This is an inevitable sequence of events if the growth has taken place too fast, and if the orchestra's ambitions have been allowed to outstrip the economic resources of the city and its population.

It is not difficult to understand and admire the courage and enthusiasm with which some of the newer Canadian orchestras have been built so rapidly. And it is only natural

that the directors and their fellow citizens should wish to have the best of music revealed to them, and that they should wish their city's orchestra to compare favourably with the great orchestras of the United States of America and of Europe. But the great orchestras of the world represent the musical expression of centuries of cultural background. In themselves they are the outcome of decade after decade of patient development and dedicated skill, which together have achieved a maturity of thought and action that can hardly be acquired in a handful of years. This kind of knowledge and experience cannot be bought with money; nor can it be hastily acquired.

However, I have remarked during my visit rather less desire to work patiently to develop the newer orchestras than I should have hoped. I have found instead a greater tendency to lean upon The Canada Council's grants than I believe to be in the best interests of Canadian music. Indeed, when I consider the many expensive proposals made to me it would seem that in some cities The Canada Council is regarded as an inexhaustible cornucopia, capable of pouring out almost unlimited assistance. The Canada Council has \$200,000 available for distribution among Canada's orchestras. Sometimes the simple arithmetic required to divide this sum equitably between these orchestras has not been done.

Unfortunately impatience, fired by ambition, is responsible for much of the financial embarrassment which is being experienced by these young orchestras in Canada today. The decision to create an orchestra is one thing; the implementation of the decision is another. For the creation of a symphony orchestra is contingent upon certain important factors, not the least being (1) finance to meet the obligations of such a decision, and (2) available personnel for the establishment of an orchestra.

As he was familiar with the limitations of the Council's resources, Sir Bernard was well aware that we cannot alone solve the problems of either the four leading orchestras or those in the smaller cities which are trying to achieve professional status. He noted that the relationship with the other major employers of symphony players, particularly the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, was probably the key to providing a longer season for the major orchestras. Sir Bernard says hopefully 'I believe that Canada could organize three permanent orchestras – Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, within a relatively short time if the various interests could be induced to co-operate.'

Sir Bernard has mentioned in the extract quoted above the danger of trying to build an orchestra which is beyond the economic resources of a city and its population. Cities of medium size are bound to find it difficult, if not impossible, to support a fully professional symphony orchestra. Sir Bernard proposed to one orchestra committee a possible alternative which

may be of interest in other cities. An orchestra of 33 musicians has available an extensive repertoire which includes the music of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries down to and including the second symphony of Beethoven. It also includes a substantial number of contemporary works and at least some of the music of the romantic period. Sir Bernard suggested that a professional orchestra of this size might be within the means of smaller cities.

We should like to emphasize that one must ask not only 'How big an orchestra can the community afford?' but 'How *good* an orchestra can the community afford?' A small ensemble composed of first-rate professional musicians will, Sir Bernard believes, provide a higher standard of performance than a full symphony orchestra which must rely on many part-time players. To deny the public access to performances of the great symphonies and tone poems of the latter part of the nineteenth century is of course a serious matter, particularly in view of their wide appeal. The decision is up to the community itself, but the Council hopes that Sir Bernard's suggestion will not be entirely overlooked.

Sir Bernard also visited a number of smaller communities which are not able to employ a substantial nucleus of professional players. Their orchestras are completely part-time and are composed of amateurs, students, professional and semi-professional musicians. Sir Bernard commented on the excellent work of these community orchestras, some of which manage to give a regular series of children's concerts and do much to encourage musical education. He observed however that the Council's budget could not be stretched to give them any substantial assistance.

The Council realized that the intimate relationship between the artistic and financial problems of Canadian orchestras justified devoting special attention to the latter. Mr Kenneth Carter, of McDonald, Currie and Co., chartered accountants, therefore carried out on its behalf a survey which covered all aspects of the financial operations of the ten orchestras to which the Council made grants in 1959-60. A section of his report containing comparative statistics on these operations will be found in Annex E.

Two important points emerged from Mr Carter's survey which may affect the Council's future policy for orchestras and the prospects for their future development. It is first of all apparent that the Council has contributed less, in proportion to their total expenditures, to the four leading orchestras than to the other six. Secondly, there is a great disparity in the degree of support provided by provincial governments; and the grants from municipalities, although they do not vary so greatly, seldom cover a significant portion of an orchestra's expenses.

Grants to Symphony Orchestras – 1959-60

	CANADA COUNCIL		MUNICIPALITIES		PROVINCES	
	<i>Amount*</i>	<i>Percentage of total Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total Expenditure</i>
Toronto	\$30,000	8%	\$20,000	5%	—	—
Montreal	30,000	8%	45,000	13%	\$25,000	7%
Vancouver	23,000	11%	20,000	9%	—	—
Ottawa	24,700	14%	5,000	3%	—	—
Winnipeg	19,700	12%	12,000	7%	15,000	9%
Halifax	28,000	29%	2,500	3%	7,500	8%
Edmonton	15,100	16%	3,000	3%	3,000	3%
Victoria	12,500	14%	4,150	5%	—	—
Quebec	14,000	19%	—	—	17,000	23%
Calgary	12,000	18%	3,000	4%	3,000	4%

*As approved by the Council during its financial year.

A Pattern of Development

With these two reports in hand, the Council came to certain conclusions about the general policy on which its grants to orchestras should be based. Musical excellence must be recognized and encouraged. At the same time the needs of those areas which are far from the large cities which alone can provide the audience necessary to the life of a great orchestra must be served. In accepting these obligations care must be exercised not to stimulate a rate of development which is beyond the resources of any community and which might perpetuate a general level of mediocrity – or in some cases lead to the collapse of an orchestra.

This is the dilemma facing the Council: to spend some \$225,000 in such a way as to encourage those orchestras which can legitimately aspire to a high place in the world of music while helping those in the more remote areas to lay a solid foundation for future growth within the resources of the community. This is an exercise in ingenuity which would appall a modern Paris.

The Council decided that it must explore the possibility that the country's leading orchestras might extend their seasons, since a further improvement in their standards of playing would set higher national standards and would be to the advantage of symphonic music in Canada as a whole. The Council was, however, well aware that the limited funds at its disposal and

its commitments to less developed orchestras effectively prevented providing the necessary support from its own resources alone.

To discuss the entire question of lengthening the season, the managers of the orchestras in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg were invited to Ottawa for a meeting with officers of the Council. It was agreed at this meeting that full year employment could be accepted only as an ideal and must for a long while echo in our ears like 'the brave music of a distant drum.' The managers were only asked to show whether these orchestras could develop sufficient new resources to move towards this goal during the next five years. It seemed clear that some integration would be required with other organizations needing the services of an orchestra and that these might include the ballet, opera, festivals and groups interested in presenting summer or 'Pops' concerts. An uncertain but essential condition of development appears to be the extent to which the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation finds it possible to use the services not simply of the musicians but of the orchestra as a musical entity. Equally uncertain but equally important is the extent to which municipalities and provinces are to be persuaded that great orchestras within their confines are rewarding to the people who live there. The co-operation of the union is also vitally important.

Since the Council's funds for orchestras are limited, any increase to the orchestras in the larger cities would entail some reduction to the others. The Council has felt it necessary to warn some orchestras that this possibility exists in the future if the emergence of an orchestra of the first rank commands its special attention on grounds of exceptional quality. But in any case we shall try so to adjust our assistance that the development of the younger orchestras will proceed at a pace consistent with the economic development of the area they serve. Indeed from what Sir Bernard has said it already seems desirable that some orchestras should examine their size and standards and consider whether a smaller orchestra might serve their needs more adequately.

The Heinze and Carter reports set out in round terms a dilemma which the Council had already identified – the perennial problem of *raise or spread*: to raise the standards of a fortunate few or to spread the performance of an art as widely as possible without too close a regard to standards. The reports do not suggest any easy solution because one does not exist. They do however seem to suggest a pattern of development and the means which may in time ease the present acute difficulties: that greater resources must be found locally and less reliance must be placed upon the Council's ability to pull symphonic chestnuts out of the fire. We must serve notice that our

assistance can do little more than help to close the gap between costs and regional finances. The Council will try to ensure that its grants to orchestras serve its ultimate purpose – to help provide *the best music that each city and region can afford*.

Sir Bernard Heinze rightly emphasized the importance of children's concerts in building the audience of the future. Anyone who has seen the lively response of children to good music intelligently presented knows that there is in most young people no native prejudice against it. The Council wishes to give as many young Canadians as possible the opportunity to judge for themselves whether or not they like 'long-hair' music before their tastes are irrevocably crew-cut. The Council has therefore approved this year additional grants ranging from \$1,000 to \$4,000 to community orchestras for the purpose of giving children's concerts. The only qualification is that the organization must have an annual budget exceeding \$5,000. Orchestras in the following cities have received these grants: London, Sherbrooke, Regina, Brantford, Hamilton, Kitchener-Waterloo, St Catharines, Saskatoon, and Windsor.

As further encouragement to the musical development of our young people and with an eye to the future needs of our orchestras, the Council also made a grant of \$3,000 to the National Youth Orchestra for its Christmas session in Toronto. This organization draws young musicians from the whole of Canada and is providing them with excellent instruction and experience which may enable them one day to join the ranks of our professional orchestras. The Director of Music at the Christmas Session was Walter Susskind, conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. From Montreal and Winnipeg came conductors Wilfrid Pelletier and Victor Feldbrill. The students had expert coaching from Oscar Shumsky, strings; Ezra Schabas, woodwinds; George Yardley, brass; and Thomas J. Burry, percussion. Professor John Weinzwieg gave courses in theory.

We cannot leave the subject of symphony orchestras without referring to two events which illustrate the difficulties facing the orchestra managements, musicians and indeed the Council. The Ottawa Philharmonic collapsed last year with a large deficit, although attendance at subscription concerts was good, the orchestra had a contract with the CBC, and the level of donations was relatively high. The substantial assistance which the Council had provided this orchestra could not prevent this occurrence. The York Concert Society has discontinued its series of spring concerts. The excellence of these concerts and the distinction of the conductor, Dr Heinz Unger, made the loss of the series a loss to music in Canada. But in view of the ad-

vice which it has had and the limitations of its budget, the Council found it impossible to continue to assist two full symphony orchestras in one city.

Concert Artists

Francean Campbell, a music critic in Vancouver, observed recently with wit and perspicacity, after hearing the young pianist Ronald Turini, that in Canada at least all that glitters is not Gould. Mr Turini was performing with the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra under a special grant made by The Canada Council which enabled him to give public performances free of charge with nine Canadian orchestras.

The Council has for some time been concerned about the severe difficulties which young Canadian instrumentalists and singers encounter in finding a hearing in their own country. Not only is it difficult for them to reach an interested audience but it is also practically impossible for them, even as they become known, to earn a living as concert artists in Canada alone. Of course no concert artist of stature would expect to work only in his own country, and artists such as Glenn Gould, Lois Marshall, Maureen Forrester, and Leopold Simoneau, now belong to the world as much as they do to us.

But it is in the early stages of their careers that many young artists meet frustration and often must turn away to opportunities abroad to find a chance to be heard. It is perhaps interesting to note here that during the last season alone eight Canadian singers (Vickers, Turp, Rouleau, Salemka, Quilicot, Godfrey, Stratas, and Dinoff) have sung leading roles at Covent Garden, one of the great opera houses of the world. Most of them have also been heard in Canada; but others have not been so fortunate.

A great deal has been done for young artists by the enlightened policy of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in presenting them to the public. Many of our orchestras are conscious of the responsibility they bear to provide opportunities and the concert circuits organized on a large scale by Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada are invaluable. But the music societies and clubs in the smaller cities have a perhaps less admirable record.

We think it quite understandable that organizing committees, bedevilled with the problem of making financial ends meet and anxious to ensure an interested audience, should tend to choose foreign artists enhanced by the press reviews of a New York debut or Canadian artists whose names are already established. We do not think this problem is capable of any immediate solution; but we hope that music societies and clubs will pay increasing attention to young Canadian artists whose names come before them and perhaps a little less to those from other countries illuminated by the

glint in the eye of a New York manager.

The grant made to Ronald Turini (it followed a scholarship and travel expenses to take part in the Queen Elisabeth of Belgium International Competition where he won second prize) was by way of an experiment in helping to launch a young artist before the public of his own country. Press reviews and public reaction show it to have been a success. The Council has therefore decided to extend this experiment in the 1961-62 season. Three young artists will be enabled to appear with some 20 Canadian orchestras. Ten appearances have been arranged for the winner of the Jeunesses Musicales du Canada piano contest to be held at Mount Orford this summer. Five appearances each have been arranged under the Council's sponsorship for the winners of the CBC's Talent Festival, the soprano Heather Thompson, and the pianist Michel Dussault. The organizations which have so far agreed to co-operate in this latter project are the orchestras in Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Quebec, St Catharines, Sherbrooke, Brantford, Hamilton and London. The Council does not believe that this project solves the problems of our young performing artists, but it hopes that it will create a climate of interest which will be of some benefit to them over the years. Other plans designed to the same end are at present under study.

Opera

In a recent article in the Toronto *Daily Star*, the composer Udo Kasemets observed that there was 'much self-deception and wishful thinking in the belief that the Canadian Opera Company's 12 years of activity have planted deep roots of operatic art in Canadian soil.' Mr Kasemets points out that immigrants from continental Europe are not sufficiently numerous to supply the nucleus of an opera audience, and goes on to say that the United States has found a partial remedy to these ills. 'Through hundreds of college workshops it is raising a new generation with first-hand knowledge of opera . . . it is a new vital experience of living theatre which takes them a long step closer to true appreciation of opera than the odd visit of a road company with a dusty presentation of a classic . . . There is no reason why similar workshops cannot be created at Canadian universities and high schools.'

There can perhaps be only a dusty answer rather than any certainty to the problem that Mr Kasemets poses, and we believe that the admirable suggestion for the formation of opera workshops at our colleges and universities is a matter for provincial education authorities or for these institutions themselves. We are not deceived that the roots of opera yet lie deep

in our soil, and indeed it is argued by some critics that these roots may only grow from the seed of native musical comedy. But appreciation and enjoyment of opera and other arts is most usually acquired at an early age by casual exposure to it. The annual visits of the Canadian Opera Company to many towns and cities in Canada provide at least a first experience to many young people with its fresh and lively performances. Here is what a Charlottetown paper had to say about a matinée performance of Offenbach's *Orpheus in the Underworld* for some 1,000 school children: 'The experiment with the young children was said highly successful as the young audience seemed to enjoy the performance and responded enthusiastically with laughter and applause to the music and dialogue. Many returned last evening to see the show again and at each performance they besieged the cast for autographs.' We do not pretend that this experience of light opera would strike as deep as the proposals that Mr Kasemets makes, but among the thousand children in Charlottetown we suspect that there may be quite a number in the years to come who will be paying at the door to hear opera. It is at least a beginning.

With a grant of \$72,000 from The Canada Council the Canadian Opera Company gave a three-week season in Toronto of Verdi's *Otello*, Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro*, and Strauss' *A Night in Venice*. A touring company took a production of Nicolai's *The Merry Wives of Windsor* as far west as Nanaimo, B.C., and gave 40 performances in 39 communities. Early this year a second company travelled east as far as Newfoundland and gave 30 performances of the Offenbach opera mentioned above. Thus of the original grant of \$72,000 to this company at least two-thirds was directed not to the maintenance of the company in Toronto but to the interests of the smaller towns and cities across the country.

During the summer months Canadians like to travel by car quite widely over the country, and the festivals held in some of the large cities often act as a magnet to attract them. Last year the festivals in Montreal and Vancouver, both of which are assisted by the Council, presented opera as an important feature of their programmes. In Montreal, where the festival was celebrating its 25th anniversary, a charming production of Mozart's *The Abduction from the Seraglio* attracted many visitors from the smaller cities to hear Leopold Simoneau, Pierrette Alarie, Marguerite Gignac and Jan Rubes in the leading roles. Visiting the west coast from some of the great opera houses of the world, Theresa Stratas, Richard Verreau and Louis Quilicot sang in the Vancouver International Festival's production of *Madame Butterfly*.

In addition to the assistance given to the Canadian Opera Company which has its headquarters in Toronto, the Council made a matching grant of \$10,000 to the Vancouver Opera Association. *La Bohème* was performed for a week in November 1960 in the Queen Elizabeth Theatre to audiences averaging 90% of capacity. A production of *La Traviata* is to follow this spring. Later in the summer the Vancouver International Festival will produce the North American première of Benjamin Britten's new opera *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

A National School of the Theatre

'Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced
it to you trippingly on the tongue . . .'

In the fall of 1957, shortly after its establishment, The Canada Council held a conference at Kingston to seek advice from artists and teachers. One of the chief recommendations of the panel on theatre was for the formation of a national school of the theatre. On November 2, 1960, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in a building on Mountain Street in Montreal, the National Theatre School of Canada/l'Ecole Nationale de Théâtre du Canada held its opening ceremonies and the first 31 students were addressed by its artistic adviser, Michel Saint-Denis.

The creation of the school was the work of a pilot committee of the Canadian Theatre Centre consisting of Mrs Donald McGibbon, Mr Mavor Moore, M. Jean Gascon and Mr David Gardner (Chairman) with the president and executive-secretary of the Canadian Theatre Centre, Mr David Ongley and M. Jean-Louis Roux as ex-officio members. It was this committee, in consultation with leading theatre people from across the country, which finally brought the school into being, and it has been supported by an initial grant from the Province of Quebec of \$50,000 and by one from The Canada Council of \$40,000.

The need for a national theatre school had been realized for some time and over a period of eight years many Canadian theatre people and critics had contributed time and advice in preliminary surveys. Great hopes therefore rest on it for the future of theatre in Canada. The School, which will hold two terms in Montreal and one in Stratford each year, is co-lingual; that is to say, English-speaking and French-speaking students will be trained in their respective theatre traditions, but will share certain classes for movement, improvisation, fencing, and voice production. Michel Saint-Denis had this to say: 'The opportunity to train under one roof both English and

French speaking students in all phases of the theatrical art, and in their respective traditions, is something that could happen in no other country. The creation of the school symbolizes the artistic maturity of the men of the theatre in Canada, and of their sincere desire to accept their future responsibilities.' These responsibilities will fall largely upon Jean Gascon, executive director of the school, James Domville, administrative director, Powys Thomas, head of the English-speaking courses, and Jean-Pierre Ronfard, head of the French section, who are responsible to a board of governors headed by Mr Tom Patterson.

We have observed in the past that when English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians combine in some suitable way in a theatrical venture, the result is often unusually exciting. The appearance of French-Canadian actors in Shakespeare's *Henry V* at Stratford provided an example which was followed there by a fine *Othello* directed by Jean Gascon and George McCowan. A more recent example has been provided by a performance at Radio-Canada of Gluck's *Orfée* with the French-Canadian singers, Leopold Simoneau and Pierrette Alarie in the leading roles, the ballets performed by Les Grands Ballets Canadiens under Ludmilla Chiriaeff, and the whole production directed by Powys Thomas. If these productions are significant, it seems to us possible that the emergence from the school of trained actors and producers familiar with both the English and French traditions may have over the years a profound and vital effect on Canadian theatre.

Student Theatre Project

The National Theatre School of Canada is concerned with the actors and directors of the future. The Council has also given further thought to the audience of the future on whom in the end the young actors will depend for their livelihood. As a part of its work in this field the Council instituted the project now generally known as The Canada Council Train whereby 200 specially chosen high-school students and their chaperones are brought from all over Canada to spend three or four days at the Stratford Festival. We reported at length on this project last year and need only say on this occasion that the second visit in July 1960 was equally successful. Letters we have received from students have demonstrated to us most vividly what the discovery of Shakespeare *in the theatre* can mean to sensitive and intelligent young minds.

We emphasize the importance of Shakespeare in the theatre because this is where he belongs. Of course the teaching of Shakespeare in our schools is invaluable in providing students with an understanding of the plays and

appreciation of the poetry – indeed as a subject it may be one of the reasons why the modern student does not noticeably creep like a snail unwillingly to school. Nevertheless we feel that the value of classes on Shakespeare cannot be fully effective unless they can be supplemented with performances in the theatre.

With these thoughts in mind The Canada Council decided in February 1960 to offer to pay the cost of tickets and transportation to enable 5,000 high school students mainly from rural areas to see performances of *The Tempest* done by the Canadian Players on their tour of the country during the 1960-61 season. Approximately 100 students were brought by bus from outlying areas within a radius of about 50 miles to each of 50 performances from Newfoundland to British Columbia. The arrangements were made on behalf of the Council by the Canadian Education Association in consultation with provincial Departments of Education and district or regional authorities. In every case the local sponsors co-operated by setting aside the necessary seats in advance.

At the time of writing the project is still continuing in the West, but reports we have had from the Atlantic provinces seem to show that the students' reactions to the Canadian Players in a local town were very similar to those experienced in Stratford by students from The Canada Council Train. We liked the direct and laconic statement of a student in Amherst, Nova Scotia, who wrote: 'I have changed my opinion about William Shakespeare's plays and am looking forward to the next tour of the Canadian Players.' We were also encouraged to hear from a teacher in Springhill, Nova Scotia, who wrote: 'For many of our students it was their first Shakespearean stage presentation, and although they did enjoy the television version of *The Tempest* last Fall, the stage presentation was as different as day from night. We all thought it was wonderful. I wish you could have heard their comments on the way home – all favourable! The boys especially were much impressed.' One student from North Rustico, P.E.I., wrote quite simply: 'We were delighted with the play ...'

It is not surprising that the magic can span some three and a half centuries untarnished and bind as strong a spell in Springhill, Nova Scotia, as it did in Tudor London. It is simply a question of making it available. We believe that what began as an experiment will prove to be an investment in the future.

In French Canada the Théâtre Universitaire Canadien, a group under the direction of Michèle Pelletier-Gaumont, was given assistance by the Council to make a tour of various schools and colleges in October and

November, 1960. This organization specializes in the presentation of theatre to young people and on this occasion it put on the road a production of *The Diary of Anne Frank*. With a grant of \$5,000 the Company was able to play to audiences of about 30,000 in the smaller towns of French-speaking Canada, and of these some 23,000 were students.

Theatre

While the Council hopes that it is helping to build for the future by introducing young people to the drama it is also conscious that the older generation sustains the theatre of the present. In our last annual report we felt obliged to note a falling off in attendance at Montreal theatres. We posed a number of questions about the possible causes of this ailment, but the responsibility for diagnosis must of course rest with the theatre directors. Some of them may now apparently feel that laughter is the best medicine. Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde enlivened the Montreal Festival with a sparkling production of the Feydeau farce, *Le Dindon*, which went on to a successful season at the Orpheum Theatre. Le Rideau Vert in Montreal opened its new home, the Stella, with the Somerset Maugham comedy *L'Adorable Julia*, and has continued to ply the public mostly with comic remedies. More solid fare has not been lacking and without it the theatre itself could not survive, but meanwhile audiences seem to be enjoying their light diet.

Faced with the problem of playing in rented quarters and with the considerable expense thus entailed, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde has presented only three productions in the current season. We look forward to the time when the company has found a permanent home in one of the existing theatres (or in a new one if that were possible) and can resume a more normal rate of activity.

It is perhaps inevitable that any reduction in the Council's grants to an organization should cause considerable comment and concern. In fact our reasoning is usually fairly straightforward and not of the Machiavellian character sometimes ascribed to it. It may appear for example that the reduction of the grant to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival is a penalty for success, since the Festival enjoyed last year a much-publicized operating surplus. We should perhaps make it clear that the Council is well aware that Stratford still has heavy financial obligations arising out of the construction of its theatre; and indeed the long term needs of many organizations which the Council supports are well known to it. Nevertheless immediate needs do vary from year to year and grants must be based on a



A scene from the Canadian Opera Company's production of Otello which was staged by Herman Geiger-Torel with décor by Brian Jackson



A scene from the new Canadian ballet Antic Spring by Grant Strate which was presented by the National Ballet with costumes and décor by Mark Negin



Members of Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde in a scene from Molière's Les Femmes Savantes directed by Jean Gascon



Students arriving at Stratford on the Canada Council Train



Costume design by Robert Prévost for Les Femmes Savantes



Buchanan Building, University of British Columbia



The Maxwell MacOdrum Library, Carleton University

current assessment of the national situation. We would therefore suggest that it is unwise to try to read too much into any fluctuation in the amounts of the Council's grants, since any single grant must be considered not in isolation but in relation to other pressing needs elsewhere in the country at a given time.

In surveying the theatrical scene in Canada we are struck by the variety of forms which progress may take. The achievements of the Stratford Festival, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, La Comédie Canadienne and the Crest Theatre are nationally known. But we have also noted the considerable number of small theatres which have sprung up in Montreal and the emergence of a new form in the Manitoba Theatre Centre. Here is an organization which provides a regular season of popular plays for adults, a studio series of experimental plays and special productions for children. It has recently proved that it is not just a Winnipeg theatre by taking one of its plays on a provincial tour. With the assistance of a Canada Council grant of \$15,000 the Centre is bringing largely professional theatre to an increasing audience. We think that it is an important addition to our theatrical life and one which might serve as a model to other communities which have the population to support such a venture.

The health of the theatre cannot depend only upon its actors, directors and designers. It is vitally dependent upon its playwrights and upon the quality of the work they produce. Playwrights of other countries and of the past can become a part of our heritage, but it was one of them who observed with his usual penetration that one of the purposes of playing was to 'show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure.' The Council is of the opinion that living theatre demands living playwrights and that the Canadian theatre demands Canadian playwrights. Through its commissioning grants to theatres, the Council has attempted to give some additional stimulus to the writing and production of new plays. Some of the results of this assistance are noted in the *Section A Policy for Creative Artists* below.

It is however encouraging to note that the production of new Canadian plays does not depend only upon commissioning grants provided by the Council. The policy of the Comédie Canadienne in Montreal under the direction of Gratien Gélinas has provided several new plays by Canadian writers in recent years. The play which has caused perhaps the most comment and interest this season was Gélinas' own *Bousille et les Justes* which has subsequently been performed in an English version at the same theatre and is to be presented this year at the Vancouver International Festival.

Ballet

In the past year Canadian ballet companies visited every major city in Canada and many smaller cities. The Royal Winnipeg Ballet toured Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces while the National Ballet travelled as far west as Victoria. Les Grands Ballets Canadiens returned from a tour of the Eastern United States laden with press notices attesting to its youthful vigour and appeal. In addition, of course, all three companies played in their home cities of Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal.

For two of these organizations the year 1960 marked anniversaries which, in the life of an individual, would be considered especially significant. The Royal Winnipeg Ballet celebrated its 21st birthday and the National Ballet completed the first decade of its existence. Birthdays offer an occasion not only for reflection on past achievements, which for these two companies are considerable, but also for thoughts of the future.

The difficulty which the Council experiences in providing sufficient assistance which would permit a satisfactory development of the three companies is becoming acutely aggravated. In order to determine what course of action is most likely to contribute to raising the standard of ballet in Canada as a whole, the Council may seek expert advice from outside the country during the next season.

Visual Arts

Perhaps the most important contribution which the Council makes to the visual arts in Canada is the awarding of scholarships and fellowships to promising and established artists. We are often asked about the fruits of our scholarship programme. We might answer 'Look around you.' The work of scholars and fellows is in the galleries, it is in private homes, and it graces public buildings. But of course not all of our questioners are assiduous readers of the back pages of newspapers, where the announcements of our awards are sometimes buried. They do not therefore always know which Canadian artists have been assisted by the Council, and indeed are sometimes under the erroneous impression that the Council is irrevocably wedded to non-figurative artists. In May, 1961, with the aid of a grant of \$3,000 the Canadian Conference of the Arts will give us the opportunity to show the work of some of them in The Canada Council Exhibition. Painters, sculptors and graphic artists, architects and fine craftsmen, all winners of awards from the Council, have been invited to participate in this exhibition. Jury members, Alan Jarvis, Theodore Allen Heinrich, Richard Simmins, Philip Torno and John C. Parkin will select the works to be included. The exhibi-

tion will be held at the O'Keefe Centre in Toronto from May 4 to May 7 during the meetings of their national conference, and we hope that it will attract many visitors. We regret that many award-winners were unable to participate. Perhaps we have only ourselves to blame. Many artists were travelling abroad on Canada Council grants and were unable to arrange to submit their works in time.

There are limits, however, even to the capacity of the O'Keefe Centre, and we cannot expect as many visitors to our exhibition as we should like. It is for the many people who can seldom visit the larger galleries and the major collections that we support the work of the art circuits and the local galleries. In the last annual report we described in some detail the work of such local organizations. The Council has continued to support their activities which are noted in Annex D. While we do not think it necessary to give a full description of this year's programme, we should like to draw attention to the valuable contribution which local galleries are making towards the development and formation of the tastes and talents of children in the field of the visual arts.

The Art Gallery of Greater Victoria, for example, received a grant of \$5,650 in 1960-61. More than half of this amount was devoted to children's art classes, the loan of paintings to schools, and art films for children. A grant of \$3,100 was made to the Edmonton Art Gallery to permit an increase in enrolment in its children's art classes. In 1959-60 the number of children attending had risen to 934 from 626, but 600 boys and girls recommended by their teachers had to be refused. It is often difficult to know, in this as in other fields, where the responsibility of the community ends and that of the Council begins. We are however glad to have helped local galleries to play a more active role in their communities and particularly to establish closer contact with young people.

The Council made a grant of \$30,000 to the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Foundation to support a Dominion-wide architectural competition which the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has been asked to organize. The proposed memorial will take the form of a cultural centre to include an auditorium, art gallery, museum-archives and library and will be erected in Charlottetown in time for the centennial celebrations of the Charlottetown Conference of 1864.

A Montreal Centenary

In 1960 the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts celebrated its hundredth year. The centenary celebrations had been planned long in advance, and The

Canada Council made a series of grants totalling \$35,000 over a three-year period to help with the planning and execution of the special events held during the year. The celebrations opened in January with the exhibition 'Canada Collects - 1860-1960: European Painting' which included many great works from private collections of the past. It closed in December with the 'New Acquisitions 1959-60' exhibition and during the course of the year attendance at the museum rose to some 320,000. According to figures released by the museum the attendance during 1960 was more than in any four previous years put together. Other events which brought this increased interest in the gallery included 'Soviet Painting,' 'The Changing Face of Montreal,' 'Eleven Artists in Montreal,' and the great 'Van Gogh Exhibition.'

Early in 1961 with the assistance of a grant of \$10,000 from the Council, the museum published an illustrated handbook containing reproductions in colour and in black and white of some 200 objects in its permanent collection. We believe that a publication of this kind is not simply a matter of prestige for the gallery which produces it, but that it has the real value of providing the visitor who buys it with a record of what he may have enjoyed. We do not suggest that an illustrated catalogue is any substitute for a visit to a gallery, but rather that it provides a pleasant reminder to stimulate the memory of things seen. An additional value of a publication of this kind is the interest which it arouses in other countries in the museum's collection - an interest which may have a concrete result when an international exchange of paintings is being considered. Copies of the Montreal Museum's handbook are being distributed abroad through the Department of External Affairs.

Policy for Creative Artists

The Council's help to our writers, composers, painters, sculptors, and other creative artists is provided first through its scholarship system. But the Council has recognized the need for additional and continuing help and has therefore devised a number of policies, adapted as best possible to the nature of the various arts, to provide some further stimulus. Funds are provided to permit the commissioning of new music and new pieces of sculpture, to enable new plays to be written and performed, to make matching purchase awards to be given by art galleries, and to provide some aid to publication. In no case does the Council commission works directly but makes grants to enable other suitable organizations or individuals to do so.

In our last annual report we wrote at length about these policies and listed

the works that had been produced or assisted up to that time. On this occasion therefore we can be more brief. New music is being commissioned personally on the Council's behalf by the singers Leopold Simoneau, Pierrette Alarie, Maureen Forrester, and Lois Marshall and by the violinist Albert Pratz. A new play, *The Great Hunger*, by Len Peterson has been produced by the Arts Theatre Club of Toronto, and two further plays are to be commissioned and presented later this year by the Manitoba Theatre Centre and Le Théâtre de l'Egrégore, of Montreal. New sculpture is being commissioned by the University of Manitoba, St Joseph's University in Moncton, Memorial University in Newfoundland, and Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown, P.E.I. Matching grants to provide purchase awards shared equally have been made to art galleries in Dalhousie University, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria and Montreal.

Aid to publication continues. The English and French language juries have recommended a number of awards to publishers to assist the production of new books, and extensive purchases of new Canadian works have been made for distribution abroad through the Department of External Affairs. Assistance has also been given to the following magazines: *Canadian Art*, *Vie des Arts*, *Canadian Music Journal*, *Séquences*, *Ecrits du Canada Français*, *Liberté*, *Prism*, *Delta*, and *The Tamarack Review*. We have noted with particular interest the appearance in the last issue of *Canadian Art* of a special section to be devoted regularly to the fine crafts and the interest of the artist-craftsman. The need for a regular forum for discussion in this field was pointed out in a survey made in 1959 for the Council by the Canadian Association for Adult Education and was drawn to the attention of the editors of *Canadian Art*.

In case there may be any lingering anxiety in the country that the Council's grants to publications could produce an 'art made tongue-tied by authority,' we should like to quote an encouraging note which appeared in the French-Canadian magazine *Liberté*:

We want to thank The Canada Council for its financial aid.

Our enemies can be reassured: we are in fact counting on the established order so that we can survive.

Our friends can be reassured: we are not surviving on behalf of the established order.

There would appear to be no cause for concern.

Conclusion

In reviewing the Council's work for the arts during the past year we have

dealt fairly broadly with some aspects which seem to us of present interest. We think that a salient feature of the landscape is the Council's concern with the interests of young people. Our first consideration must of course be with the individual creative and performing artists and with the organizations through which they work. But it is also important for the Council to help create a climate of interest in which they can flourish. An essential condition of such a climate is an interested public.

The Council therefore thinks it important for the future to provide where possible the opportunity for children and young people to acquire and to use the language of the arts. It is for this reason that this report has drawn attention to the Council's assistance for children's concerts, to the Student Theatre Project, The Canada Council Train, and the work of the Théâtre Universitaire Canadien. We have mentioned the reaction of young people to opera and have described the work of the National Youth Orchestra and of children's art classes at some of our galleries. We have set out the Council's policy to assist young performing artists and have emphasized the importance the Council attaches to the National Theatre School of Canada.

When the golden apple is divided it is perhaps the part put in young hands that will be in the safest keeping.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

Objective

For the development of the arts, the humanities and the social sciences in Canada, The Canada Council has always thought that communication and exchanges with scholars and artists of other lands are of great importance. The sharing of knowledge is not only a source of enrichment but a necessity in our shrinking world. The amount of assistance, however, that The Canada Council has provided in the field of cultural exchanges has had to be subordinated to domestic needs; but although such assistance remains relatively modest, it represents a substantial part of the Council's revenue, particularly if one takes into account its scholarship programme and the work of the Canadian National Commission for Unesco, details of which are given in other sections of this report.

The Council has followed its policy of cultural exchanges with other countries by giving grants to organizations and individuals for the representation of Canadian art abroad and for the proper reception of non-resident scholars and artists in Canada; by helping Canadian scholars to accept teaching engagements abroad and Canadian universities to bring visiting lecturers; by assisting Canadians to attend international conferences, festivals or competitions and by providing assistance for the organization in Canada of international gatherings and by purchasing literary and art publications for distribution abroad.

Grants to organizations

Assistance from The Canada Council enabled the Montreal Bach Choir to go to Japan to perform at the Osaka International Festival which was to take place in April 1961. The Choir also planned to give concerts en route, in San Francisco and Hawaii, as well as in various parts of Japan during its two-week stay in that country.

The Council made a grant to the Canadian Teachers' Federation to help meet the expenses of the Russian interpreter for three Soviet teachers who toured Canada during the last two weeks of April 1961, under an exchange visits programme between the Canadian Teachers' Federation and the Educational and Scientific Workers' Union of the U.S.S.R. In November 1960, three Canadian teachers visited the Soviet Union at which time two interpreters were provided by the Soviet hosts.

A grant was made to Mr R. P. Bowles, a Canadian teacher, who had been invited by the Commonwealth Institute to lecture in the United King-

dom for one year.

In addition to assistance provided for non-residents through its scholarship programme, the Council has continued its grant to the World University Service for the purpose of helping scholars from abroad immediately on their arrival in Canada, and at the various universities of their choice.

Grants to individuals

A number of grants were made to individuals for the carrying out of special projects which fall under the heading of international cultural exchanges. The assistance given here is relatively small, and in many cases, covers only travel expenses, but in the Council's opinion it contributes usefully to these exchanges. Some of the projects thus assisted are indicated below:

MR JEAN-PAUL JEANNOTTE

Canadian tenor from Montreal, proceeded to the U.S.S.R. with his accompanist, Madame Jeanne Landry, to give a series of concerts at the invitation of the Minister of Culture of the U.S.S.R.;

MR ABA BAYEFSKY

Toronto artist, attended the Tokyo International Art Exhibition where he had been invited to act as member of the jury;

MR CLAUDE VERMETTE

ceramist, from Montreal, held an exhibition of his large murals at the University of California at the invitation of this University;

MR GEORGE WOODCOCK

of Vancouver, went to India to collect material for a book on the continuation of the tradition of Gandhi, in India, for future publication;

PROFESSOR FREDERIC THOMPSON

of R.M.C., on the occasion of a trip to Japan, visited a number of universities in that country to establish contacts with their History Departments. Professor Thompson teaches Asian history at R.M.C.;

MR JEAN CATHELIN

well-known French writer, received a grant to enable him to spend some time in Canada to gather material for a book he is preparing on Canada for publication in Paris;

MR SATISH GUJRAL

well-known painter from India, spent two months in Canada for the purpose of meeting Canadian artists and studying current trends in Canadian painting; he was accompanied by his wife who is also an artist;

A number of scholars from abroad, such as Mr George Burland, from Ireland, Mr Louis-Philippe Cormier, from the U.S.A., Mr Jean Malaurie, from France, Professor J. A. LaNauze from Australia and Mr Tino Kerdijk from Indonesia, received assistance for study or research work in Canada.

Under this heading, grants approximating \$33,000 were awarded.

Canadian representation at International Conferences, Festivals and Competitions

The Council has continued its policy of helping Canadian non-governmental associations to be represented at important international conferences by making travel grants to Canadian delegates. In many countries, the Government provides assistance for such representation; but this is not the case in Canada, with the result that too often in the past an association of scholars or artists has had to designate as representative a member who happened to be travelling for other purposes in the region where the Conference was to take place. In these circumstances it has often been impossible for organizations to select the best qualified person for any given conference. The Council, as a rule, gives its support to only one such representative from any organization, unless in the opinion of the Council, the nature of the conference is such that the presence of more than one delegate is desirable. The main conditions of the travel grants for attendance at international conferences are that the delegate must represent a national organization, and must have some special duty to perform at the conference.

Similar grants were made to Canadian performing artists to enable them to accept invitations to compete in international competitions. Such grants are made only when the competition is of high international standard and when the contestant can be expected to perform with distinction.

Some 30 Canadian scholars and artists, each representing a Canadian national organization, have been assisted during the year to attend meetings on various subjects such as music, literature, art, folk music, architecture, philosophy, economics, criminology, library science, onomastic sciences, psychology, linguistics.

The following persons received travel grants during 1960-61:

a) for attendance at international conferences

JEAN-MARIE BEAUDET

to represent the Canadian Music Council at the Second General Assembly of the Inter-American Music Centre in Puerto Rico, in December 1960. Mr Beaudet was then Executive Secretary of the Canadian Music Council. \$200

GUY BEAULNE

National Director of the Association Canadienne du Théâtre d'Amateurs, Montreal, to attend, as representative of the ACTA, the V International Congress of the International Amateur Theatre Association and the II Festival of Amateur Theatre in Monaco, in September 1961. \$510

DR CYRIL S. BELSHAW

Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of British Columbia, to attend the Tenth Pacific Science Congress in Honolulu, in August 1961, as representative of the Canadian Political Science Association. \$290

PROFESSOR CONSTANTINE BIDA

University of Ottawa, to attend as representative of the Canadian Association of Slavists, the Third Congress of Comparative Literature in Utrecht, in August 1961. \$500

MISS MARGUERITE BROUSSEAU

Montreal, to attend the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles in Paris, in October 1961, as representative of the Canadian Library Association and the Association Canadienne des Bibliothèques. \$500

PROFESSOR RICHARD J. COUGHLIN

Associate Professor of Sociology, York University, to represent the Canadian Political Science Association at the Scientific Congress to be held in Hong Kong, in September 1961. up to \$1,230

JOHN COZENS

Secretary of the Canadian Music Council, to represent this organization at a conference of the National Music Council in London, England, in November 1960. \$331

PROFESSOR T. P. JOST

Institute of Geography, University of Ottawa, to attend as representative of the Canadian Association of Geographers, the International Congress of the History of Discoveries in Lisbon, in September 1960. \$600

MRS MIRIAM KENNEDY

Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, to represent the Canadian Corrections Association at the 4th International Criminological Congress in The Hague, in September 1960. \$500

ARCHIE KEY

of the Calgary Allied Arts Council, to attend the 6th International Arts Council Convention in St Louis, U.S.A., in June 1960, as the official delegate of the Canadian Conference of the Arts. \$320

REV. FATHER LOUIS LACHANCE, O.P.

Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Montreal, to attend the Onzième Congrès des Sociétés de Philosophie de Langue Française, in Montpellier, France, September 4-7, 1961. He will be the official delegate of the Canadian Philosophical Association. up to \$500

DR J. F. LEDDY

Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Saskatchewan, to attend the Conference of the Union Académique Internationale, to be held in Stockholm, June 12 to 17, 1961. He will be the official delegate of the Humanities Research Council of Canada at this Conference.

\$750

GILLES LEFEBVRE

to represent the Canadian Music Council at the General Assembly of the International Music Council in Paris, in October 1960. \$150

DR ROBERT B. MALMO

of the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry, McGill University, to attend the XIV International Congress of Applied Psychology in Copenhagen, in August 1961. He will be the official delegate of the Canadian Psychological Association. \$500

PROFESSOR F. E. L. PRIESTLEY

Department of English, University of Toronto, to attend the Fédération Internationale des Langues et Littératures Modernes in Liège and the International Society for the History of Ideas in Cambridge, in August 1960. He represented the Humanities Research Council of Canada. \$530

PROFESSOR J. B. RUDNYCKYJ

Department of Slavic Studies, University of Manitoba, to attend, as delegate of the Canadian Linguistic Association, the Seventh International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in Florence, Italy, in April 1961. \$750

DR WAYNE SUTTLES

Department of Anthropology and Sociology, to attend the International Congress of Americanists in Vienna, in July 1960, as the official delegate of the Social Science Research Council of Canada. \$790

PROFESSOR JOSEF SZOVERFFY

Department of Modern Languages, University of Alberta, to represent the Canadian Linguistic Association at the International Congress for Germanists, in Copenhagen, in August 1960. \$650

DR GERARD TOUGAS

Associate Professor of French, University of British Columbia, to attend, as representative of the Association of Canadian University Teachers of French, the Third Congress of the International Comparative Literature Association, in Utrecht, in August 1961. \$700

PROFESSOR R. E. WATTERS

Department of English, University of British Columbia, to attend the Third Congress of the International Comparative Literature Association, in Utrecht, in August 1961. He will be the official delegate of the Humanities Research Council of Canada. \$685

PROFESSOR DAVID MCCORD WRIGHT

Department of Economics and Political Science, McGill University, to attend the International Conference on Restraints upon Competition in Frankfurt, Germany, in June 1960. He was the official delegate of the Canadian Institute of Public Administration. \$215

MRS ELIZABETH WYN WOOD

of Toronto, to attend the International Conference of Plastic Arts in Vienna, in September 1960, as the official representative of the Canadian Committee of the International Association of Plastic Arts. \$715

b) for participation in festivals and competitions

JEAN LETARTE

Montreal, P.Q., to attend the Festival of Karlovy-Vary in Czechoslovakia, in July 1960, where one of his films was being shown. \$300

ALAN MILLS

folk singer from Montreal, to cover expenses for him and his accompanist to represent Canada during Commonwealth Week in London, England, in November 1960. \$1,230

RONALD TURINI

pianist, Montreal, to participate in the Queen Elisabeth of Belgium International Competition, in Brussels, in May 1960. \$1,000

Visiting lecturers

The Council has continued to help Canadian universities bring outstanding scholars from abroad to their campuses for special purposes. Under this plan, the Council may pay the return fare between the lecturer's home and the host university, plus half the honorarium up to \$3,500. Assistance may also be given for the interchange of Canadian scholars between universities in Canada, as well as for Canadian scholars who have been invited to lecture abroad. The Council expects the host university to arrange that lecturers from abroad visit at least one other Canadian institution for a reasonable period, the travel expenses involved being assumed by the Council. It is understood that visiting scholars are not asked to give courses which are part of the regular curriculum. Furthermore, universities will not be helped to bring scholars to summer schools unless for the purpose of instruction in subjects which, in the Council's opinion, stand specially in need of support, or for other extraordinary services.

Hitherto, it has been the practice for the Council to receive applications for grants at any time during the year. This arrangement has proved impractical, and in order to improve its budgeting the Council has decided that applications for these grants will in the future be received only twice yearly: applications for the first term of the academic year, or for the full

year, must reach the Council not later than February first, and applications for the second term, not later than August first.

The Council has also decided that the maximum term for which a grant will be made is one year. Assistance for visiting lecturers will not be renewed for a second year with respect to the same lecturer.

Requests for assistance under the visiting lecturer scheme have shown a steady increase since the programme was first established over three years ago. During the year 1960-61, a total of 32 grants were approved, representing a total amount of \$46,000 (apart from travel). A detailed list of these grants will be found in Annex F.

PART TWO: *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

Introduction

National and international responsibilities have combined to make the past year an eventful one. In the course of it, the National Commission acted as host to its first world conference, co-operated with Unesco in arranging an international meeting of social science experts at the University of Chicago, assisted with the preparation of comments for use by the Canadian Delegation to the Eleventh Unesco General Conference, and organized the Second National Conference. In addition to these special activities, the Commission has endeavoured to carry out its usual tasks and responsibilities, which are listed below:

- a) to advise the Department of External Affairs on Unesco programme matters;
- b) to provide liaison with organizations, institutions and individuals in Canada interested in Unesco affairs, as well as with the Unesco Secretariat and National Commissions abroad;
- c) to promote an understanding of the general objectives of Unesco and facilitate Canadian participation in Unesco affairs;
- d) to assist The Canada Council in its external relations programme.

At best, therefore, this report can do little more than provide a general survey of the Commission's activities during the past year. In doing so, it will indicate the progress that has been made since the Commission held its first meeting on February 6, 1958, and show that it bears comparison with other National Commissions, including those with a much longer history.

Executive Committee

At the Second Annual Meeting, Miss Edna Hunt (Canadian Library Association) and Dr Pierre Gendron (National Research Council) were elected in place of Mr H. C. Campbell (United Nations Association) and Mr Guy Roberge (National Film Board), whose terms of office had come to an end. And at its Meeting on August 22, 1960, The Canada Council, in accordance with Section II of the Constitution, appointed Dr J. F. Leddy, Vice-President and Dean of Arts and Science, University of Saskatchewan, as President to

succeed Dr N. A. M. MacKenzie, and Madame A. Paradis was named Vice-President. A full list of the members of this Committee, as well as of other Committees established during the year, will be found in Annex G.

The Eleventh Unesco General Conference

The General Conference, which meets every two years, is the principal governing body of Unesco. It elects the Executive Board, appoints the Director-General, approves the financial and staff regulations, admits new Member States, determines the policies of the Organization, and decides the programme. The Executive Board supervises the programme and is made up of 24 members, half of whom are elected every two years.

The Canadian Delegation

On October 21, 1960, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced the Delegation to the Eleventh Session of the Unesco General Conference. The members of the Delegation are listed in Annex H.

The Delegation included three members of the Commission, namely Mr Marcel Cadieux, Dr Pierre Gendron and the Secretary. It should be noted that although the National Commission may tender advice to the Department of External Affairs with regard to the selection of the Canadian Delegation to the General Conference, the official and ultimate responsibility for the appointment of the Delegation rests with the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Unesco's Programme for 1961-62

During 1961-62 Unesco will place a strong emphasis on its education programme, and provision has been made for its expansion during that period. In addition to the priority thus given to education, the Conference decided that Unesco would assist Member States in the improvement of teacher-training and curriculum programmes, in developing methods for teaching science and modern languages, and in the use of audio-visual aids. Over 200 experts will be provided to Member States for these purposes. Included in this programme is the development of education in Asia, involving the creation of a regional education office and of two regional centres for research in school buildings and for the training of school administrators. In the Arab states, Unesco's main assistance will be in the creation of a network of associated teacher-training colleges, and in Latin America the Major Project for the extension of primary education will be continued.

Recent developments in Africa, as well as the needs of that Continent, received special consideration from the Conference. Unesco was called upon to step up its activities in many parts of Africa and, as a result, the projects envisaged in that area include the creation of centres for teacher-training courses and seminars for senior personnel, and assistance to secondary education, universities and adult education. The Conference also approved a plan of emergency assistance to the Congo, which will be financed by the United Nations, and includes recruitment by Unesco of up to 500 teachers for secondary schools and of many experts in education and school administration.

In order to carry out its gigantic tasks, the Conference approved a budget of \$32,513,288. To this amount must be added over \$12,000,000 provided by the United Nations Technical Assistance Fund which will enable Unesco to carry out many additional educational and scientific projects. Unesco will also act as an 'executing agency' for seventeen projects concerning higher technical education for which the United Nations Special Fund will provide more than \$11,000,000 in 1961-1962. As a result of these and other responsibilities, it is expected that Unesco will administer a budget of about \$61,600,000 during 1961-1962.

East-West Major Project

In accordance with the resolution approved at the Second Annual Meeting, the National Advisory Committee on Unesco's East-West Major Project was continued. It is particularly fortunate that the Commission was able to secure as its Chairman Professor W. A. C. H. Dobson, Professor of Chinese and Head of the Department of East Asiatic Studies, University of Toronto, a distinguished scholar with an international reputation and wide experience in Asian affairs.

Mention should be made of the continued interest in this project on the part of many members and co-operating bodies of the Commission and other agencies and of the growing number of activities related to this project which will undoubtedly contribute much to better understanding between East and West. The project has also proved to be an excellent means of involving organizations, institutions and individuals in Unesco's programme.

International Projects and Activities

At the invitation of the National Commission and with the agreement and support of the Government of Canada, the Second Unesco World Con-

ference on Adult Education was held at McGill University, Montreal, from August 22 to 31, 1960. More than two hundred delegates and observers from 49 countries and 46 international non-governmental organizations attended the Conference, which was organized by the National Commission in close co-operation with Unesco Secretariat, Paris, and with the advice and help of the Canadian Planning Committee, which included representatives from the Canadian Association for Adult Education, L'Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes, and the Department of External Affairs. A Local Arrangements Committee under the chairmanship of Mr G. A. Grimson, Comptroller of McGill University, assumed responsibility for local arrangements and for the reception and accommodation of the Delegates.

The Canadian Delegation to the Conference was led by Senator Donald Cameron, President of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and included Dr J. Roby Kidd, Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education; Dr John Friesen, Director, Extension Department, University of British Columbia; Professor Napoléon LeBlanc, Director, Centre de Culture Populaire, Laval University; and Mr Marc Thibault, Supervisor of Adult Education and Public Affairs Broadcasts, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. At the opening session, Canada was honoured by the election of Dr J. R. Kidd as Conference President. Mr Richard Attygalle, of the Unesco Secretariat, Paris, was appointed Secretary-General, and Mr Lewis Perinbam served as Associate Secretary-General of the Conference.

In addition to the main Conference, and in order that delegates visiting Canada would have an opportunity to meet Canadians and become familiar with the work of various Canadian voluntary organizations, a number of subsidiary programmes were arranged. The programme also included several social functions given in honour of the delegates, and among these were a reception and dinner by the Mayor of Montreal, a reception by the Principal and Board of Governors of McGill University, a joint reception given by L'Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes and the Canadian Association for Adult Education, a banquet given by the Government of the Province of Quebec when Premier Jean Lesage addressed the delegates, and a dinner given by the Government of Canada at which the Honourable William Hamilton, Postmaster General, acted as host. Delegates also received many invitations to local service clubs and organizations.

The Conference provided a unique opportunity for Canadians to meet their counterparts from other countries, to share and benefit from their experiences, and to return some of the generous hospitality which Cana-

dians have received in many parts of the world. The tributes that were paid to Canada and to the National Commission in acting as host to this Conference were eloquent and moving.

Chicago Conference on Social Problems of Industrialization

Some 40 of the world's prominent social scientists met under Unesco's auspices at the University of Chicago from September 15 to 22, 1960, to consider a number of pressing problems facing the newly-developed nations of the world. These problems concerned the severe strains which are disrupting the social patterns and foundations of countries where modern technology and rapid industrialization are being thrust upon environments which are basically agricultural and rural.

The Conference was sponsored jointly by Unesco, the United States and Canadian National Commissions for Unesco, and the University of Chicago. Canada was represented by Professor W. T. Easterbrook and Professor Nathan Keyfitz, University of Toronto; Professor S. Jamieson, University of British Columbia; and Professor André Raynauld, University of Montreal. In addition to these delegates, Mr B. G. Sivertz, Director, Northern Administration Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and Mr Z. W. Sametz, Director of Research, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, attended as observers.

Although this Conference did not involve large-scale participation, it made an important contribution to the research programme of Unesco in this field, and its findings will undoubtedly be of great benefit to many nations. Meetings of this sort represent an important and useful way in which countries can share their knowledge, pool their experience and speed the growth and prosperity of the less economically developed areas of the world.

Co-operation with Unesco, Paris

Since its inception, the National Commission has enjoyed the closest collaboration and support from the Unesco Secretariat in Paris. During the year, the Commission was honoured by the visits of several members of the Paris Secretariat to Canada in connection with the World Conference on Adult Education. These visitors included Mr Jean Thomas (until recently Assistant Director-General of Unesco), Mr Jean Guiton (Deputy Director, Department of Education), Mr W. Farr (Deputy Director, Department of Mass Communication), Mr Richard Attygalle and Mr Paul Lengrand (Department of Education), Miss P. Harris (Exchange of Persons

Service), Mr H. Cassirer (Department of Mass Communication), and Miss Sally G. Swing (Unesco, New York Office).

Canada was one of the recipients of the travel grants for youth leaders offered by Unesco during 1960. The award was made to the National Federation of Canadian University Students, which is a co-operating body of the Commission, to enable one of its members to participate in a study tour of several East European countries, to establish contact with student organizations, and to participate at international student meetings in Europe. Unesco also made a grant of \$2,000 to the National Commission under its Participation Programme for a project relating to the treatment of Asian themes in Canadian textbooks, which is presently being carried out under the leadership of Mr H. Janzen, Director of Curricula, Province of Saskatchewan, with the co-operation of the Canadian Education Association and the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

The Commission has also co-operated closely with Unesco in compiling a number of surveys and reports, a list of which is attached in Annex I, and will continue to co-operate in every way that it can to assist Unesco in its difficult and diverse tasks.

Canadian Representation at International Meetings

Since its inception, the Commission has recognized the importance of Canadian participation in international meetings, and insofar as possible, modest financial support has been provided in certain instances for this purpose. Details of Canadian representation at meetings and conferences organized or sponsored by Unesco are provided in Annex J.

Programme Promotion and Development

Section IV of the Commission's Constitution states that the functions of the National Commission shall be 'to serve as an agency of liaison with organizations, institutions and individuals in Canada interested in the activities of Unesco,' and 'to promote an understanding of the general objectives of Unesco on the part of the people of Canada.' The Commission has, therefore, endeavoured to co-operate closely with its members and co-operating bodies by correspondence, personal visits and through its publications. During the year it was gratifying to note the initiative taken by several of its members and co-operating bodies in promoting Unesco within the context of their own programmes.

The Commission provided financial support to a limited number of projects related to Unesco's programmes as well as to undertakings such as the

World Conference on Adult Education. Grants made this year for programme promotion and development are listed in Annex K.

Relations with the Department of External Affairs

One of the main functions of the National Commission is to assist in advising the Department of External Affairs on matters relating to Unesco, as provided in Section 4 of the Order-in-Council No. P.C. 1957-831 under which the Commission was established. As the Commission is an official body, therefore, it shares important responsibilities with the Department of External Affairs on Unesco matters.

During the year Canada's first Permanent Representative to Unesco, Mr L. V. J. Roy, took up his duties in Paris, and his appointment marks an important and encouraging development in Canada's relations with Unesco.

Publications

Commission Publications

- a) Secretary's Report for 1959-60; English and French.
- b) Dialogue 1960; English and French.
- c) Newsletters (four editions); English and French.
- d) Unesco Publications Review; bilingual.

In addition to the above, the Commission also published the following reprints:

- a) 'Asian Studies in the Canadian Universities,' by Professors W. A. C. H. Dobson and G. M. Wickens, of the University of Toronto. (Reprinted from 'Proceedings' of the Thirty-fifth Meeting of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1959.)
- b) 'School Publications on East-West Cultural Relations,' by Mr H. Janzen, Director of Curricula, Province of Saskatchewan. (Reprinted from the September 1960 edition of 'Canadian Education,' the journal of the Canadian Education Association.)

The Commission also co-operated with other agencies in publishing the following:

- a) Adult Education in Canada.
- b) Catalogue of the Canadian Centre of Films for Children.

Unesco Publications

During the year the sale of Unesco publications has continued to grow, largely as a result of the efforts and promotional methods of the Queen's Printer, who is the Canadian sales agent for Unesco and all United Nations publications. The number of subscribers to the Unesco Courier has risen from 700 to over 4,000 during the past year. The Queen's Printer also sells about \$60,000 worth of UN publications annually, of which approximately \$40,000 represent Unesco material.

Staff

At the present time, the staff of the National Commission consists of the Secretary, Mr Eugène Bussière (who, as Associate Director of The Canada Council, devotes part of his time to the work of the Commission); the Associate Secretary, Mr Lewis Perinbam; the Programme Officer, Miss Jane Banfield; and two Secretarial Assistants, Mrs Rita Séguin and Mrs Diane Robillard.

Finances

Financial support for the Commission is provided by The Canada Council in the form of office overhead and staff, and through a grant which amounted to \$55,000 during the period under review for projects and activities undertaken by the Commission. The total contribution made by The Canada Council for Unesco purposes at this time is therefore approximately \$90,000 annually.

Conclusion

The Commission is growing in scope and significance. The record of steady progress achieved during the past year is encouraging. The Commission hopes that it will provide the basis for even greater efforts during the coming year, and realizes that what has been accomplished is only a modest beginning to the vast and growing responsibilities that Canada faces as a nation.

PART THREE: *University Capital Grants Fund*

Eligibility

Section 9 of The Canada Council Act provides that

The Council may, in furtherance of its objects, make grants to universities and similar institutions of higher learning by way of capital assistance in respect of building construction projects.

Section 17 reads as follows:

- 1) The Council shall establish a fund to be called the University Capital Grants Fund, to which shall be credited the sum of fifty million dollars, which shall be paid to the Council by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
- 2) Grants made by the Council under section 9 may be paid out of the University Capital Grants Fund, but shall not exceed
 - a) in the case of any particular project, one-half of the total expenditures made in respect of the project; and
 - b) in any province, an amount that is in the same proportion to the aggregate of the amounts credited to the University Capital Grants Fund as the population of the province, according to the latest census, is to the aggregate population, according to such census, of those provinces in which there is a university or other similar institution of higher learning.
- 3) Investments out of money standing to the credit of the University Capital Grants Fund may be made only in bonds or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada.

The complete financial details of the operation of the fund in 1960-61 will be found in Part Four. Grants authorized during the year aggregated \$3,367,652, leaving a balance in the fund of \$34,341,991.

During the course of the year, the Council gave consideration to problems naturally arising as the fund becomes seriously depleted. The following policy decisions were made and announced to the universities:

- 1) All institutions on the Council's eligible list which consist of only one professional faculty – Law, Theology, Engineering, Agriculture, Social

Work, and the like – have been removed from the list. The Faculty of Arts is not considered a professional faculty. (Hitherto, the Council's list had been identical with the list used by the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges and, later by the Canadian Universities Foundation, in distributing the annual federal grant.)

- 2) Institutions on the Council's eligible list which have not given notice, before June 30, 1961, of intent to apply for a grant from the fund will be removed from the list. This ruling will not apply at this time to institutions in the Province of Quebec where special circumstances have prevailed and still obtain.
- 3) Institutions which came or may come into existence after December 1, 1960 will not be placed on the eligible list.
- 4) The allotments which the Council makes to institutions on the eligible list shall be fixed in accordance with the registration figures as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for either December 1, 1956 or December 1, 1959, whichever, when used as the basis for calculating the allotment, gives the larger figure.
- 5) If an institution has drawn down its full allotment according to the 1956 registration figures it can apply for an increase in its allotment if the calculation based on the 1959 registration allows for a larger sum. Such an increase should preferably be used for a new building.

With particular reference to item 3, it will be appreciated that the Fund was created largely to meet the needs of institutions in being when the Council was established. It would seem appropriate that the special needs of new institutions might be met by future additions to the capital of the fund.

As yet the Council has come to no final decision about the way in which the interest and profits earned by the fund shall be distributed, as there still remain one or two problems in connection with the interpretation of the Act as it relates to this matter.

During the year under review applications for assistance from the fund were fewer and smaller than in former years. The Council is assured by the universities, however, that the decrease in applications may not be explained by a supposed decline in need. It must be remembered in the first place that the Council may legally pay no more than 50% of the cost of an eligible

building, and that the applicant must guarantee that the balance of the cost is either in hand or firmly secured. In other words, a university will delay application until it can complete these financial arrangements. In the second place, the decision to build any particular unit must be related to an overall construction plan; there is bound to be competition from other buildings for a place in the plan in any given year. The priorities that must be assigned by the university will naturally vary in accordance with pressing and immediate needs. Apparently, after three years during which the fund has been heavily drawn upon for building in the interest of the humanities and social sciences, these various factors have combined in such a way as to account for this temporary drop in applications.

Grants Made

Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	\$ 314,147
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta	16,500
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	567,500
Convent of the Sacred Heart, Halifax, N.S.	11,438
Cornwall College, Cornwall, Ontario	18,174
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	93,652
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario	96,532
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	56,100
St Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	94,522
St John's College, Winnipeg, Manitoba	63,379
St Thomas University, Chatham, N.B.	40,758
Université du Sacré Coeur, Bathurst, N.B.	12,011
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	16,065
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario	1,543,500
Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario	43,976
Victoria College, Victoria, B.C.	119,175
Victoria University, Toronto, Ontario	66,879
Waterloo University College, Waterloo, Ontario	200,000

PART FOUR: *Finances*

The audited financial statements for the Endowment Fund and the University Capital Grants Fund, together with the report of the Auditor General thereon, will be found on pages 62 to 65.

There were no changes during the year in the administrative arrangements relating to the Council's securities. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation continued to hold the Council's bonds and debentures in safe-keeping, and the Montreal Trust Company held the common stocks, both companies accepting or delivering securities against payment according to the Council's instructions. The mortgages in the Endowment Fund portfolio are administered on behalf of the Council by the institutions from which they were bought.

Endowment Fund

The Act imposes no restrictions on the manner in which the money in the Endowment Fund can be invested. However, as indicated in earlier Annual Reports, the Council on the advice of the Investment Committee established rules similar to those in the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, but adapted to meet the Council's view of the special requirements of the Endowment Fund. These provisions limit the Fund's holdings of a particular type of investment or the securities of any one company.

As in previous years substantial changes were made in the Fund's portfolio, with the primary objective of improving quality or yield, or of temporarily increasing the Fund's liquidity. The present portfolio is divided into six main categories – Government of Canada bonds, provincial bonds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds, mortgages, and equities. The principal change in the portfolio during the year was the increase in Canada bonds, and in particular the Canada $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ bonds of 1962 and 1963, and the C.N.R. $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ bonds of 1964, which are exchangeable before maturity into long term bonds. The holdings of mortgages insured under the National Housing Act were increased by some \$3,000,000. Fairly substantial reductions were made in the holdings of municipal, provincial and corporate bonds. A complete list of the portfolio as of March 31, 1961, is contained in Annex L.

The market value of the bonds and debentures in the portfolio was approximately \$115,000 below cost, compared to \$1,283,000 below cost at the end of March, 1960. This improvement reflected the rise in long term

bond prices which had occurred during the period. The equity holdings showed an even greater proportionate improvement during the year, with the market value of common stocks on March 31, 1961, more than \$2,000,000 above cost, or an appreciation of close to 30%. In summary, the value of the complete Endowment Fund portfolio at the end of March was \$1,923,000 above book value. Profits on transactions in bonds and stocks during the year amounted to \$510,000, bringing total realized profits to March 31, 1961, to \$1,530,000.

The Endowment Fund position on March 31, 1961, is summarized in the following table:

<i>Type of Investment</i>	<i>Total Cost (Amortized)</i>	<i>Total Market Value</i>
Securities maturing under one year (net of outstanding purchase commitments)	\$ 614,000	\$ 614,000
Canada bonds and debentures	11,286,000	11,216,000
Provincial bonds and debentures	5,411,000	5,378,000
Municipal bonds and debentures	7,574,000	7,390,000
Corporate bonds and debentures	7,523,000	7,697,000
Mortgages (principally NHA)	13,436,000	13,436,000
Common stocks, convertible debentures and warrants	7,265,000	9,302,000
	<u>\$53,109,000</u>	<u>\$55,033,000</u>

Partly as a result of the defensive move into the Canada 5½% issues the yield on cost of the total portfolio declined from 5.53% at the end of 1959-60 to 5.42% at March 31, 1961. However, income earned increased from \$2,856,000 in 1959-60 to \$2,919,000 in 1960-61. This latter figure represents a return on the original fund of slightly more than 5.8%, since income is earned not only on the \$50,000,000 but also on the invested profit reserve and unspent balances. The following table shows in summary form the operations of the Fund over the four years of its existence. Dollar figures are in millions:

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1957-58	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1958-59	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1959-60	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1960-61
Gross Income	\$2.37	\$2.76	\$2.86	\$2.92
Grants Authorized	1.42	2.67	2.54	2.58
Realized Profits (Loss) on Transactions	\$.86	\$.23	(\$.08)	\$.51
Excess of Market Value over Cost	1.06	1.87	(.58)	1.92
Yield on Cost at End of Period	5.27%	5.16%	5.53%	5.42%
Average Return for Year on Original Fund	4.74%	5.52%	5.71%	5.84%

In 1960-61 Endowment Fund grants totalled \$2,577,000, of which \$1,232,000 was for scholarships to individuals and \$1,345,000 for grants to organizations and for special projects. Administrative expenses, including the cost of managing the University Capital Grants Fund and the Canadian National Commission for Unesco, and grants made by this latter Commission, amounted to \$421,000. It is estimated that of this amount approximately 65% is attributable to the administrative expenses connected with Endowment Fund scholarships and grants. The aggregate of grants and expenses was \$79,000 greater than income for the year. This reduced the carryover of unspent income from \$497,000 at the beginning of the year to \$418,000 at the end of March, 1961.

University Capital Grants Fund

As required by the Act, the University Capital Grants Fund is invested entirely in Government of Canada direct or guaranteed bonds and debentures. Initially the Council had limited its holdings to bonds maturing before January 1, 1964, but this limit was subsequently extended to January 1, 1968. As in other years substantial changes were made in the portfolio with the object of improving yield or the prospect of capital appreciation, or of changing the distribution of bond maturities. The average term of the bond portfolio was reduced slightly, from 29 months on March 31, 1960, to 26 months on March 31, 1961. The Fund portfolio as at March 31, 1961, is shown in Annex M.

The market value of the Fund's investments at the end of the year was approximately \$200,000 above amortized cost, compared to \$500,000 above cost at the beginning of the year. This decline was not due to any fall in market levels, since short term bond prices were appreciably higher on March 31, 1961, than at the end of the previous year. Rather it was due to sales of some bonds on which large profits had accumulated, the total profits realized during the year being in excess of \$1,240,000. An inevitable by-product of these transactions was that the average yield on the portfolio based on cost was reduced from 5.1% to 4.3%, as higher yielding bonds were replaced by bonds with a lower return.

Total income for the year amounted to \$1,870,000. This income, coupled with the realized profits referred to above, produced a return equivalent to over 7% on the average capital available for investment, that is, on the balance of the Fund remaining after payment of grants. Since the inception of the Fund, interest and profits have aggregated \$9,870,000, a return of 5.2% on remaining capital available for investment.

During the year 1960-61 grants of \$3,368,000 were approved, bringing the total grants approved to date to \$25,528,000. The following table summarizes the Fund's operations for each of its four fiscal years:

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1957-58	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1958-59	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1959-60	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1960-61
	(\$ millions)			
Capital - beginning of year	\$50.0	\$48.3	\$42.4	\$34.6
Grants authorized in year	4.1	8.7	9.3	3.4
Grants paid in year	(1.3)	(3.5)	(7.0)	(8.0)
Income	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9
Realized profit (or loss) on transactions	.2	1.1	(.5)	1.2
Balance available for grants at year end	48.3	42.4	34.6	34.3

Of the \$34.3 million balance remaining in the Fund, approximately one-half is available for institutions in the Province of Quebec.

AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Ottawa, May 19, 1961

To:

THE CANADA COUNCIL

THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

The accounts and financial transactions of The Canada Council have been examined for the year ended March 31, 1961 in accordance with the requirement of section 22 of the Canada Council Act.

I report that, in my opinion, the Balance Sheet, comprising sections for the Endowment Fund and the University Capital Grants Fund, presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at March 31, 1961 and that the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus presents a true and fair summary of the financial transactions in the Endowment Fund for the year then ended.

Endowment Fund

A surplus of \$496,890 was brought forward in this Fund on April 1, 1960. Income of \$2,919,218, representing interest and dividends on investments, was earned during the year. Expenditure of \$2,998,298 comprised \$2,543,846 for authorized awards and grants, \$375,711 for administrative expenses, \$45,325 in respect of direct outlays on behalf of The Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, and \$33,416 in respect of The Canada Council train. Expenses indirectly relating to the Commission for UNESCO and also to the administration of the University Capital Grants Fund are included in the administrative expenses of the Endowment Fund. The balance of surplus available for expenditure under section 16 of The Canada Council Act was thus \$417,810 at March 31, 1961.

University Capital Grants Fund

The balance at credit of this Fund at March 31, 1960 was \$34,597,911, to which \$3,111,731 was added during the year, consisting of \$1,871,002 from interest on investments and \$1,240,729 representing net profit on disposal of securities. After providing \$3,367,651 for authorized grants under section 9 of the Act, a balance of \$34,341,991 remained in the Fund at the end of the year.

The co-operation extended to the Audit Office Staff by the Director, the Treasurer and other officers of the Council, is acknowledged with appreciation.

A. M. HENDERSON, *Auditor General of Canada*

THE CANADA COUNCIL (Established by The Canada Council Act)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1961 (with comparative figures as at March 31, 1960)

ASSETS

Endowment Fund

LIABILITIES

	1961	1960		1961	1960
Cash	\$ 124,658	\$ 405,449	Accounts payable (including unexpended donations of \$15,187)	\$ 27,174	\$ 41,338
Amounts receivable in respect of securities sold but not delivered	439,400	194,636	Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received	661,645	2,499,973
Interest accrued on investments	619,930	670,711	Provision for grants and awards approved	1,898,085	1,981,850
Investments:			Reserve arising from net profit on disposal of securities	1,330,835	1,020,100
Treasury Bills of Canada and short-term corporate notes, at amortized cost	\$ 498,220	2,749,456	Principal of Fund:		
Bonds and debentures, at amortized cost (market value \$32,018,547)	32,132,238	34,037,865	Grant under section 14 of the Act	50,000,000	50,000,000
Common stock, convertible debentures	7,263,482	7,619,051	Surplus available for expenditures under section 17 of the Act, per Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus	417,810	496,890
Mortgages insured under National Housing Act (1954) \$12,675,603, other \$760,038, at amortized cost (principal value \$13,780,205)	13,435,641	10,662,972			
	57,337,581	54,769,346			
	\$54,535,169	\$56,040,162		\$54,535,169	\$56,040,162

University Capital Grants Fund

	1961	1960		1961	1960
Cash	\$ 18,083	\$ 174,641	Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received	\$ —	\$ 2,742,912
Amounts receivable in respect of securities sold but not delivered	—	2,650,550	Provision for grants approved	5,646,335	10,317,075
Interest accrued on investments	475,683	378,333	Principal of Fund:		
Investments:			Balance as at April 1	\$34,597,911	42,432,637
Treasury Bills of Canada, at amortized cost	\$ 543,273	2,880,385	Add:		
Bonds of, or guaranteed by, the Government of Canada, at amortized cost (market value, \$39,147,421)	38,951,287	41,573,089	Interest earned on investments	1,871,002	1,867,355
	39,494,560	44,453,474	Net profit (loss) on disposal of securities	1,246,729	(458,019)
	\$39,288,126	\$47,656,098	Less: Authorized grants under section 9 of the Act	3,367,651	43,041,973
			Balance as at March 31	34,341,091	9,384,663
				\$34,341,091	\$34,341,091

Certified correct:
(Sgd.) L. W. TRUHAN Director

Approved:
(Sgd.) CLAUDE BENNETT Chairman

The above Balance Sheet and the related Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus have been examined and reported upon under date of May 19, 1961, to The Canada Council and the Prime Minister of Canada, as required by section 22 of The Canada Council Act.

(Sgd.) A. M. HENDERSON
Auditor General of Canada

Established by The Canada Cour

with comparative figures as at M

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Accounts payable (inc
donations of \$15,18

Amounts payable in r
but not received

Provision for grants a

Reserve arising from r
of securities

Principal of Fund:

Grant under section

Surplus available for e
section 16 of the Ac
and Expenditure an

al Grants Fund

Amounts payable in re
but not received

Provision for grants a

Principal of Fund:

Balance as at April 1

Add:

Interest earned on in

Net profit (loss) on c

Less: Authorized grant

Balance as at March 31

The above Balance
Surplus have been exar
Council and the Prime
Act.

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Endowment Fund

Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus for the year ended March 31, 1961

(with comparative figures for the year ended March 31, 1960)

	1961	1960
Balance of Surplus as at April 1	\$ 496,890	\$ 569,874
Income – Interest and dividends earned	2,919,218	2,856,389
	<u>\$3,416,108</u>	<u>\$3,426,263</u>
Expenditure:		
Authorized grants and awards	\$2,543,846	\$2,511,933
Special project – The Canada Council Train	33,416	28,776
Canadian National Commission for UNESCO (other than indirect administrative expenses)	45,325	34,741
<i>Administrative and other expenses:</i>		
Salaries	\$199,161	171,939
Employees' welfare benefits	13,303	10,735
Rent	25,432	21,829
Council meetings	24,218	22,674
Printing and duplicating	23,036	20,347
Stationery and office supplies	22,590	20,912
Consultants' fees and expenses	17,900	8,259
Security safekeeping and registration charges	15,155	16,687
Travel	9,363	8,863
Members' honoraria	8,800	8,350
Telephone	6,624	7,090
Advisory service fees	6,250	26,100
Visiting lecturers' expenses	2,726	2,686
Entertainment	853	1,246
Legal and other fees	300	—
Office furniture and equipment	—	6,206
	<u>375,711</u>	<u>353,923</u>
	<u>2,998,298</u>	<u>2,929,373</u>
Surplus at March 31 available for expenditure under section 16 of The Canada Council Act	<u>\$ 417,810</u>	<u>\$ 496,890</u>

Note: The administrative expenses shown in the above statement include expenses relating to the administration of the University Capital Grants Fund, and to the provision of the secretariat for the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO.

PART FIVE: *Organization*

Meetings

During the year covered by this report the Council met five times on the following dates: April 11 and 12 (Ottawa); May 30 and 31 (Ottawa); August 22 and 23 (Montreal and Quebec); November 21 and 22 (Ottawa); and February 20 and 21 (Toronto). The average attendance was 18 out of the 21 members.

On April 15, 1960, the term of office expired for the following members: Dr J. F. Leddy, Mrs Angus L. Macdonald, Dr N. A. M. MacKenzie, Dr Frank MacKinnon, Dr W. A. Mackintosh, Sir Ernest MacMillan. By Order-in-Council the following members were re-appointed for a further term of three years: Mrs Macdonald, Dr Mackenzie, Dr MacKinnon and Sir Ernest MacMillan. New Members appointed were Dr G. Edward Hall (President of the University of Western Ontario) and Dr J. W. T. Spinks (President of the University of Saskatchewan).

Dr Claude T. Bissell, President of the University of Toronto, was appointed Chairman to succeed the Hon. Brooke Claxton, whose untimely death on June 13, 1960, was recorded in the Council's third annual report. Dr Bissell will serve out the balance of Mr Claxton's term, i.e., until April 15, 1962.

Mr G. Arnold Hart was appointed to the Investment Committee to take the place created by the death of Mr James Muir.

The Council's August meeting was held in Montreal and Quebec in order to afford the members an opportunity to meet with various artists, scholars and representatives of organizations in French Canada with whom the Council is concerned. The February meeting was held in Toronto. The members found it useful as well as agreeable to have these opportunities for discussion. The Council wishes to take this occasion to repeat its thanks to all those persons and organizations whose co-operation and generous hospitality helped to make the Council's visits in Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto so interesting, pleasant and profitable.

The Staff

On March 31, 1961, the staff numbered 32.

On October 1, 1960, Mr Henri Charbonneau began his duties as Supervisor of the Scholarships and Fellowships programme. He succeeded Mr Paul Toupin, who had resigned in June. Miss Ann Coffin was appointed October 1 as assistant to the Supervisor of the Arts Programme.

Co-Operating Agencies

The arrangements made with the Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Social Science Research Council of Canada and The Canada Foundation have been continued. Under these arrangements the Council may send applications to the three agencies named, both from individuals and organizations, after the Council officers have given them a preliminary screening and put them in order. The agencies, in turn, arrange to have all such applications reviewed for the Council by committees of experts.

The Council continues to be deeply grateful to the scholars and artists from all across Canada who give freely of their time and knowledge in assessing the applications which are sent out to them by the three agencies. In some categories of the scholarship and fellowship scheme as many as 250 applications are examined by each of six members of a panel. It takes days of careful reading to study these files and list – say – 50 which are to be recommended for awards. Later, in most instances, the panel members give up their time to come to Ottawa for a meeting to discuss the recommendations and draw up a final list which is submitted to the Council. Many of the experts who do this work are members of the staffs of Canadian universities; they give evidence of their concern for the future of the arts, humanities and social sciences in Canada by fitting this extra work into those winter and spring months which are the busiest periods of the academic year. To all these men and women the Council wishes to express its profound gratitude. The contribution which they make to the success of the work of the Council is beyond price and the Council has not attempted to make recompense for it. Some satisfaction may be gained in the knowledge that the future of scholarship and the arts in Canada is made much brighter by their efforts. The Council is grateful also to the scholars, poets and critics who serve on the juries which read and assess manuscripts submitted for aid to publication.

During the past year Dr John E. Robbins resigned his position as Secretary-Treasurer of the Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Social Science Research Council of Canada to become the President of Brandon College, Manitoba. The work which Dr Robbins has unstintingly done for The Canada Council and the mature judgment which he has brought to bear on its problems from the time of its inception have been of tremendous help in the development of the Council's operations. The Council members and officers wish to express their gratitude for his assistance over the past three years and their appreciation of his continued interest and support since he has moved to Brandon. To Mr Bernard Ostry who

has acted as Secretary-Treasurer of the HRCC and the SSRCC since the departure of Dr Robbins, the Council extends its cordial thanks for his ready co-operation and assistance.

Mr Walter Herbert, not only as Director of The Canada Foundation but in his personal capacity, has given The Canada Council invaluable assistance, and has always been ready to make available his wide knowledge and understanding of the arts in Canada. The Council hereby expresses its profound gratitude for his generous help.

The Council also wishes to express its thanks for the efficient services of the World University Service of Canada (WUSC) which the Council has engaged to receive students from abroad, help them find lodgings, acquaint them with life on the Canadian campus, and introduce them to new friends.

Governor General's Awards

During the past year the Council continued its arrangements with the Governor General's Awards Board: the Council provides a thousand-dollar prize to accompany each award, acts as host at the presentation dinner, and meets sundry administrative expenses. The Council is glad to be able to carry on in this way the work supported over many years by the Canadian Authors' Association. The winners for 1960 were honoured on April 17 at a reception graciously given by His Excellency at Government House, and afterwards at the Council dinner; the winners for the past year are Miss Margaret Avison, Mlle Anne Hébert, Mr Brian Moore, M. Paul Toupin, and Professor Frank H. Underhill. The committee for the Governor General's awards acts independently of The Canada Council in its selection of the award winners. The Committee for the year 1960-61 was as follows: Guy Sylvestre (Chairman), Northrop Frye (Chairman of English Sub-Committee), Robertson Davies, Alfred Bailey, Roger Duhamel (Chairman of French Sub-Committee), Jean-Charles Bonenfant, Reverend Clément Lockquell.

Information Services

Every effort is made to keep the Canadian public fully informed of the activities of the Council. Close liaison is maintained with the national press, radio and television services. The growing understanding of the aims and problems of the Council on the part of the general public is due in no small part to critical interest of newspapers and journals across the country. In addition to items released to the press, the Council issues several publications intended for wider distribution. A quarterly bulletin discussing various aspects of the Council's programme, the activities of some of the or-

ganizations it supports and the accomplishments of grant recipients is mailed to some 4,000 people. A brochure describing the ten categories of scholarships and the conditions of eligibility is sent to universities and libraries together with a sheet displaying the same information for posting on bulletin boards. Two booklets prepared for the Council by the Humanities Research Council and the Social Science Research Council describe the facilities available in Canada for study of the fine arts and for graduate study in the humanities and social sciences. Copies of these publications have been distributed to universities, scholars and Canadian missions abroad. The Council has also published the addresses of the Hon. Brooke Claxton and the Very Reverend G.-H. Lévesque given at the opening proceedings held in Ottawa on April 30, 1957. The booklet also contains a copy of The Canada Council Act. Requests for any of the above publications in either French or English or for further information regarding the Council's activities may be addressed to the Information Officer.

PART SIX: *Conclusion*

It should be apparent that at the end of its fourth year The Canada Council still faces certain problems that made themselves evident at its first meeting, and recognizes a new one that has been growing and taking shape over the past two years. Some of the more familiar problems are these: will the Council most effectively 'promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences' (a) by giving the major share of its support to the larger organizations that have achieved comparatively high standards of performance, or by helping on a broad scale and at a lower level, the small community groups that have objects similar to those of the Council; (b) by using the larger part of its resources to help talented individuals, especially the younger ones, or to help organizations; (c) by confining its help to whatever is in existence now and in need of financial support for improvement in quality and expansion of programme, or by bringing into existence new organizations supposed to meet needs hitherto neglected.

The theoretical solution of these problems is never clear-cut. The practical solution is most frequently a compromise between two extremes. Something can be learned, of course, from the nature and volume of demand, but demand taken by itself is not a dependable guide. For instance, by making a few direct grants, say to small community choirs and little theatres, the Council could easily stimulate a demand of such overwhelming proportions that the capital sum of the Endowment Fund rather than its annual income would be needed to pay the bill.

The conclusion of a report, however, should not be used as an extended apology for policy. But this much may be said of the familiar problems to which we have so explicitly drawn attention. The Council is convinced that it must support quality rather than quantity, professionalism in the main rather than amateurism; that however necessary it is to support organizations it is equally necessary to support and encourage talented individuals without whom organizations of quality cannot exist; and that although the Council to date has confined itself, with one or two outstanding exceptions, to the support of whatever is in existence already, there is no reason why the Council should not from time to time help in the creation of that which is new, provided that the need is amply demonstrated, that the Council's advisors give their support in reasonable numbers, and that the Council at all times avoid the role of 'cultural' arbiter or dictator.

So much for the familiar problems. The new problem that has been growing and taking shape over the past two years has already been stated at

some length. It is worth while, however, to give a brief recapitulation here. The Council, as it enters its fifth year, is now in a position to say with conviction that the income from the Endowment Fund is too small to meet the legitimate demands that are being made upon it. Furthermore it is only too apparent that these demands will continue to increase. In two particular areas of the Council's responsibilities the evidence for this claim is especially clear: the scholarship and fellowship programme, and the series of grants that are made in support of organizations representing the arts. Quite clearly, the problem of increasing the number of graduate students from whom university teachers and researchers will have to be drawn, is an enormous one. The need therefore for scholarships and fellowships to support post-graduate studies and post-doctoral research is correspondingly great. Somehow this need will have to be met if Canada is to hold her position, and improve it, in the development of higher education and of all those aspects of the national life that are directly dependent on higher education for personnel and for the research that only university-trained personnel can do.

The arts are beginning to take on new life in Canada, in the sense that the country is producing more and more performing and creative artists of quality and that the audiences and other supporters of the arts are recruiting additional members every year. Now is the time, a critical time, for the provision of greater support. The Council believes that it should somehow be given the additional income to make that support possible.

This is all to the good. No one who is concerned about the standard of life in Canada can be other than happy that the arts, humanities and social sciences are showing new strength. It is encouraging to everyone who has the welfare of his country at heart to observe that ancient indifference is being broken down, and that young people are becoming increasingly involved in this development.

The Council has faith that its programme has recommended itself to the country. This is not to maintain that the Council has been infallibly right in every decision. It stands to reason that policy, and individual grants made in accordance with policy, are open to discussion and criticism. But the evidence as it comes in steadily to the Council offices is almost entirely in support of the programme. There can be no doubt that much has been accomplished that needed to be accomplished and would not have been accomplished without the Council's help.

The Council has faith that the Canadian public will find means of contributing to the Council's financial resources. It is hoped, of course, that the Government will see its way clear to augmenting the income of the

Endowment Fund. But this matter is not the sole responsibility of the Federal authorities.

The Council believes that it is right to draw its needs to the attention of the public. The very existence of the Council itself serves as a reminder of our national responsibility. We are certainly one of the wealthier nations, and we have one of the highest standards of living in the world. But it is the plain truth that we are still 'under-developed' in respect of the support given by the general public, by local and provincial governments, by big business, and by private persons, to the arts, humanities and social sciences. The needs of Canada in this respect are only too apparent. They must be a matter of serious concern to everyone who desires the further cultural and intellectual development of his country and is jealous for the place she may hold among the nations of the world.

ANNEX A: *Scholarships, Fellowships and other Grants to individuals*

General statement

THE CANADA COUNCIL offers ten categories of scholarships, fellowships and other awards to individuals as set out below. Assistance can be given only for the objects laid down by Parliament as stated in The Canada Council Act. They are as follows: 'to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences.' For the time being, at least, these objectives are taken as not including social work, theology, pedagogy, applied mathematics and, generally, studies at professional schools. The 'arts' are defined in The Canada Council Act as follows: 'architecture, the arts of the theatre, literature, music, painting, sculpture, the graphic arts and other similar creative and interpretative activities.'

Scholarships, fellowships and grants are open to both men and women and will be awarded on merit. Since the number of applicants will be greater than the number of awards available, selections will be made in consequence of a competition in each of the first nine categories. To be eligible for any competition, candidates will have to ensure that their applications and supporting documents are at The Canada Council office by the appointed time. The award must be taken up for the period named in the application and may not be postponed to the following year.

If applications from members of university faculties or other institutions contain plans of work which involve leave of absence, the endorsement of the President must appear on the application.

Scholarships, fellowships and grants

1) Pre-master's degree scholarships

Scholarships of an average value of \$1,500 for study leading to a Master's degree, tenable in the graduate school of any Canadian university (exception is made for scholarships for degrees in Architecture, Art and Archaeology, and Music, which may be tenable abroad) for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 8, page 7. At the time of taking up the award, candidates must hold an appropriate Bachelor's degree and must have been admitted to graduate study. The first

instalment of the award will be paid after candidates have furnished the Council with evidence that they have in fact taken the required degree and have been admitted to the graduate school of their choice.

(Approximately 65 scholarships are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1960.

2) *Pre-doctor's degree fellowships*

Fellowships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus allowance for necessary travel by the fellow) for study and research leading to a Doctor's degree, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 8, page 7. At the time of taking up the award, candidates must hold a Master's degree or have comparable standing.

(Approximately 100 fellowships are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by January 10, 1961.

3a) *Senior research fellowships*

Research fellowships for senior scholars or workers in the Humanities and the Social Sciences, usually for post-doctoral work, of an average value of \$4,500 for a married fellow, plus travel costs for the fellow, plus two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife; and of an average value of \$4,000 for an unmarried fellow plus travel costs, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed. Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the age, marital status and present occupation of the applicant; academic background, experience, and length of time in present position; a description of the plan of work to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the plan of work; the nature and amount of assistance to be received from the employing institution or from other sources; a list of the applicant's publications; information about any recent leave of absence granted to the applicant; names of three persons especially familiar with the applicant's proposed plan of work, one of whom should be from outside

the applicant's university. It is helpful to the Council to receive letters directly from these persons; one letter at least should analyse the plan of work and deal with its practicability as well as with the merits of the applicant.

(Approximately 12 fellowships are available.)

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1960.

3b) *Post-doctoral fellowships*

Research fellowships in the Humanities and the Social Sciences, for scholars somewhat younger than those applying under (3a) and not professionally so far advanced, usually for post-doctoral work, of an average value of \$4,500 for a married fellow, plus travel costs for the fellow, plus two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife; and of an average value of \$4,000 for an unmarried fellow plus travel costs, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed. Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the age, marital status and present occupation of the applicant; academic background, experience, and length of time in present position; a description of the plan of work to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the plan of work; the nature and amount of assistance to be received from the employing institution or from other sources; a list of the applicant's publications; information about any recent leave of absence granted to the applicant; names of three persons especially familiar with the applicant's proposed plan of work, one of whom should be from outside the applicant's university. It is helpful to the Council to receive letters directly from these persons; one letter at least should analyse the plan of work and deal with its practicability as well as with the merits of the applicant.

(Approximately 12 fellowships are available.)

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1960.

4a) *Senior arts fellowships*

Senior arts fellowships for artists, musicians, writers and other workers in and teachers of the arts who have achieved a wide and well-established reputation, of an average value of \$4,500 for a married fellow,

plus travel costs for the fellow, plus two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife; and of an average value of \$4,000 for an unmarried fellow plus travel costs, for study or other work, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed.

(Approximately 20 fellowships are available.)

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1960.

4b) *Arts scholarships*

Scholarships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus allowance for necessary travel by the scholar) for study or other work in the arts, tenable for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, in Canada or abroad, for artists, musicians, writers, and other workers in the arts who have shown exceptional promise. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 8, page 7.

(Approximately 60 scholarships are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by March 1, 1961, at the latest, but applications will be accepted from October 15, 1960, on.

In this category assessment is very difficult owing to the number and wide variety of the applications received. In order that the awards may be announced as soon after the closing date as possible and that the judges may be given the maximum time to consider the forms and supporting letters, early application is strongly recommended.

5) *Scholarships for secondary school teachers and librarians*

Scholarships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus an allowance for necessary travel by the scholar) tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, for persons who are presently employed as teachers in secondary schools or as librarians, to study or do other work to improve their qualifications in the arts, humanities and social sciences (which for this purpose will be taken to include mathematics). Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

(Approximately 20 scholarships are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by January 31, 1961.

6) *Scholarships for arts teachers and professional staff members of art galleries and museums*

Scholarships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus an allowance for necessary travel by the scholar) tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, for teachers of the arts and professional staff members of art galleries and museums, to study or to do other work to improve their qualifications in the arts, humanities and social sciences. Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

(Approximately 6 scholarships are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1960.

7) *Grants in aid of research and other productive scholarship*

Grants in aid of research and other productive scholarship, for post-doctoral scholars who have need of short-term assistance, of a value of \$300 to \$1,200, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed. The sum granted may include costs both of maintenance and of necessary travel or other expenses, but in no instance will more than \$700 be allowed for maintenance and \$500 for other expenses. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 8, page 7.

Applications should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the present position held by the applicant; academic background and experience; a description of the project to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the project; the nature and extent of other sources of assistance. Although not a necessity, supporting letters sent directly to the Council by persons familiar with the applicant's work are useful.

(Approximately 125 grants are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters should reach The Canada Council office by January 20, 1961.

NOTE:

In addition to Category 7 (Grants in Aid of Research and Other Productive Scholarship) a subsidiary competition will be held, and late applications may be considered by the Council if it is shown that the candidate did not know of an opportunity before the closing date of the competition, or was prevented, by any other reason beyond his control, from making an application. Even in these highly exceptional cases, applications must be received not later than April 1, 1961.

(Approximately 10 grants are available in the subsidiary competition.)

8) *Non-resident fellowships*

Fellowships of one year for non-residents for study in Canada in the arts, humanities and social sciences (a) of an average value of \$5,000 (plus travel allowance, plus two-thirds travel allowance for wife) for senior fellows who have achieved great distinction, and (b) of an average value of \$2,000 (plus travel allowance) for younger scholars or artists who have shown exceptional promise. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 8, page 7. Applicants under group (b) should not accept teaching duties.

NOTE:

- a) *Applications for these senior non-resident fellowships should be made directly to The Canada Council by the scholar or artist, and should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae and the plan of work proposed; letters of reference are in many cases helpful to the selection committee.*

(Approximately 3 fellowships are available.)

- b) *Applications for junior non-resident fellowships (8b) shall be made to a Canadian Embassy, Legation, High Commissioner's Office or Consulate in the applicant's country, and must be submitted by January 15, 1961, but in the U.S.A. by November 15, 1960. In a country where there is no Canadian post, application may be made directly to The Canada Council and must reach The Canada Council office by February 15, 1961.*

(Approximately 65 fellowships are available.)

- c) *A non-resident is defined as one who is not a Canadian national, is not an immigrant, and has his ordinary place of residence abroad.*

- g) *Fellowships for journalists, broadcasters and film-makers*

Fellowships of an average value of \$3,000, tenable in Canada or abroad, for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, for experienced creative and interpretative workers actively engaged in journalism, television, radio broadcasting or film-making, for study or research in these fields.

(Approximately 7 fellowships are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by February 15, 1961.

10) *Category ten awards*

The Council will be prepared to give consideration to a few applications either for short or full-term fellowships from scholars and workers of special promise or distinction in the arts, humanities and social sci-

ences: (a) when such applications do not fall within the classes above mentioned, and (b) when the Council is satisfied that there are very special circumstances which justify consideration of an application at times other than those required by Categories (1) to (9). It is emphasized that grants in this category will be strictly limited in number and will be made only when the Council believes that the circumstances detailed in the application are extraordinary. If in the opinion of the Council any application made in Category Ten should be considered under one of the other categories it will be transferred to the next competition in the appropriate category and the applicant will be notified to that effect.

Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the present position held by the applicant; background and experience; a description of the project to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the project; the nature and extent of other sources of assistance. Supporting letters sent directly to the Council by persons familiar with the applicant's work are useful.

(Approximately 10 fellowships are available.)

Assistance to lecturers

The Canada Council is prepared to assist in bringing special lecturers from one Canadian university to another or to a Canadian university from abroad. Normally the Council will provide (a) the travelling expenses of the lecturer and (b) half the honorarium proposed or a maximum of \$3,500, whichever is the lesser amount. The lecturer should not be asked to give courses which are normally provided by the permanent staff of the university. Universities will not be given assistance in bringing lecturers to summer schools except for the purpose of instruction in subjects which, in the Council's opinion, stand specially in need of support. When lecturers are brought from abroad, the university is expected to make arrangements with at least one other university – preferably with more than one – to receive the visiting lecturer and make use of his services for reasonable periods. The Council will assume, up to a maximum which will be made known to the applicant, the travelling expenses involved in such arrangements, but the receiving university shall be responsible for living expenses. No additional honorarium will be offered by the Council for this purpose.

Grants may be given for the full academic year or for shorter periods. All applications should come from the head of the institution or be accompanied by a letter of approval from him.

Conditions

Amount of awards

- 1) Awards may be granted for either the full amount or part of the amount indicated, in accordance with the nature or duration of the programme proposed. In most cases the sums mentioned are averages. The amount may be adjusted to take into account marital status, place of study, unusual costs such as higher than average fees, etc.

Applications

- 2) Requests for application forms should be sent to the Secretary, The Canada Council, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada. *When applying for forms, the candidate is asked to indicate by number and title of category the particular scholarship, fellowship or grant in which he is interested.* No application forms are provided for Categories (3a), (3b), (7), (8a) and (10). No application forms for other categories will be distributed by the Council later than two weeks before the closing date indicated in each category.
- 3) Usually a period of about three months will elapse between the dates set for closing of competitions and the announcement of awards.
- 4) Applicants are asked not to apply in more than one category for the same plan of work.

Eligibility

- 5) All applicants, with the exception of those for the non-resident fellowships (see Category 8) must have their ordinary place of residence in Canada or be Canadians temporarily living abroad. Candidates who have accepted teaching or other engagements which would not permit a full year of study concurrently may not hold a full scholarship or fellowship from the Council.
- 6) Unsuccessful candidates wishing to re-apply in a subsequent competition must complete a new set of application forms. University transcripts and supporting letters previously submitted need not be repeated, but information should be supplied on any work done since the earlier application was sent in, together with at least one supporting letter concerning such additional work or change in plan of study.

Letters of recommendation

- 7) Supporting letters must be sent directly to the Council by the referees, not by the candidate. *These letters should be based on recent, personal knowledge of the candidate, his work and his plan of study, and should be as detailed*

and specific as possible. Experience has shown that referees sometimes delay in sending supporting letters. Candidates are warned that they must ensure that these letters are sent in time. It would be appreciated if the applicant will inform his referees that individual acknowledgement of the thousands of supporting letters which are received by the Secretary will not be made, although the Council is extremely grateful for the time and care taken by the writers. Supporting letters, transcripts and other documents submitted by candidates will not be returned.

Renewal

- 8) Applications for renewal will *not* be entertained in Categories (3a), (3b), (4a), (5), (6), (9) and (10). In other cases the holder of a grant may apply for a second award, but not for a third. In applying for a renewal he will re-enter the competition with the new applicants for the year in question, and must request and complete new application forms. In support of his application for renewal he must furnish whatever evidence is available of satisfactory work done since the original award was made, accompanied by at least one supporting letter from a qualified person familiar with his programme and with what he has accomplished. The application and supporting letters must be at the Council office by the time indicated for the closing of the competition under the category in which the application for renewal is being made.

NOTE:

If a fellowship holder has been supported for two years in Category 1 (Pre-Master's) he is not eligible to apply in Category 2 (Pre-Doctor's).

Travel

- 9) The fact that a travel grant is specified in a category does not mean that a travel grant will necessarily be given. A grant for travel will be made only when the circumstances justifying it are made clear in the application.
- 10) Grants will normally be provided towards the cost of travel between the candidate's place of residence at the time the award is made and the place at which it is to be held. These allowances, *when applicable*, will be on the basis of tourist fares by air and first class lower berth for overnight journeys by rail. Application forms for travel allowances will be sent to successful candidates when awards are announced. Successful candidates who are already abroad at the time of application will not be eligible to receive costs of travel back to Canada. Travel grants will

not be made for the wife of a successful candidate except in Categories (3a), (3b), (4a), and (8a).

Insurance

- 11) The Council requires that those who are going outside Canada on Canada Council fellowships obtain insurance against loss of effects, personal injuries and sickness. The holder must provide the Council with satisfactory evidence of coverage before the first fellowship payment is made. For those remaining in Canada the Council suggests that holders would be well advised to obtain insurance against any of these risks not otherwise covered.

Reports

- 12) Holders of scholarships, fellowships and other awards will be expected to make a brief interim report at the time the second instalment of the award is requested, and a brief final report on the work in which they have been engaged when the period for which the award was made has ended.

Other Income

- 13) Any additional payment awarded or received from another source will be disclosed by the fellowship holder; when such a disclosure is made the Council may reduce the amount of the grant.

Payment

- 14) Usually scholarships and fellowships will be paid in three instalments, subject to the condition that the holder continue in his work for the full period of the award.

Special senior awards

Each year The Canada Council may make a limited number of Special Senior Awards in the arts, humanities and social sciences, of an average value of \$8,000, plus travel costs for the fellow himself, plus two-thirds costs for the fellow's wife, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year (or for a shorter period and a smaller amount, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed) for senior scholars, writers, artists, musicians and other workers in and teachers of the arts, who have achieved great distinction and a wide and well-established reputation.

Applications for these fellowships will be made only on invitation by The Canada Council.

ANNEX B: *Awards of Scholarships, Fellowships and other Grants to Individuals to be used in 1961-62*

CATEGORY I

PRE-MASTER'S SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

Humanities

- ADELMAN, HOWARD*; 586 Spadina Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario
ARCHIBALD, M. ELISABETH; Port Williams, Nova Scotia
BATTEN, CATHERINE A.*; Box 7, Merrit, British Columbia
BEALL, ELMA G.*; 27 Renfrew Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario
BILLINGSLEY, RUTH A.*; 289 North Russell Street, Sarnia, Ontario
BROSSARD, ANNE M.; 5341, avenue Monkland, Montréal, Québec
BURTON, WILLIAM D.; 3882 Yale Street, Burnaby 2, British Columbia
CARMAN, BARBARA E.; 233 Gibson Street, Fredericton, New Brunswick
CHAPMAN, TOBIAS H.; 915 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
CREIGHTON, L. M. CYNTHIA*; 11 Parkwood Avenue, Toronto 7, Ontario
DANCAUSE, J. GILLES; St. Valentin, Cté. St-Jean, Québec
DESROCHES, FRANÇOIS; 10387, rue Larose, Montréal, Québec
DUNN, IAN S.; 279 East 6th Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia
ELLIOTT, THOMAS G.*; 764 Crawford Street, Toronto, Ontario
EMBREE, DONNA M.; R.R. No. 2, Amherst, Nova Scotia
ENGFIELD, ROY H.*; 775 Rosedale Avenue, Sarnia, Ontario
FOLEY, MICHAEL M.; Douglastown, Quebec
FRASER, MAIRI E. M.; Box 494, Wolfville, Nova Scotia
FRITZ, PAUL S.*; Box 114, Delta, Ontario
GAULIN, JOSEPH M. L.*; 183, avenue Riverdale, Ottawa 1, Ontario
GILL, MAURICE; 3075 Maplewood, App. 5, Montréal, Québec
HERMOSA, RUTH E.*; 26 Moore Avenue, Kitchener, Ontario
JOHNSTON, ALEXANDRA F.*; 26 William Street, Brantford, Ontario
KEKES, JOHN; 15 Mack Street, Apt. 3, Kingston, Ontario
KERSLAKE, LAWRENCE C.*; 240 Broadway Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario
KOEURMENDY, CATHERINE M.; 142 Barrington Avenue, Toronto 13, Ontario
LOUIS-GABRIEL, FRÈRE; Maison Principale F.I.C., St-Romuald, (Lévis), Québec
LOUISE-GABRIELLE, SOEUR M.; Saint-Pierre-Jolys, Manitoba
MARSHALL, JOAN E.*; 7 Glenridge Crescent, St. John's, Newfoundland
MORGAN, ROBERT J.; 774 Moy Avenue, Windsor, Ontario

*Award declined

PETRIE, ALLISON J.; 31 Prospect Avenue, Kentville, Nova Scotia
 PURCELL, PATRICIA E.; 16 Rumsey Road, Toronto 17, Ontario
 RUSK, BRUCE A.; 193 Jones Avenue, Toronto 8, Ontario
 SACK, JEFFREY*; 4 Kelvin Street, Sudbury, Ontario
 SELGE, EGON A.; 4285 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver 8, British Columbia
 SLAVIN, MARGARET S.*; 131 Burnham Street, Belleville, Ontario
 STEELE, IAN K.*; 12024 – 63rd Street, Edmonton, Alberta
 STEVENSON, H. M. WENDY; 1430 St. Mark Street, Apt. 1, Montreal, Quebec
 STIEBING, KRISTINE; 27 Constance Street, Toronto, Ontario
 TOMPKINS, R. D. WAYNE; Hartland, New Brunswick
 VAN OORDT, CHRISTINA*; 139 Farnham Avenue, Toronto 7, Ontario
 VAILLEUX, MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ PAUL; Séminaire de St-Georges, Beauce, Québec
 WHITE, MARY E.*; 34 Woodruff Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario
 WILLOUGHBY, JOHN C.; 492 Riverside Drive, Apt. 205, Toronto, Ontario
 WRIGHT, HELEN K.; 241 – 21st Street, Brandon, Manitoba

Fine Arts

BOHLEN, DONALD A.; 2266 Quebec Street, Regina, Saskatchewan
 CHATILLON, PIERRE; 14 rue Brassard, Nicolet, Québec
 IRVING, RONALD E.; 60 Washington Street, Moncton, New Brunswick
 NEWCOMBE, K. LYNNE; 1147 – 65th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
 ROZSNYAI, IMRE J.; 234 MacPherson Avenue, Toronto, Ontario
 VILLENEUVE, FRANÇOISE; 962, 1ère avenue, Québec 3, Québec

Architecture

IZEN, JULIUS R.; 393 Magnus Avenue, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba
 MALKIN, MELVYN F.; 508 – 10th Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
 OLIVER, JON V.; 2405 First Avenue West, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
 SIMONSEN, OVE C.; 269 Lanark Street, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba
 WATTS, FRASER H.; 25 Rathnelly Avenue, Toronto 7, Ontario

Social Sciences

ADLER, MARILYNNE J.*; 469 Spadina Road, Toronto 10, Ontario
 ALCOCK, ANTHONY E.*; 3484 Durocher Street, Apt. 312, Montreal, Quebec
 ALEXANDER, CAROL ANN; 381½ Davis Street, Sarnia, Ontario
 ALLINGHAM, JOHN D.; 90 First Street, Kirkland Lake, Ontario
 ARSENAULT, MIREILLE; 7, Boulevard de Gaulle, Ottawa, Ontario
 BELANGER, PAUL; Lotbinière, Cté. Lotbinière, Québec
 BERNARD, ANDRÉ; Carleton, Bonaventure, Québec

*Award declined

BROWN, MURRAY G.; 206 Wanless Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario
 CAMPBELL, ROSETTA; 51 Murney Street, Belleville, Ontario
 CRAWFORD, CHARLES B.; High Prairie, Alberta
 DEAR, CAROLE; 1830 Lincoln Avenue, Apt. 11, Montreal, Quebec
 FORTIER, JACQUES; 118, Arago ouest, Québec 8, Québec
 FRIEDLICH, CLARA*; 24 Warwick Avenue, Toronto 10, Ontario
 GAGNON, NICOLE; 40, Doucet, Mont-Joli, Québec
 GRUSEC, THEODORE*; 619 Spadina Avenue, Apt. 6, Toronto 4, Ontario
 HANRATTY, THOMAS A.; 73 Falmouth Street, Sydney, Nova Scotia
 HENDRIKS, MILTON; 849, avenue Bougainville, Québec 6, Québec
 KANYA-FORSTNER, ALEXANDER S.*; 345 St. Clair Avenue West, Apt. F,
 Toronto, Ontario
 LAMONDE, PIERRE; 158, rue Wolfe, Lévis, Québec
 LAROCHELLE, ANDRÉ; 3722, rue Workman, Montréal 30, Québec
 LEFORT, ANDRÉ; 3181, avenue Maplewood, Montréal, Québec
 MARTELL, GEORGE R.*; 28 Oakland Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia
 MARTINEAU, JEAN-MARCEL; 9459, rue Larose, Ahuntsic, Montréal 12, Québec
 PELLETIER, GÉRARD; 50, rue St-Philippe, Cabano (Témiscouata), Québec
 PELLETIER, MARCEL; St. Alexandre, Cté. de Kamouraska, Québec
 PICARD, GILLES; Ste-Marguerite, Cté. Dorchester, Québec
 ROUSSEAU, JEAN-CLAUDE; 20 Quintal, App. 3, Laval-des-Rapides, Québec
 SANTERRE, RENAUD; Squattek, Cté. Témiscouata, Québec
 SCOTT, STEPHEN A.; 636 Clarke Avenue, Westmount, Quebec
 SIDLOFSKY, SAMUEL; 69 Searle Avenue, Downsview, Ontario
 STRONG, MARY; 11343 - 75th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
 TARASOFF, KOZMA J.; 426 Avenue J South, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
 TENNANT, PAUL*; R.R. No. 2, Kamloops, British Columbia
 THOMAS, BARBARA*; 430 William Street, London, Ontario
 VACHON, SERGE; 7260, 23e avenue, Ville St-Michel, Montréal, Québec
 WELLS, ELIZABETH A.; 51 Monkstown Road, St. John's, Newfoundland
 WIELER, IRMGARD K.; R.R. No. 1, Box 18, Gretna, Manitoba
 ZEGRAY, WALTER; 3460 Jean Talon East, Montreal 28, Quebec

CATEGORY 2

PRE-DOCTOR'S DEGREE FELLOWSHIP HOLDERS

Humanities

ALLARD, BAUDOUIN; Ottawa, Ontario

*Award declined

- ALLARD, MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ GUY-H.; Séminaire de Ste-Thérèse, Ste-Thérèse de Blainville, Québec
- ANDERSON, ALEXANDER R.; 4543 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver 8, British Columbia
- ANDERSON, ROLAND F.; 101 Coe Hill Drive, Apt. 318, Toronto 3, Ontario
- AUCHINACHIE, GERALD; R.R. No. 2, Duncan, British Columbia
- BEDARD, SERGE; 1830 ouest, rue Dorchester, App. 4, Montréal, Québec
- BERTRAND, MARYSE; 5476, rue Durocher, Montréal, Québec
- BESSASON, HERALDUR; 1430 Pembina Highway, Suite 11B, Winnipeg 19, Manitoba
- BROOKS, HEATHER A.; 3850 St. George's Avenue, North Vancouver, British Columbia
- CASANOVA, JACQUES D.; 782, rue Stuart, Montréal, Québec
- CASSIDY, ROBERT L.*; Box 346, Haileybury, Ontario
- CHAPPLE, C. GERALD; 595 Woodland Avenue, Burlington, Ontario
- CLANFIELD, DONNA L.*; 1265 - 7th Avenue South, Lethbridge, Alberta
- CLARKE, ERNEST G.; 40 Bonnycastle Court, Kingston, Ontario
- CLOUTIER, CÉCILE; 1031, rue d'Artigny, Québec, Québec
- COURAGE, JOHN R.; 12 Circular Road, St. John's, Newfoundland
- COUSE, GORDON; 206 Sanford Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario
- CRUMMEY, ROBERT O.*; 94 Guestville Avenue, Toronto 9, Ontario
- CURTIS, A. R.; 82 Warren Road, Toronto 7, Ontario
- DE MARGERIE, YVES; Collège Militaire Royal du Canada, Kingston, Ontario
- DEMERS, GILLES; 10157, rue St. Denis, Montréal, Québec
- DOERKSEN, VICTOR; 198 Glenwood Crescent, Winnipeg 5, Manitoba
- DOMBROWSKI, BRUNO W. W.; 441 Stradbrooke Avenue, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba
- DONALDSON, ALLAN; 313 University Avenue, Fredericton, New Brunswick
- DUMONT, MICHELINE; Case postale 84, Dorion (Vaudreuil), Québec
- DUMOUCHEL, MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ GÉRARD; Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval, Québec, Québec
- FELL, ALBERT P.; Department of Philosophy, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario
- FLEMING, JOHN; 174 Pandora Avenue, Kitchener, Ontario
- FRAZER, FRANCES M.; 2587 West 2nd Avenue, Vancouver 9, British Columbia
- GARIEPY, MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ BENOÎT; Séminaire de Québec, Québec 4, Québec
- GARRARD, JOHN G.; 507 Riverdale Avenue, Apt. 8, Ottawa 1, Ontario
- GOMBAY, ANDRÉ, 1A Weredale Park, Westmount, Quebec

*Award declined

GRAY, MARJORIE E.; 5 Alderdale Court, Don Mills, Ontario
 HALL, JOHN G.; 2802 Charles Street, Vancouver 6, British Columbia
 HANNA, BLAKE T.; 5869, avenue McLynn, Montréal 29, Québec
 HEENEY, REVEREND W. BRIAN D.; 35 Albert Road, Oxford, England
 HINCZ, VICTOR; 3350, rue Maplewood, App. 10, Montréal, Québec
 HONDERICH, EDGAR D. R.*; 25 George Street, London W.1, England
 HONDERICH, MARGARET; 25 George Street, London W.1, England
 JENKINS, MAYA; 333 Walmer Road, Toronto, Ontario
 JOLY, RAYMOND; Sainte-Pétronille, Ile d'Orléans,
 Cté de Montmorency, Québec
 KENNY, LORNE M.; 16 Sunnyside Avenue, Pointe Claire, Quebec
 LACHAPELLE, NICOLE-F.; 12154, boulevard O'Brien, Montréal 9, Québec
 LAMONDE, MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ PIERRE; Séminaire de Saint-Jean,
 Saint-Jean, Québec
 LAMONTAGNE, ROLAND J.; 14, avenue Cairns, Granby, Québec
 LAWSON, JAMES B.; 48 Aberdeen Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario
 LEROUX, ODETTE; 1117, rue Johnson, Kingston, Ontario
 LOGIE, LEON J.; University of Alberta, Calgary, Alberta
 MACGILLIVRAY, ROYCE; R.R. No. 1, Box 53, Dunvegan, Ontario
 MACHE, ULRICH F.; Robson House, University of British Columbia,
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 MACNIVEN, CHARLES D.; 138B King Street East, Kingston, Ontario
 MALONEY, GILLES; 70, rue Collège, App. 3, Ottawa, Ontario
 MCDONOUGH, SHEILA D.; 2187 St. Luc Street, Apt. 5, Montreal, Quebec
 MENDUM, MELVILLE J.; 304 - 1270 Nicola Street, Vancouver 5,
 British Columbia
 MERLER, GRAZIA; 1770, rue Davie, App. 1403, Vancouver,
 Colombie Britannique
 MOTUT, ROGER G.; Department of Modern Languages, University of Alberta,
 Edmonton, Alberta
 MULDER, JOHN R.; R.R. No. 1, Maugerville, New Brunswick
 PETTIGREW, JOHN S.; Trinity College, Toronto 5, Ontario
 PFEIFFER, WALTER M.; 555 Casgrain Avenue, St. Lambert, Quebec
 PRIESTLEY, CHRISTOPHER*; 267 Woburn Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario
 PULLEN, CHARLES H.; 221 St. George Street, Apt. 306, Toronto, Ontario
 RIPLEY, JOHN D.; Londonderry, Nova Scotia
 ROBERTSON, NOEL*; 527 South Vickers Street, Fort William, Ontario
 RUNGE, BRITTA M. R.; 4348 West 8th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia

*Award declined

SAMUEL, GEORGE; 10832 – 85th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
SANDERS, RONALD J.; 748 McMillan Avenue, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba
SCOTT, MERLE I.; 11019 – 86th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
SENAY, PIERRE; 5525, Place St-Donat, Ville d'Anjou, Montréal 5, Québec
SHARMAN, JOAN M.; 4619 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver 8, British Columbia
SHARP, SISTER M. CORONA; Ursuline College, London, Ontario
SHAW, WILLIAM D.; 5 Seneca Street, Ottawa, Ontario
SLATER, C. PETER R. L.; Box 75, Georgeville, Quebec
SUMMERHAYES, DONALD C.; 15 Dundurn Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba
SWAN, PETER M. D.; 34 Irving Street, Suite 31, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts
TOLOSA, RÉVÉREND PÈRE MICHEL; Case postale 8, Collège Clarétain,
Victoriaville, Québec
WEBSTER, JAMES B.; 4457 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia

Fine Arts

BAILEY, TERRENCE; 20 Glos Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario
BUECKERT, FRANK F.; 15239 – 83 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
FARQUHAR, MARIE; 2046 Emerald Crescent, Burlington, Ontario
WALL, DONALD; 534 Blair House, 43 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba

Social Sciences

ANGELL, HAROLD M.; 3605 Ridgewood Avenue, Apt. 105, Montreal, Quebec
AUTIN, CLAUDE; Québec, Québec
BAUDOIN, JEAN-LOUIS; 5451, rue Durocher, Montréal, Québec
BAUER, MILTON F.; 8313A – 93rd Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
BEAUSOLEIL, GILLES; 5717, Hudson Road, Montréal 26, Québec
BERRY, ALBERT; R.R. No. 1, St. Marys, Ontario
BIXLEY, BRIAN D.; 9 Sultan Street, Toronto 5, Ontario
BOURBONNAIS, RÉVÉREND PÈRE YVON; 75 est, avenue Laurier,
Ottawa, Ontario
BRIERLEY, JOHN E. C.; 22 Thornhill Avenue, Montreal, Quebec
BRIMER, CHARLES JACK; 221 Darling Street, Brantford, Ontario
BROWN, MORTON*; 10523 – 138 Street, Edmonton, Alberta
CAMPBELL, DUNCAN ROBERT*; 5458 Dundas Street West, Toronto, Ontario
CARISSE, COLETTE; 5830, avenue Brissac, Ville d'Anjou, Québec
CARRIERE, ANDRÉ; 6350 – 101ème Avenue, Rosemont, Montréal, Québec
CHARBONNEAU, HUBERT; 1556, rue Viel, Montréal, Québec
CLARKE, GERALD E.; 20 Oval Drive, R.R. No. 1, Deschênes, Quebec

*Award declined

COMEAU, ROBERT L.; 212 Cedar Avenue, Nashwaaksis, New Brunswick
 CROIZIER, RALPH C.; 3913 Trinity Street, Vancouver, British Columbia
 CROSS, MICHAEL S.; 82 Oriole Road, Toronto, Ontario
 DALY, JAMES W.; 234 Keyworth Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario
 DAVY, GRANT ROBERT; 11053 - 90 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
 DREWITT, ROBERT BRUCE; 6 Robinhood Road, Islington, Ontario
 DUCKWORTH, ELEANOR R.; 89 Cambridge Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia
 FEAVER, GEORGE A.; 344 South Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.
 FISH, DAVID; 8723 - 117th Street, Edmonton, Alberta
 FLOYD, JOHN EARL*; Box 202, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan
 FOREST, CLAUDE; 5745, rue Darlington, App. 7, Montréal 26, Québec
 GAGNON, LOUIS-GABRIEL; 40, avenue Doucet, Mont-Joli, Québec
 GOLD, CECILLE; 12 Old Park Road, Toronto, Ontario
 HAMELIN, MARCEL; 146, rue Gatineau, Ste-Foy, Québec
 HARKER, WILDA HELEN; 133 King Street East, Kingston, Ontario
 HOCKLEY, JAMES S.; Indian Head, Saskatchewan
 INNES, FRANK C.; 3851 University Street, Montreal, Quebec
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM D. H.; 106 Graham, Town of Mount Royal, Quebec
 KENDALL, LORNE MELVIN; 11124 - 84th Street, Edmonton, Alberta
 KUNZ, FRANK A.; 1196 Bishop Street, Apt. 2, Montreal, Quebec
 LAPLANTE, MARC; 10, avenue Laurier, App. 12, Québec, Québec
 LAPOINTE, GÉRARD; 948, rue Salaberry, Québec, Québec
 LORTIE, JEAN-YVES; 47, avenue Juchereau, Québec 5, Québec
 MCCLELLAND, PETER DEAN*; 202 Church Street, Cobourg, Ontario
 MCNULTY, JOHN ARTHUR; 167 Stephen Drive, Apt. 305, Toronto 18, Ontario
 MELANCON, ALBERT; 4452 boulevard Lasalle, Verdun, Montréal 19, Québec
 METCALFE, WILLIAM C.; 15 Cortleigh Boulevard, Toronto 12, Ontario
 MIESZKOWSKI, PETER; 252 Regent Road, St. Lambert, Quebec
 MUNRO, JOHN H. A.; 6337 Adera Street, Vancouver 13, British Columbia
 NOEL, SIDNEY JOHN*; 286 Pennywell Road, St. John's, Newfoundland
 OFFICER, ERNEST R.; 1246 Cardero Street, Vancouver 5, British Columbia
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- SAFARIAN, A. E.; Department of Economics and Political Science,
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
- SANSOM, R.; Department of Economics and Political Science,
University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario
- SAWYER, JOHN A.; 26 Woodpark Road, Weston, Ontario
- SCHONFIELD, A. E.; Faculty of Arts and Science, University of Alberta
in Calgary, Calgary, Alberta
- SCOTT, ANTHONY D.; Department of Economics and Political Science,
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia
- SLATER, DAVID W.; Department of Political and Economic Science,
Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario
- SMILEY, DONALD V.; Department of Economics and Political Science,
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia
- STYKOLT, STEFAN; Department of Political Economy,
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario
- SZABO, DENIS; Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec
- THOMSON, DALE C.; 1850 Lincoln, Montreal 25, Quebec
- THORBURN, HUGH G.; Department of Political and Economic Science,
Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario
- TRIANIIS, S. G.; Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario
- TUCKER, A. V.; Department of History, University of Western Ontario,
London, Ontario
- WARD, NORMAN; Department of Economics and Political Science,
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
- WILL, ROBERT M.; Department of Economics and Political Science,
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia
- WINCH, DAVID M.; Department of Economics and Political Science,
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
- WINDER, JOHN W. L.; Department of Agricultural Economics,
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario

ZACOUR, NORMAN P.; Department of History, Franklin and Marshall
College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
ZIN, MICHAEL; Riverfront Road, Route 3, Amherstburg, Ontario

CATEGORY 8A

SENIOR NON-RESIDENT FELLOWSHIPS

ANSARI, ANWAR; Khalil Manzil, Marris Road, Aligarh (U.P.), India
BURLAND, GEORGE; Bursar, The Queen's University, Belfast 7,
Northern Ireland
CATHELIN, JEAN; Paris, France
CORMIER, LOUIS-PHILIPPE; Department of Foreign Languages,
Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.
GUJRAL, SATISH; 1 Constitution House, New Delhi, India
LA NAUZE, J. A.; Department of History, University of Melbourne,
Victoria, Australia
MALAURIE, J. N.; Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Sorbonne, Paris, France
RICHMOND, ANTHONY; University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland
SRIVASTAVA, K. P.; Assistant Keeper of Archives, Government of Uttar,
Pradesh, India

CATEGORY 8B

JUNIOR NON-RESIDENT FELLOWSHIPS

Argentina

SACHERI, CARLOS ALBERTO; Las Hera 1337, Acasusso, Prov. Buenos Aires,
Argentina

Australia

BILLIGHEIMER, CLAUDE ELIAS; 19 Hann Street, Griffith, Canberra, A.C.T.,
Australia

Austria

SEITINGER, HEINTZ; Gras III, Geidorfplatz Nr. 2, Austria

Belgium

BAECK, NOELLE; Gentse Steenweg 59, Dendermonde, Belgium.

MAERTENS, MONSIEUR L'ABBE GUIDO; Institut St-Joseph, Rue de Bruges 27,
Torhout, Belgium

Brazil

CAMARGO BRANCO, RAUL ANTONIO MELLO; Rua Bulhoes de Carvalho 149,
Apto. 701, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Cambodia

PROM, PHIRUN; 88 Vithei Samdach Phanouvong, Phnom-Penh, Cambodia

Ceylon

KARIYAWASAM, MANTHRIE; Keradewala, Hikkaduwa, Ceylon

Chile

MARCHANT, PATRICIO; L. Thayer Ojeda 731, Santiago de Chile

Colombia

LONDONO DOMINGUES, ROBERTO; Carr. 8° No. 45-45, Bogota, Colombia

Cuba

O'BOURKE, MERCY; Vista Allegre No. 303 (oeste), Vébora, Cuba

Ethiopia

TEFERRI, ASEFFA; P.O. Box 399, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

France

LASSERRE, JEAN-CLAUDE; 1, rue Louis Soulié, St-Etienne, (Loire), France

MORIN, PIERRE LOUIS; 10, rue Pierre Delalet, Franconville, (s. & o.), France

SALADIN D'ANGLURE, BERNARD; Paris, France

TANCELIN, MAURICE; 30 Allée Clémencet, Le Raincy (s. & o.), France

TETU, MICHEL; 3, rue Ph.L. Couturier, Châlon-sur-Saône, (s. & L.), France

VILLENEUVE, JACQUES GRANDBOIS; Château de la Boulié, Versailles
(s. & o.), France

Finland

ANTTILA, RAIMO AULIS; Uudenmaank, 10 A 21, Turku, Finland

Germany

GLOCKNER, PETER-HEINRICH; Mommsenstrasse 40,11, Berlin-Charlottenburg
4, Germany

KAUNAT, HANS; Meindlstrasse 13, Munich 25, Germany

SAND, PETER H.; (13b) Breitenenthal b., Krumbach/Schwaben, Germany

SCHNEIDER, RICHARD; Aberlestrasse 52/11, Munich 25, Germany

Ghana

ASARE, E. Y. A.; Post Office Box 778, Accra, Ghana

Greece

COUTOUVALIS, DEMETRIUS; 709 Avenue Vasilissis Sophias, Athens, Greece

Haiti

LAROCHE, MAXIMILIEN; Rues 21-22 C, Cap-Haïtien, Haïti

Hong Kong

CHENG, HON GAY LINCOLN; 17 Yuk Sau Street, 2nd Floor, Happy Valley,
Hong Kong

Iceland

TORFASON, HJORTUR; Snorrabraut 85, Reykjavik, Iceland

India

AGARWAL, PREM CHANDRA; c/o Garga Boos Publishers,
1 Katra Road, Allahabad, India

BHALLA, AJIT SINGH; Faculty of Economic and Social Studies,
The University – Doven Street, Manchester, England

Indonesia

MULJANA, BERNADUS SUGIARTA; Dj, Tjolosani 8, Djakarta IV/2, Indonesia

Italy

COCCO, COSTANTINO; Ururi, Province de Campobasso, Italy
PIERANGELO, ACHILLE; Via C. A. Ferrari 53, Rho, Milano, Italy
SACCHETTI, FATHER AUGUSTO, Via Calandrelli II, Roma, Italy

Japan

HIRANO, KEIICHI; Toyama-Ken, Japan
KUSAKA, AKIO; 212 Azamachi, Ogawara-Machi, Shibata-Gun,
Miyagi-Ken, Japan
SUE, KIROKO; 3-902 Kitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Jordan

'AMR, TAWFIQ; Dura – Hebron, Jordan

Kenya

MWICIGI, GEORGE NDUNGU; P.O. Box 280, Tnika, Kenya, British East Africa

Lebanon

MALOUF, NAYEF MAZRAE; Rue Abou-Dib, Imm. Bedran, Beyrouth,
Lebanon

Malaya

NAGUIB, SYED MOHAMED; No. 6, Road 6/11, (Jalan Tinggi), Petaling Jaya,
Malaya

Netherlands

BEENHAKKER, ARIE; 344 a, Geesterweg, Akersloot, The Netherlands
SMITS, HENDRIK GERARD JOHAN; Dorpsstraat 38, Middelaar-Mook L.,
The Netherlands

Nigeria

ASIKA, UKPABI ANTHONY; No. 2, Old Cemetery Road, Ouitsha, Nigeria
OLUSANYA, GABRIEL; 25 Oki Street, Lagos, Nigeria

Pakistan

ANSARI, ZAFAR ISHAQ; 12/18 Bunder Road, Karachi, Pakistan

KAZI, SADAT; Patuakhali, Barisal, East Pakistan

KHAN, MOHAMMAD ANWAR; Department of History, University of
Peshawar, Peshawar, Pakistan

Philippines

JALBUENA, ANICETO L.; Libertad St. Jaro, Iloilo City, Philippines

Portugal

DIAS DA SILVA, HERNANI SANTOS*; c/o F. Fernandes Costa, 11 - le E,
Porto, Portugal

Singapore

CHIANG, TAN KOK; 29 Purvis Street, Singapore

Sudan

MUBARAK, NASRELDIN; 942/2/5 Ondurman, Sudan

United Arab Republic

EL SHISHINI, MAGDA; 1 Nabatat Street, Garden City, Cairo

United Kingdom

FLETCHER, T. J.; 148 Lennard Road, Beckenham, Kent, England

HALLIDAY, RICHARD JOHN; 16, Thurlow Road, Clarendon Park,
Leicester, England

NORTH, ROBERT NEVILLE; 8 Hustler Road, Bridlington, Yorkshire, England

SAWDERS, ANDREW DALE*; 39 Holywell Lane, Conisbrough, Doncaster,
Yorkshire, England

THOMPSON, PETER WILLIAM; 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, England

WOHLFARTH, IRVING NORMAN*; 26, Powell Road, Bingley, York, England

U.S.A.

BROWN, JEROME VINCENT*; 675 East 233 Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

CARROLL, CAROLYN KATHRYN; 2177 Walton Avenue, New York 53,
N.Y., U.S.A.

OLINGER, LINDA SUE*; Coeburn, Virginia, U.S.A.

POLLACK, HELEN SUSAN*; 2197 Cruger Avenue, Bronx 62,
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

SHAULIS, ZOLA MAE; Wrangle Hill Road, Bear, Delaware, U.S.A.

*Award declined

CATEGORY 9

FELLOWSHIPS FOR JOURNALISTS, BROADCASTERS AND FILM-MAKERS

- CHAREST, NICOLE; 909, boulevard Briand, Chambly, Québec
COMEAU, GUY; 369, rue Précieux-Sang, Joliette, Québec
FORRESTER, DOUGLAS R.; 5035 Bear Lane, West Vancouver, British Columbia
GIRALDEAU, JACQUES; 1434 ouest, rue Ste-Catherine, Suite 412,
Montréal, Québec
LAROCQUE, GUSTAVE; 245 ouest, rue Henri-Bourassa, Montréal, Québec
RAMPEN, LEO; R.R. No. 1 (7th Line), Oakville, Ontario
SABBATH, LAWRENCE; 5533 King Edward Avenue, Montreal, Quebec
YOUNG, PATRICIA; 1030 Nanton Avenue, Vancouver 9, British Columbia

CATEGORY 10

- BEDDOE, ALAN B.; "Ridgeholm," Box 121, R.R. No. 1, Cyrville, Ontario
BOUCHARD, VICTOR ET RENÉE; 2023 ouest, rue St-Cyrille, Québec, Québec
CARTIER, GEORGES; 4423, avenue Wilson, Montréal, Québec
CHANT, S. N. F.; Faculty of Arts and Science, University of British Columbia,
Vancouver 8, British Columbia
CUSSON, GABRIEL; 3229, avenue Maplewood, App. 5, Montréal 26, Québec
DE VIENNE, LUCIE; 3644, avenue Ontario, App. 11, Montréal, Québec
GELINAS, PIERRE*; Ile Bigras, Co. Laval, Québec
GRAEB, MARGARET; 4 New Street, Toronto 5, Ontario
GRAHAM, GWETHALYN; 4652 Sherbrooke Street West, Westmount, Quebec
HAMILTON, DONALD E.; Downsview Collegiate, Toronto, Ontario
HO, PING-TI; Department of Asian Studies, University of British Columbia,
Vancouver 8, British Columbia
JEANES, RICHARD W.; Department of French, Victoria College,
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario
KETCHUM, J. DAVIDSON; Department of Psychology, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario
LAURENDEAU, MONIQUE; Institut de Psychologie, Case postale 6128,
Montréal, Québec
LAUZIÈRE, ARSÈNE E.; Section des Langues vivantes, Collège Militaire Royal
du Canada, Kingston, Ontario
LEFEBVRE, GILLES R.; Faculté des Lettres, Université de Montréal,
Case Postale 6128, Montréal, Québec

*Award declined

MAHEUX, MONSEIGNEUR ARTHUR; Séminaire de Québec, Québec, Québec
MARTIN, ELLA NANCY; 24 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario
MCGREGOR, MALCOLM F.; Department of Classics, University of British
Columbia, Vancouver 8, British Columbia
MERCURE, PIERRE; 4178, rue Northcliffe, Notre-Dame de Grâces,
Montréal, Québec
MORISSET, JEAN-PAUL; 2974, rue Gentilly, Sainte-Foy, Québec
OSBORNE, PHYLLIS; Toronto, Ontario
SOULIS, GEORGE; 175 Gatewood Road, Kitchener, Ontario
STARON, GENOWFA; 7 Radford Avenue, Toronto, Ontario
TACKEY, BRUCE; Toronto, Ontario
WETHERSTONE, JULIE; Toronto, Ontario
WILLIAMS, R. J.; Department of Near Eastern Studies, University College,
University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario

ANNEX C

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND GRANTS IN AID TO INDIVIDUALS

April 1, 1960—March 31, 1961

ARTS

ABA BAYEFSKY, *Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the Tokyo International Art Exhibition as a member of the International Jury \$1,090

JEAN-MARIE BEAUDET, *Canadian Music Council, Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the Second General Assembly of the Inter-American Music Centre in Puerto Rico \$200

GUY BEAULNE, *Montreal*

Travel grant to attend the Fifth International Congress of the International Amateur Theatre Association and the Second Festival of Amateur Theatre in Monaco \$510

G. W. BUTT, *Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the Maxwell Colour Centenary in London, England (declined) \$445

JOHN COZENS, *Canadian Music Council, Toronto*

Travel grant to attend a conference of the National Music Council in London, England \$331

PROFESSOR B. A. W. JACKSON, *Hamilton*

Travel grant to Stratford-on-Avon in connection with the work of the Stratford (Canada) seminar on Shakespeare \$600

JEAN-PAUL JEANNOTTE, *Montreal*

Travel grant to the U.S.S.R. to give concerts at the invitation of Goskonzert \$425

TINO KERDIJK, *Indonesia*

To include Canada in his study tour of music education in the United States and England \$316

ARCHIE KEY, *Calgary*

Travel grant to attend the Sixth International Arts Council Convention in St. Louis \$320

JEANNE LANDRY, *Montreal*

Travel grant to the U.S.S.R. as accompanist for Jean-Paul Jeannotte \$425

GILLES LEFEBVRE, *Canadian Music Council, Montreal*

Travel grant to attend the General Assembly of the International Music Council in Paris \$150

JEAN LETARTE, *Montreal*

Travel grant to attend the Festival of Karlovy-Vary in Czechoslovakia \$300

PAUL MCINTYRE, *Regina*

Travel grant to attend the Domaine School of Conductors in Hancock, Maine \$256

ALAN MILLS AND JEAN CARIGNAN, *Montreal*

To represent Canada during Commonwealth Week in London, England \$1,230

JEAN PALARDY, *Montreal*

To complete research for a book on the furniture of French Canada \$3,250

JOHN SIDGWICK, *Toronto Mendelssohn Choir*

Travel grant to the United Kingdom to attend choral rehearsals and to interview prominent choral musicians \$328

MRS ELEANOR SIM, *North Gower, Ont.*

Travel grant to study programmes in children's art and drama in England and on the Continent \$310

REBECCA SISLER, *Terra Cotta, Ont.*

Travel grant to Egypt to study the ancient carvings in the Nile Valley \$700

RONALD TURINI, *Montreal*

To participate in the Queen Elisabeth of Belgium International Competition in Brussels \$1,000

CLAUDE VERMETTE, *Montreal*

To hold an exhibition of his large murals of architectural ceramics at the University of California \$1,000

MRS ELIZABETH WYN WOOD, *Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the International Conference of Plastic Arts in Vienna \$750

HUMANITIES

PROFESSOR CLAYTON GRAY, *Sir George Williams University*

Travel grant to Paris to study French-Canadian History \$500

PROFESSOR CONSTANTINE BIDA, *University of Ottawa*

Travel grant to attend the Third Congress of Comparative Literature in Utrecht \$500

Mlle MARGUERITE BROSEAU, *Montreal*

Travel grant to attend the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles in Paris \$500

REV FATHER BENOIT LACROIX, *University of Montreal*

To visit Japan to give a series of lectures at the Imperial University of Kyoto \$945

REV FATHER LOUIS LACHANCE, O.P., *University of Montreal*

Travel grant to attend the 11ème Congrès des Sociétés de Philosophie de Langue Française in Montpellier, France Up to \$500

DR J. F. LEDDY, *University of Saskatchewan*

Travel grant to attend the Conference of the Union Académique Internationale in Stockholm \$750

PROFESSOR F. E. L. PRIESTLEY, *University of Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the Fédération Internationale des Langues et Littératures Modernes in Liège and the International Society for the History of Ideas in Cambridge \$530

PROFESSOR J. B. RUDNYCKYJ, *University of Manitoba*

Travel grant to attend the Seventh International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in Florence, Italy \$750

PROFESSOR E. T. SALMON, *McMaster University*

Travel grant to lecture at the University of Liverpool, in Australian universities, and to attend an international meeting in Warsaw \$1,500

DR JOSEF SZOVERFFY, *University of Alberta*

Travel grant to Paris to lecture and study at the University of Poitiers \$350

DR JOSEF SZOVERFFY, *University of Alberta*

Travel grant to attend the International Congress for Germanists in Copenhagen \$650

PROFESSOR FREDERIC THOMPSON, *Royal Military College*

To visit universities in Japan \$250

DR GERARD TOUGAS, *University of British Columbia*

Travel grant to attend the Third Congress of the International Comparative Literature Association in Utrecht \$700

PROFESSOR R. E. WATTERS, *University of British Columbia*

Travel grant to attend the Third Congress of the International Comparative Literature Association in Utrecht \$685

PROFESSOR KURT WEINBERG, *University of British Columbia*

Travel grant to France to do preliminary research on Baudelaire \$750

PROFESSOR GEORGE WOODCOCK, *University of British Columbia*

Travel grant to India to collect material for a book \$3,670

PROFESSOR A. S. P. WOODHOUSE, *University of Toronto*

Supplementary grant on his Special Senior Award Up to \$1,000

For an examination of educational television and radio programmes in England, travel grants for the following:

DR R. W. BOOTH

DR ADELIN BOUCHARD

DR ROBIN S. HARRIS

MR R. W. LIGHTLY

DR HAROLD M. NASON

Up to \$2,500

SOCIAL SCIENCES

DR CYRIL S. BELSHAW, *University of British Columbia*

Travel grant to attend the Tenth Pacific Science Congress in Honolulu \$290

PROFESSOR RICHARD J. COUGHLIN, *York University*

Travel grant to attend the Scientific Congress in Hong Kong Up to \$1,230

PROFESSOR T. P. JOST, *University of Ottawa*
Travel grant to attend the International Congress of the History of Discoveries in Lisbon \$600

MRS MIRIAM KENNEDY, *McGill University*
Travel grant to attend the Fourth International Criminological Congress in The Hague \$500

DR ROBERT B. MALMO, *McGill University*
Travel grant to attend the XIV International Congress of Applied Psychology in Copenhagen \$500

J. H. STEWART REID, *Ottawa*
To produce materials for a book to be published on problems of Canadian History \$800

DR WAYNE SUTTLES, *University of British Columbia*
Travel grant to attend the International Congress of Americanists in Vienna \$790

MME IRENE VACHON-SILKA, *Montreal*
To set up a series of tests to determine the knowledge of French of foreign students in Canadian universities \$8,500

C. F. J. WHEBELL, *University of Western Ontario*
Travel grant to visit Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh while in the United Kingdom \$150

PROFESSOR DAVID MCCORD WRIGHT, *McGill University*
Travel grant to attend the International Conference on Restraints upon Competition in Frankfurt, Germany \$215

ANNEX D

GRANTS TO ORGANIZATIONS

April 1, 1960—March 31, 1961

ARTS

Music

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

To provide an orchestra for opera, ballet, and theatrical companies \$3,000

BACH ELGAR CHOIR, *Hamilton*

For 1960-61 season

\$1,450

BAROQUE TRIO OF MONTREAL

To give concerts in Montreal, and in the Western, Central and Maritime provinces Up to \$3,600

BRANTFORD SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

For children's concerts

\$1,000

CALGARY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY AND EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY

To provide a joint nucleus of key musicians

\$20,000

CALGARY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

For 1960-61 season

\$5,500

CANADIAN MUSIC EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION

For guest speakers and a performance of *Noyes' Fludde* at their convention in April 1961

\$1,500

COMMISSIONS FOR A NEW WORK BY A CANADIAN COMPOSER TO:

Maureen Forrester, *Montreal*

Lois Marshall, *Toronto*

Albert Pratz, *Toronto*

Leopold Simoneau and Pierrette Alarie, *Montreal*

\$4,000

DISCIPLES DE MASSENET, *Montreal*

To perform at the Vancouver Festival and at centres en route

\$5,000

EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY

For 1960-61 season

\$5,500

FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUSIC FESTIVALS To improve and augment existing services	\$12,500
LES FESTIVALS DE MUSIQUE DE QUEBEC To provide French-speaking judges in areas outside Montreal	\$2,000
HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY For 1960-61 season	\$27,000
HAMILTON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA For children's concerts	\$1,000
HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA Supplementary grant for Western tour	Up to \$2,500
JEUNESSES MUSICALES DU CANADA For 1960-61 season	\$36,000
KITCHENER-WATERLOO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA For children's concerts	\$1,000
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION INC. For children's concerts	\$4,000
MCGILL CHAMBER ORCHESTRA To give a concert for the Women's Musical Club of Toronto in November 1960	\$1,000
MCGILL CHAMBER ORCHESTRA To give a series of free concerts at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts - a matching grant	\$1,500
MCGILL UNIVERSITY To invite Mr Ali Akbar Khan and accompanist to give three lecture-recitals	\$250
MONTREAL BACH CHOIR To perform at the Osaka International Festival in Japan	\$10,000
MONTREAL ELGAR CHOIR For 1960-61 season	\$1,500

MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA For 1960-61 season	\$30,000
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL To bring Mr Ali Akbar Khan, Indian musician, and his accompanist, to give a series of lecture-recitals	\$800
MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY, CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC To bring two speakers to a conference of music education authorities in the Atlantic provinces	\$400
NATIONAL YOUTH ORCHESTRA For maintenance and travel of young musicians	\$3,000
L'ORCHESTRE SYMPHONIQUE DE QUEBEC For 1960-61 season	\$25,000
REGINA ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY For children's concerts	\$2,500
ST. CATHARINES CIVIC ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION For children's concerts	\$1,000
SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL JUNIOR CONCERT SOCIETY To organize a tour of the Baroque Trio of Montreal in Saskatchewan	\$1,850
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, REGINA COLLEGE CHAMBER MUSIC GROUP To tour the province	Up to \$2,250
SASKATOON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA For children's concerts	\$1,000
CONCERTS SYMPHONIQUES DE SHERBROOKE For children's concerts	\$2,500
TORONTO MENDELSSOHN CHOIR For 1960-61 season	\$1,500
TORONTO STRING QUARTET To form a string quartet of first quality	\$20,000

TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION	
For 1960-61 season	\$30,000
VANCOUVER SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
For 1960-61 season	\$25,000
VICTORIA SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
For 1960-61 season	\$12,500
WHITEHORSE CONCERT ASSOCIATION, <i>Whitehorse, Yukon</i>	
To present concerts for adults and children in Whitehorse in 1960-61	\$450
WINDSOR SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
For children's concerts	\$1,000
WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	
For 1960-61 season	\$25,000
YOUNG PERFORMING ARTISTS POLICY	
For Ronald Turini to perform with ten Canadian orchestras in 1960-61 season	\$3,700
YOUNG PERFORMING ARTISTS POLICY	
For winners of CBC Talent Festival and JMC Piano Competition to perform with ten Canadian orchestras in 1961-62 season	\$7,000

Festivals

MANITOBA ARTS COUNCIL	
For Children's Festival of the Arts	\$1,500
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS	
To bring a guest speaker to lecture in November 1960	\$1,500
MONTREAL FESTIVALS SOCIETY	
For 1961 season	\$25,000
NOVA SCOTIA FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS	
To assist the 1961 festival	\$4,000

STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL

For 1961 season \$25,000

VANCOUVER FESTIVAL SOCIETY

For 1961 season, and for special productions \$45,000

Opera, Theatre, Ballet, etc.

ARTS THEATRE CLUB, *Toronto*

For a new Canadian play with a fully professional cast \$2,400

CANADIAN OPERA COMPANY

For 1961 season and Western and Eastern tours \$72,000

CANADIAN PLAYERS LIMITED

For tours in 1960-61 season \$33,630

CENTRE CANADIEN D'ESSAI

For dramatic and music productions \$1,700

CERCLE MOLIERE DE ST. BONIFACE

To tour in seven French-speaking Western communities \$4,500

CLASSICAL BALLET CONCERT GROUP, *Ottawa*

To perform in five communities in the vicinity of Ottawa \$2,000

LA COMEDIE CANADIENNE

For 1960-61 season \$20,000

LA COMPAGNIE CANADIENNE DU THEATRE CLUB LTEE

For a season of three plays and for children's theatre \$12,000

CONTACT POETRY READINGS

To present a series of Canadian and American poets in the Isaacs Gallery,
Toronto \$1,220

CREST THEATRE FOUNDATION

For 1960-61 season \$20,000

DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL

For travel of groups to the final festival, and for travel of zone adjudicators
to a briefing meeting in Ottawa \$8,000

DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL

For awards of \$500 each for the eight regional festivals for the best production of a full length Canadian play not previously performed in a regional festival, with an additional award of \$500 to the playwright if the group producing the play wins the Festival Award at the final festival

Up to \$4,500

L'EGREGORE, *Montreal*

To produce a new Canadian play

\$5,000

LES GRANDS BALLETS CANADIENS

For 1960-61 season

\$20,000

MANITOBA THEATRE CENTRE

For 1960-61 season

\$15,000

MANITOBA THEATRE CENTRE

To produce a new Canadian play

\$5,000

MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL THEATRE (LA POUDRIERE)

To establish the theatre on a permanent basis

\$7,500

NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA

For the 1960-61 season

\$100,000

NATIONAL THEATRE SCHOOL OF CANADA

To assist in the establishment of the school

\$40,600

LE RIDEAU VERT INC

To present a season of eight plays in the Stella Theatre in Montreal

\$10,000

ROYAL WINNIPEG BALLET

For 1960-61 season

\$40,000

STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL, UNIVERSITY TOUR

To give special performances designed for universities at eleven institutions in Ontario and Quebec - a matching grant

Up to \$15,000

THEATRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE

For 1960-61 season

\$20,000

THEATRE UNIVERSITAIRE CANADIEN INC

To present two masterpieces of French Repertoire in universities and collèges classiques in Quebec and New Brunswick \$5,000

VANCOUVER OPERA ASSOCIATION

To present *La Boheme* and *La Traviata* next season – a matching grant
Up to \$10,000

Visual Arts

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

To bring Mr William Townsend, of the Slade School of Fine Arts, to the campus for one year (declined) Up to \$3,500

ART COMMITTEE OF DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to an exhibition of living Canadian artists \$1,000

ART INSTITUTE OF ONTARIO

To continue its work as a distribution centre for exhibitions to be circulated throughout the province \$8,000

BRANDON ALLIED ARTS COUNCIL

For its art gallery activities \$5,500

CALGARY ALLIED ARTS COUNCIL

For its art gallery activities \$3,000

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF THE ARTS

For an art exhibition, to be called *The Canada Council Awards Exhibition* at its conference in May 1961 \$3,000

CANADIAN GROUP OF PAINTERS

To produce a bilingual catalogue and to assist the President to attend the exhibition in Regina in 1961 \$1,600

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOUR

For a catalogue of the 1961 annual exhibition \$1,500

EDMONTON ART GALLERY

To assist children's art classes \$3,100

ART GALLERY OF HAMILTON

Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibition of living Canadian artists \$1,000

ART GALLERY OF HAMILTON

For 1960-61 activities \$2,300

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

To commission a new work in sculpture \$2,000

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

To commission a new work in sculpture \$2,000

MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

To hold an international seminar - a matching grant \$7,500

MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

To publish a handbook with illustrations of major works in the Gallery \$10,000

MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

To purchase additional copies of their illustrated handbook for distribution abroad \$754

MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to annual exhibition of living Canadian artists \$1,000

NEWFOUNDLAND ACADEMY OF ART

For 1960-61 activities \$2,125

NORTHERN ONTARIO ART ASSOCIATION

For annual exhibitions in 1961 and 1962, and for its bulletin \$1,500

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE, *Charlottetown*

To commission a new work in sculpture \$2,000

QUEEN'S ART CIRCUIT

To provide a catalogue for an exhibition of Western artists to be circulated in Ontario \$400

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS	
For the 1961-62 major exhibition and catalogue	\$2,500
ST CATHARINES AND DISTRICT ARTS COUNCIL	
For its art gallery activities	\$2,000
ST JOSEPH UNIVERSITY, <i>Moncton</i>	
To commission a new work in sculpture	\$2,000
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, EMMA LAKE ARTISTS WORKSHOP	
To obtain the services of an internationally recognized artist to lead the Workshop	\$500
ART GALLERY OF TORONTO	
To purchase Canadian drawings - a matching grant	\$2,000
VANCOUVER ART GALLERY	
Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to annual exhibition of living Canadian artists	\$1,000
ART GALLERY OF GREATER VICTORIA	
For 1960-61 activities	\$5,650
ART GALLERY OF GREATER VICTORIA	
Purchase award in the form of a matching grant as assistance to annual exhibition of living Canadian artists	\$1,000
WESTERN CANADA ART CIRCUIT	
To prepare an exhibition by a western artist; to publish an illustrated catalogue, and to prepare lectures on tape with accompanying slides to be sent with circulating exhibitions	\$2,200
WESTERN CANADA ART CIRCUIT	
To bring the Japanese potter, Shoji Hamada, to Canada to teach in various centres	\$4,500
UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO	
To retain a resident artist on the campus	\$2,500
WINNIPEG ART GALLERY ASSOCIATION	
For 1960-61 activities	\$14,000

WINNIPEG ART GALLERY ASSOCIATION

Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibition of living Canadian artists \$1,000

Architecture

ARCHITECTURE SEMINARS

To enable staff members of Canadian Schools of Architecture to attend annual teaching seminar at Bloomfield, Michigan in 1961 \$3,000

THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

To hold an architectural competition for the Confederation Conference Memorial Building in Charlottetown Up to \$30,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

To reproduce five sets of slides representing the work of leading Canadian architects since 1945 \$500

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

For exchange of teachers of architecture between Canada and Copenhagen or Zurich \$3,500

Arts Councils

COMMUNITY ARTS COUNCIL OF VANCOUVER

To hold the Arts Resources Conference in 1961 and assist the Regional News Bulletin \$3,000

Publications

CANADIAN ART

To assist publication in 1961 – a matching grant \$10,000

CANADIAN MUSIC COUNCIL

For *Canadian Music Journal* \$4,000

DELTA

To assist publication in 1962-63 \$1,500

ECRITS DU CANADA FRANCAIS

To assist publication of three volumes \$4,000

LIBERTE 60

To assist publication in 1960-61 \$3,000

McCLELLAND AND STEWART LIMITED

To produce four volumes of a New Canadian Library series devoted to Canadian artists \$4,000

PRISM

To assist publication in 1961 \$1,000

TAMARACK REVIEW

To assist publication in 1960-61 \$3,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

For preliminary research on an illustrated history of Canadian painting, sculpture, folk arts, and architecture \$3,500

VIE DES ARTS

To assist publication in 1960-61 \$9,000

Other

CANADA COUNCIL TRAIN

To bring young people from all provinces of Canada to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Up to \$30,000

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF THE ARTS

To hold a conference of the arts in Toronto in May 1961 - a matching grant Up to \$10,000

HUMANITIES

Visiting Lecturers

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

To bring Sir Frank Francis from England and Dr Louis B. Wright from Washington to give lectures at the opening of their new library wing \$350

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL,
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY SCHOOL

For Sir Frank Francis to address these groups while in Canada \$237

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

To bring Dr Owen Parnaby, of the University of Auckland, New Zealand,
to lecture while he is visiting the U.S.A. \$350

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

To bring Professor Peter D. Arnott, of the State University of Iowa \$600

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Georges Straka, University of Strasbourg \$2,000

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Mr Pierre Devambez, of the Louvre Museum, Paris \$1,500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor Paul Ricoeur, of the Sorbonne, Paris (declined) \$2,500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor Stanislaw Kolbuszewski, of the University of Wroclaw,
Poland \$3,500

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

To bring Dr R. I. McDavid Jr, of the University of Chicago \$750

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

To bring Miss Christine Mohrmann, of the Universities of Amsterdam
and Nimwegen \$1,500

ST JOSEPH UNIVERSITY

To bring Mlle Janine Pélissié, of the Bureau d'Etude et de Liaison pour
l'Enseignement du Français, France \$1,000

ST JOSEPH UNIVERSITY

To bring Miss Clara Montani and Professor Guy Beaudran, of the Audio-
Visual Centre of Saint Cloud, France \$1,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

To bring Professor Walter Simon, from the University of London \$500

Aid to Publication

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

To enlarge and improve *The Phoenix* \$2,000

CULTURE

To assist publication in 1960-61 \$2,000

HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Accountable grant re aid to publication for 1960-61 \$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

For block purchase of *The Canadian Annual Review* for distribution abroad
\$2,870

Aid to Publication of Novels, Poetry, Essays, Criticism

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *L'Ange Interdit* by Jean Simard \$400

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *Jeu de Masques* by Ollivier Mercier-Gouin \$700

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *Les Pédagogues* by Gérard Bessette \$700

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *L'Argent est odeur de nuit* by Jean Filiatrault \$700

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *Le Chat Sauvage* by Adrien Thério, *Le temps d'apprendre à vivre* by
Paule St-Onge, and *Répertoire* by Jean Simard \$2,000

CLARKE, IRWIN AND COMPANY LIMITED

For translation into English of *Histoire du Canada, des Origines au Regime
Royal* by Gustave Lanctot \$2,000

EDITIONS BEAUCHEMIN For <i>La Fauve</i> by René Ouvrard	\$700
EDITIONS DE L'HEXAGONE For <i>Les Iles de la Nuit</i> by Alain Grandbois	\$400
LIBRARIE BEAUCHEMIN For <i>Poèmes</i> by Pierre Perrault	\$500
MCCLELLAND AND STEWART LIMITED For <i>Indian Fireside Tales</i> by Ella E. Clark	\$1,500
MCCLELLAND AND STEWART LIMITED For <i>The Journal of Saint-Denys Garneau</i>	\$700
PURCHASE OF ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS For distribution abroad	Up to \$13,500
PURCHASE OF FRENCH PUBLICATIONS For distribution abroad	Up to \$3,650

Libraries

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION For the 12-year cumulation of the Canadian Index to Periodicals, and for the 1961 Canadian Index	\$28,000
CANADIAN LIBRARY WEEK COUNCIL To hold Library Week in 1961	\$7,000
YORK COUNTY REGIONAL LIBRARY, New Brunswick To continue the pilot project	\$7,800

Conferences

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS To bring a speaker to their conference in Winnipeg	\$750
CANADIAN MATHEMATICAL CONGRESS To bring lecturers to their congress and seminar	\$2,000

HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Travel for scholars in the Humanities to attend meetings of their own organizations \$5,000

SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

To assist their conference in May 1961 \$250

Other

CANADIAN TEACHERS' FEDERATION

Travel grant and fee for an interpreter to accompany Soviet teachers touring Canada \$1,000

CANADIAN WRITERS' FOUNDATION

To carry on the arrangement by the Federal Government hitherto provided for in Estimates \$7,000

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

For Mr R. P. Bowles, a Canadian teacher, to lecture in the United Kingdom for a year Up to \$2,500

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AWARDS

Up to \$8,000

NEW BRUNSWICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

To assist the Society to stimulate local research in New Brunswick \$2,500

VISITES INTERPROVINCIALES

To expand activities in Quebec \$5,000

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Visiting Lecturers

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

To bring Professor C. A. Rogers, of the University of London \$3,500

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF GEOGRAPHERS

For travel expenses of Dr R. A. Skelton, Curator of Maps at the British Museum, while in Canada \$100

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Pierre Deffontaines, of the Institut français de Barcelone
\$1,500

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Marcel Henri Prevost, of the University of Lille \$2,500

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor V. Bladen, of the University of Toronto \$600

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Wolfgang Hartke, of the Institute of Geography,
School of Engineering, Munich \$3,500

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor G. C. Homans, of Harvard University \$680

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

To bring Dr Owen Williams, of the University of Natal, South Africa
Up to \$3,500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor J. N. Malaurie, of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes,
Paris \$500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Mr François Isambert, of the Ecole Pratiques des Hautes Etudes,
Paris \$500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor Adolf F. Sturmthal, of the University of Illinois Institute
of Labour and Industrial Relations \$500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Very Reverend Father Jerome Hamer, O.P., of the Saulchoir,
Paris \$500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor Jean Piaget, of the University of Geneva \$200

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

To defray travelling expenses in Canada for Dr M. Rooy, of the Institute of Communications, University of Amsterdam Up to \$500

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

To bring Dr Carle C. Zimmerman, of Harvard University \$300

Aid to Publication

CANADIAN RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ANTHROPOLOGY

For support of the journal *Anthropologica* for one year \$300

INDIAN-ESKIMO ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

To prepare a book based on the records of the Research Seminar in 1960 \$800

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Accountable grant re aid to publication for 1960-61 \$15,000

Special Studies

CENTRE DE RECHERCHES EN RELATIONS HUMAINES

For a research project on social psychology \$8,500

GROUPE DE RECHERCHES SOCIALES INC.

To undertake a research project on *Income, Education, and the Occupation Structure* \$12,000

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, CENTRE DE RECHERCHES SOCIALES

To undertake a survey on problems of adjustment of rural families to urban centres \$14,500

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Block grant for project *Studies in the Structure of Power: Decision-making in Canada* \$12,750

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

For Atlantic Provinces Studies Project \$17,450

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
To carry out emergency salvage excavation of two ancient village sites in
Bruce County \$1,500

YORK UNIVERSITY, *Toronto*
To continue survey of programmes of study for undergraduates \$5,000

Conferences

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
To hold its Fourth Annual Seminar \$10,000

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA
Travel for scholars in the Social Sciences to attend meetings of their own
organizations \$5,000

Other

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE OF CANADA
For reception of non-resident scholars in 1960-61 \$5,000

ANNEX E: *From the Carter Report, 1960*

Comparative information on symphony orchestras in Canada

Comments

- 1) On Schedules 2 to 5 of this part there is set out in comparative form selected financial and statistical information on the following symphony orchestras, for 1958-1959 and 1959-1960 seasons:

Victoria Symphony Society
Vancouver Symphony Society
Edmonton Symphony Society
Calgary Philharmonic Society
Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra Limited
Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association
Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra
Orchestre Symphonique de Montreal
Orchestre Symphonique de Quebec
Halifax Symphony Society

- 2) In this schedule, the information is considered in general terms* under two heads:
- a) Analysis and appraisal of operating results of the ten orchestras for the 1959-1960 season,
- b) Comparison of aggregate operating results of all ten orchestras for the 1958-1959 and 1959-1960 seasons, and appraisal of the progress achieved.

Analysis and appraisal of operating results of the ten orchestras for the 1959-1960 season

AGGREGATE COSTS

- 3) The aggregate costs of operating the ten orchestras were as follows:

	Amount	Percentage of aggregate expenditure
Musicians' remuneration	\$1,017,000	59%
Guest artists and guest conductors	146,000	9
Hall rentals	75,000	4
Travelling	45,000	3
Other costs of concerts	149,000	9
Administration (including resident conductors)	282,000	16
	<hr/> \$1,714,000	<hr/> 100%

*Figures are stated in even thousands wherever possible.

- 4) 'Musicians' remuneration' includes salaries or fees to regular musicians and fees to extra musicians. The costs for the ten orchestras were as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Halifax	\$ 68,000	70%
Ottawa	119,000	67
Toronto	251,000	65
Winnipeg	98,000	61
Montreal	204,000	57
Victoria	51,000	55
Vancouver	116,000	54
Edmonton	44,000	48
Calgary	32,000	47
Quebec	34,000	46
	<hr/> \$1,017,000	<hr/> 59%

- 5) 'Guest artists and guest conductors' includes fees and expenses of guest instrumentalists, vocalists, choirs and other special performers, and of conductors other than the resident conductors. The costs for the ten orchestras were as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Montreal	\$ 62,000	18%
Quebec	9,000	12
Victoria	6,000	7
Vancouver	15,000	7
Calgary	5,000	7
Toronto	26,000	7
Ottawa	10,000	6
Edmonton	5,000	5
Winnipeg	6,000	4
Halifax	2,000	2
	<hr/> \$ 146,000	<hr/> 9%

- 6) 'Hall rentals' includes rents for rehearsal halls and concert halls. The costs for the ten orchestras were as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Victoria	\$ 9,000	9%
Ottawa	12,000	7
Vancouver	12,000	6
Calgary	4,000	6
Quebec	4,000	6
Winnipeg	9,000	5
Edmonton	4,000	4
Toronto	15,000	4
Halifax	2,000	3
Montreal	4,000	1
	<hr/> \$ 75,000	<hr/> 4%

- 7) 'Travelling' includes out-of-town transportation for musicians and instruments, and subsistence allowances. The costs to the ten orchestras were as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Edmonton	\$ 13,000	14%
Halifax	8,000	8
Vancouver	10,000	5
Quebec	3,000	3
Winnipeg	3,000	2
Victoria	1,000	1
Toronto	5,000	1
Ottawa	1,000	1
Montreal	1,000	—
Calgary	—	—
	<hr/> \$ 45,000	<hr/> 3%

- 8) 'Other costs of concerts' includes such items as advertising, cost of printing tickets, wages of box office attendants, hire and purchase of music, local transportation of instruments, wages of stage hands, and royalties. The costs for the ten orchestras were as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Quebec	11,000	15%
Victoria	12,000	13
Montreal	38,000	11
Calgary	7,000	10
Vancouver	18,000	8
Edmonton	7,000	8
Winnipeg	13,000	8
Toronto	29,000	8
Ottawa	10,000	6
Halifax	4,000	4
	<hr/> \$ 149,000	<hr/> 9%

9) Remuneration of resident conductors has been included with 'Administration' because it was deemed undesirable to publish the remuneration received by each conductor. Moreover, it was thought that to include it with remuneration to other musicians might distort the study of average hourly and annual earnings of these musicians.

10) A small orchestra frequently requires only one salaried administrative employee, and some part-time assistants for book-keeping and box office attendance. There is a point, however, where an orchestra requires the services of a qualified manager and one or more salaried assistants. The proportion of administrative work done by volunteers is, of course, higher in the small orchestras.

11) 'Administration' therefore includes remuneration of the resident conductors and administrative personnel, office rent, general office expense, insurance and interest on borrowings. The costs for the ten orchestras were as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Calgary	\$ 20,000	30%
Edmonton	20,000	21
Vancouver	43,000	20
Winnipeg	32,000	20
Quebec	13,000	18

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Victoria	\$ 14,000	15%
Toronto	57,000	15
Ottawa	24,000	13
Montreal	46,000	13
Halifax	13,000	13
	<u>\$ 282,000</u>	<u>16%</u>

COST OF A CONCERT

- 12) The approximate cost to each orchestra of playing a full-length concert was as follows:

Montreal	\$7,300
Quebec	6,900
Toronto	6,100
Ottawa	5,900
Calgary	5,700
Edmonton	4,800
Vancouver	4,500
Winnipeg	3,900
Victoria	2,500
Halifax	2,000

- 13) These costs are obtained by dividing the total expenditure of each society by the number of concert hours played by it during the season to determine its 'cost per concert hour,' and multiplying this cost by the duration of one of its subscription concerts. Thus the calculation for Montreal is as follows:

$$\frac{\$355,612}{121\frac{1}{2}} \times 2\frac{1}{2} = \$7,317$$

- 14) To some extent, the 'cost of a concert' for each society can be related to the items of expenditure set out in paragraphs 4 to 11 of this schedule, by comparing the circumstances under which the society operates and its expenditure and service policies with those of other orchestras. In the attempt to do this which now follows, it should be understood that comparisons refer in general to the other orchestras of comparable size, type and scope of activity. Information underlying the comparisons is summarized on Schedules 2 to 5 of this part.

Montreal: \$7,300 per concert

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- b) Two-thirds of concerts are conducted by guest conductors,
- c) Highest average fee per appearance to guest artists and guest conductors,
- d) Higher other costs of concerts,
- e) Lower administration costs, but fewer concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$800 per concert);

Factors decreasing cost:

- f) Lower average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- g) Lower hall rentals (concerts are played in a school auditorium, in a church and outdoors; hall rental for four concerts was paid by a sponsor).

Quebec: \$6,900 per concert

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Highest ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- b) Guest artists at every concert,
- c) Higher other costs of concerts,
- d) Lowest fixed ('Administration') costs, but fewest concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$1,000 per concert);

Factor decreasing cost:

(None evident.)

Toronto: \$6,100 per concert

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Highest average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- b) Greatest number of regular musicians,
- c) Greatest fixed ('Administration') costs, but greatest number of concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$700 per concert);

Factor decreasing cost:

- d) Higher proportion of concerts with guest artist, but lower average fee per appearance.

Ottawa: \$5,900 per concert

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- b) Higher hall rental (the orchestra plays in a large motion-picture theatre, the rent for which is comparatively high);

Factors decreasing cost:

- c) Fewer musicians for most concerts and most rehearsals,
- d) Many studio broadcasts, for which there is no hall rental and other costs of concerts are low,
- e) Lower fixed ('Administration') costs, and greater number of concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$400 per concert).

Calgary: \$5,700 per concert

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- b) Greater number of regular musicians,
- c) Higher proportion of concerts with guest artist,
- d) Higher average fee per appearance to guest artists,
- e) Higher other costs of concerts,
- f) Higher fixed ('Administration') costs, and fewer concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$1,300 per concert);

Factors decreasing cost:

- g) Lowest average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- h) No travelling costs.

Edmonton: \$4,800 per concert

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- b) Higher average fee per appearance to guest artists,
- c) Highest travelling costs, and fewer out-of-town concerts (the orchestra travelled twice during the year, once to Yukon where it played two concerts and once to Northwest Territories where it played three concerts),
- d) Higher fixed ('Administration') costs and fewer concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$800 per concert);

Factors decreasing cost:

- e) Lower average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- f) Fewer musicians for some concerts and some rehearsals.

Vancouver: \$4,500 per concert

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- b) Greater number of regular musicians,
- c) Higher average fee per appearance to guest artists,
- d) Greater number of out-of-town concerts, and higher travelling costs,

- e) Higher fixed ('Administration') costs, but greater number of concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$600 per concert);
Factor decreasing cost:
- f) Lowest ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours, resulting from greatest number of children's and out-of-town concerts, for which programmes can be repeated with little additional rehearsal.

Winnipeg: \$3,900 per concert

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- b) Greater number of out-of-town concerts, but lower travelling costs,
- c) Higher fixed ('Administration') costs, but greater number of concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$700 per concert);

Factors decreasing cost:

- d) Lower ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- e) Fewer musicians for some concerts and some rehearsals.

Victoria: \$2,500 per concert

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Greater number of regular musicians,
- b) Higher proportion of concerts with guest artist,
- c) Higher hall rental (the orchestra plays in a motion-picture theatre, the rent for which is comparatively high),
- d) Greater number of out-of-town concerts, but lower travelling costs,
- e) Greater other costs of concerts;

Factors decreasing cost:

- f) Lower ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- g) Lower average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- h) Lower average fee per appearance to guest artists,
- i) Lower fixed ('Administration') costs, and greater number of concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$300 per concert).

Halifax: \$2,000 per concert

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours despite greater number of repeat concerts,
- b) Higher average hourly rate of pay for musicians,

- c) Greater number of out-of-town concerts, and higher travelling costs;
Factors decreasing cost:
 - d) Fewest regular musicians,
 - e) Fewest guest artists, and lowest average fee per appearance,
 - f) Lowest hall rentals and other costs of concerts (two-thirds of the concerts played are studio broadcasts or children's concerts, for which such costs are very low),
 - g) Lowest fixed ('Administration') costs, and greater number of concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$200 per concert).
- 15) In paragraphs 12 to 14 above, the total expenditure of each orchestra has been related to the number and duration of the concerts which it played. The total expenditure of an orchestra can also be related to the attendance it attracts, by expressing the attendance in 'patron hours'* and dividing the total expenditure by the total patron hours to determine the 'cost per patron hour.' The cost per patron hour of each of the ten orchestras was as follows:

Quebec	\$2.44
Halifax	2.12
Edmonton	1.96
Vancouver	1.43
Ottawa	1.38
Montreal	1.26
Calgary	1.24
Toronto	1.13
Victoria	1.07
Winnipeg	.97

EARNED REVENUE

- 16) Expenditure is met out of earned and contributed revenues. The portion of expenditure recovered by each orchestra out of earned revenue was as follows:

*Attendance in 'patron hours' at a concert is determined by multiplying the attendance at the concert by its duration. Thus, attendance of 2,000 patrons at a 1½-hour concert results in 3,000 patron hours of attendance. Patron hours of attendance at a studio broadcast is assumed, for purposes of this study, to be equal to the average patron hours of attendance per hour at all other concerts, multiplied by the duration of the broadcast.

	<i>Total expenditure</i>	<i>Recovered out of ticket sales and programmes</i>	<i>Recovered out of broadcast fees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Toronto	\$ 384,000	40%	17%	57%
Vancouver	213,000	49	7	56
Montreal	356,000	51	4	55
Winnipeg	160,000	36	9	45
Victoria	92,000	44	—	44
Ottawa	176,000	31	11	42
Halifax	97,000	19	21	40
Calgary	69,000	37	—	37
Edmonton	93,000	34	1	35
Quebec	74,000	34	—	34
	<u>\$1,714,000</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>49%</u>

17) In the following table, the ticket prices obtained by the ten orchestras for their subscription concerts are compared:

	<i>Capacity of hall</i>	<i>Value of capacity</i>	<i>Average price</i>	<i>Number of concerts</i>	<i>Range of prices</i>
Montreal	1,370	\$4,507	\$3.29	12	\$32 — \$45
Quebec	1,788	4,631	2.59	6	\$10 — \$20
Ottawa	2,358	5,257	2.23	7	\$ 9 — \$24
Vancouver —					
<i>Sunday matinee</i>	2,800	4,841	1.73	12	\$12 — \$36
<i>Monday evening</i>	2,800	5,811	2.08	5	\$ 6 — \$18
Winnipeg	3,000	5,458	1.82	10	\$ 9.50 — \$22
Edmonton	2,615	4,691	1.79	7	\$ 3.50 — \$22
Calgary	2,369	4,185	1.77	10	\$ 8 — \$28
Toronto	2,777	4,471	1.61	12	\$10 — \$36
Victoria	1,467	2,330	1.59	10	\$ 9 — \$37.50*
Halifax	1,204	1,766	1.47	6	\$ 8.80

*24 special loges at \$37.50. Highest regular price \$19.80.

18) It is evident that a large portion of an orchestra's annual expenditure must be recovered out of contributed revenue. Sources of such revenue are individual and corporate donors and fund-raising projects, municipal and provincial governments, and The Canada Council.

DONATIONS AND CAMPAIGNS

- 19) The portion of expenditure recovered by each orchestra out of donations from individuals and corporations, and the proceeds of fund-raising projects, was as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Victoria	\$ 35,000	38%
Edmonton	27,000**	29
Toronto	111,000	29
Ottawa	51,000	29
Winnipeg	44,000	27
Vancouver	49,000	23
Montreal	78,000	22
Halifax	20,000	21
Calgary	14,000	20
Quebec	15,000	20
	<u>\$444,000</u>	<u>26%</u>

**Includes special subsidies from private sources in respect of concerts in Yukon and Northwest Territories: \$5,500 (6%).

MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL GRANTS

- 20) The portion of expenditure recovered by each orchestra out of municipal and provincial grants was as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>			<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
	<i>Municipal grant</i>	<i>Provincial grant</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Quebec	—	\$17,000	\$ 17,000	23%
Montreal	45,000	25,000	70,000	19
Winnipeg	12,000	15,000	27,000	16
Halifax	2,500	7,500	10,000	11
Vancouver	20,000	—	20,000	10
Calgary	3,000	3,000	6,000	8
Edmonton	3,000	3,000	6,000	6
Victoria	4,150	—	4,150	5
Toronto	20,000	—	20,000	5
Ottawa	5,000	—	5,000	3
	<u>\$114,650</u>	<u>\$70,500</u>	<u>\$185,150</u>	<u>11%</u>

- 21) These figures fail to indicate any pattern of support which can be related to the total annual expenditures of the orchestras. There are few cases in which the contribution of a municipal or provincial government appears to be adequate, having regard to the orchestra's needs.
- 22) The following table expresses municipal grants in cents per capita of population of the city or metropolitan area in which each orchestra is located (depending upon whether the grant is from the city, or from the city and suburban municipalities), and provincial grants in cents per capita of population of the metropolitan area:

	<i>Metropolitan population</i>	<i>Municipal grant</i>	<i>Provincial grant</i>
Montreal	2,000,000	2.2 ¢	1.2 ¢
Toronto	1,487,000	1.3 ¢	—
Vancouver	615,000	4.9 ¢	—
Winnipeg	450,000	5.5 ¢	3.3 ¢
Quebec	357,000	—	4.8 ¢
Ottawa	335,000	2.1 ¢	—
Edmonton	303,000	1.1 ¢	1.0 ¢
Calgary	261,000	1.4 ¢	1.1 ¢
Halifax	160,000	2.9 ¢	4.7 ¢
Victoria	127,500	3.3 ¢	—

- 23) No pattern of support which can be related to population emerges from these figures.
- 24) It appears that the amounts of municipal grants are determined in a somewhat haphazard manner, in most cases without reference either to the need of the orchestra or to the population served.
- 25) The amounts of provincial grants might be expected to be related not only to the need of the orchestra and the population served but also, to some extent, to the service provided by the orchestra in areas of the province outside its home city. The following table suggests that such a relationship seldom obtains:

	<i>Number of out-of-town concerts played</i>	<i>Provincial grant</i>
Halifax	30	\$ 7,500
Vancouver	15	—
Winnipeg	11	15,000
Victoria	8	—
Ottawa	6	—
Edmonton	5*	3,000
Toronto	3	—
Montreal	2	25,000
Quebec	1	17,000
Calgary	—	3,000

CANADA COUNCIL GRANTS

- 26) The portion of expenditure recovered by each orchestra out of Canada Council grants was as follows (orchestras are arranged in descending order of populations of the metropolitan areas served):

	CANADA COUNCIL GRANT**			
	<i>For specific purposes</i>	<i>For general maintenance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Montreal	\$ 1,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 31,000	9%
Toronto	—	30,000	30,000	8
Vancouver	18,910	4,090	23,000	11
Winnipeg	3,000	15,000	18,000	11
Quebec	—	14,000	14,000	19
Ottawa	—	22,500	22,500	13
Edmonton	8,500	8,900	17,400	19
Calgary	2,500	15,612	18,112	27
Halifax	8,000	22,500	30,500	32
Victoria	—	12,246	12,246	13
	<u>\$41,910</u>	<u>\$174,848</u>	<u>\$216,758</u>	<u>13%</u>

*These concerts were played in Yukon and Northwest Territories, assisted by a grant from the Council.

**According to the year in which expenditure of the funds was reported by the orchestra.

27) The specific purposes for which grants were made were as follows:

Montreal	For commissioning a new work by a Canadian composer		\$ 1,000
Vancouver	For a one-week tour in the south-central part of the province	\$16,500	
	For school concerts	<u>2,410</u>	18,910
Winnipeg	For special concerts		3,000
Edmonton	For concerts in Yukon and Northwest Territories	5,800	
	For travelling expenses of a Canadian guest conductor	200	
	For special concerts	<u>2,500</u>	8,500
Calgary	For special concerts		2,500
Halifax	For a tour of Newfoundland	5,500	
	For special concerts	<u>2,500</u>	<u>8,000</u>
			\$41,910

28) It is interesting but not surprising to notice that, with two exceptions, the proportionate amounts of the grants stand in approximately inverse order to the populations of the metropolitan areas served.

COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SUPPORT

29) The following summary compares the aggregate contributions of governments with the aggregate contributions from private sources:

	<i>Aggregate contributions</i>	<i>Percentage of aggregate contributed revenue</i>
Governments –		
Municipal grants	\$115,000	14%
Provincial grants	70,000	8
Canada Council grants	<u>217,000</u>	<u>26</u>
	402,000	48
Private sources	<u>444,000</u>	<u>52</u>
	\$846,000	100%

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

30) The support provided by each community for its orchestra may be measured both financially and in terms of attendance.

FINANCIAL

- 31) Financial support from the community includes revenue from ticket and programme sales for home concerts, from donations and campaigns, and from municipal grants. Expressed in cents per capita of population of the metropolitan area, this support for each of the ten orchestras was as follows (per capita support from provincial and Canada Council grants is shown for comparison):

	<i>Community support</i>	<i>Provincial and Canada Council support</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
Victoria	59.1 ¢	9.6 ¢	6.1:1
Ottawa	33.2 ¢	6.7 ¢	4.9:1
Vancouver	28.1 ¢	3.7 ¢	7.5:1
Winnipeg	24.9 ¢	7.3 ¢	3.4:1
Halifax	23.7 ¢	23.8 ¢	1.0:1
Edmonton	20.4 ¢	6.7 ¢	3.0:1
Toronto	18.6 ¢	2.0 ¢	9.2:1
Calgary	16.2 ¢	8.0 ¢	2.0:1
Montreal	15.4 ¢	2.8 ¢	5.5:1
Quebec	11.3 ¢	8.7 ¢	1.3:1

ATTENDANCE

- 32) Total attendance at home concerts for each of the ten orchestras, expressed as a percentage of population of the metropolitan area, was as follows:

Victoria	34%
Vancouver	14%
Ottawa	14%
Winnipeg	12%
Toronto	12%
Calgary	10%
Halifax	9%
Edmonton	8%
Montreal	6%
Quebec	5%

DEFICIT OR SURPLUS

- 33) Expenditure and revenue for a season are seldom equal to each other. Frequently a society incurs a significant deficit, and occasionally it may be so fortunate as to realize a modest surplus. The deficit or surplus of each of the ten societies for the 1959-1960 season, and its cumulative

deficit or surplus, are set out below (orchestras are arranged in descending order of total annual expenditure):

DEFICIT (SURPLUS) 1959-1960 season

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
Toronto	\$ 1,934	1%	\$ 6,553
Montreal	(18,210)	(5)	47,976
Vancouver	717	—	(15)
Ottawa	23,443	13	33,948
Winnipeg	1,061	1	20,735
Halifax	(3,505)	(4)	7,149
Edmonton	9,996	11	(3,050)
Victoria	—	—	3,544
Quebec	3,164	4	4,122
Calgary	5,327	8	1,937
	<u>\$23,927</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>\$122,899</u>

- 34) It is seen that several societies are in an unsatisfactory financial position, although two of these appear to be making progress toward reducing their accumulated deficits.

REMUNERATION OF MUSICIANS

- 35) All the societies employ a basic orchestra, which is augmented with extra musicians for some or all concerts. Some societies employ the basic orchestra on salary, while others employ all their musicians by the service. The following table sets out, for each of the ten societies, the number of musicians in the basic orchestra, the method of employment, and the average annual remuneration of a musician in the basic orchestra:

	<i>Number of musicians</i>	<i>Method of employment</i>	<i>Average annual remuneration</i>
Toronto	82	Salary	\$2,908
Montreal	77	Salary	2,440
Ottawa	50	Salary	2,134
Winnipeg	45	Salary	1,806
Halifax	31	Salary	1,726
Vancouver	68	Salary	1,608
Victoria	64	Service	749
Edmonton	40	Service	666
Quebec	42	Service	628
Calgary	65	Service	466

- 36) As might be expected, there is a marked difference between earnings of salaried musicians and earnings of musicians employed by the service.

Comparison of aggregate operating results of all ten orchestras for the 1958-1959 and 1959-1960 seasons

- 37) The progress achieved during 1959-1960 appears to have been highly satisfactory.

NUMBER OF CONCERTS PLAYED

- 38) The increase in the number of children's concerts is particularly gratifying:

	1959-1960	1958-1959	Increase	
	season	season	Amount	Percent
Children's concerts	187	151	36	24%
Other concerts	<u>304</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>8</u>
Total concerts	491	433	58	13%

ATTENDANCE AT CONCERTS

- 39) The rate of increase in attendance was greater than the rate of increase in the number of concerts, indicating that the average attendance per concert improved during the year:

	1959-1960	1958-1959	Increase	
	season	season	Amount	Percent
At children's concerts	192,000	167,000	25,000	15%
At other concerts	<u>466,000</u>	<u>404,000</u>	<u>62,000</u>	<u>15</u>
Total attendance	658,000	571,000	87,000	15%

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

- 40) Revenue from most sources increased during 1959-1960. The rate of increase in revenue from ticket sales was double the rate of increase in expenditure, indicating that the orchestras made good progress toward recovering more of their costs out of earnings; it was also greater than the rate of increase in attendance, indicating that average ticket prices were higher. There was a very substantial decrease in the aggregate deficit for the year:

	1959-1960 season	1958-1959 season	Increase (decrease) Amount Percent	
Expenditure				
Musicians'				
remuneration	\$1,017,000	\$ 928,000	\$ 89,000	10%
Other	697,000	638,000	59,000	9
	<u>\$1,714,000</u>	<u>\$1,566,000</u>	<u>\$148,000</u>	<u>9%</u>
Revenue				
Ticket sales	\$ 677,000	\$ 572,000	\$105,000	18%
Donations				
and campaigns	444,000	393,000	51,000	13
Municipal grants	115,000	124,000	(9,000)	(7)
Provincial grants	70,000	45,000	25,000	55
Canada Council grants*	217,000	179,000	38,000	21
Other	167,000	166,000	1,000	—
	<u>\$1,690,000</u>	<u>\$1,479,000</u>	<u>\$211,000</u>	<u>14%</u>
Deficit for the year	\$ 24,000	\$ 87,000	(\$ 63,000)	(72%)

41) The decrease of \$9,000 in municipal grants is accounted for as follows:

	1959-1960 season	1958-1959 season	Increase (decrease)
Victoria	\$ 4,150	2,850	\$ 1,300
Winnipeg	12,000	9,000	3,000
Ottawa	5,000	4,500	500
Montreal	45,000	58,038	(13,038)**
Quebec	—	1,000	(1,000)
			<u>(\$ 9,238)</u>

*According to the year in which expenditure of the funds was reported by the orchestras.

**The municipal grant to the Montreal Symphony is part of a distribution by the Greater Montreal Arts Council to cultural organizations, of its share of the proceeds of a city sales tax. The society's portion for 1959-1960 was estimated at \$45,000.

42) The increase of \$25,000 in provincial grants is accounted for as follows:

	1959-1960 season	1958-1959 season	Increase (decrease)
Winnipeg	\$15,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 8,000
Montreal	25,000	15,000	10,000
Quebec	17,000	9,500	7,500
Halifax	7,500	8,000	(500)
			<u>\$25,000</u>

EFFECT OF CANADA COUNCIL GRANTS

- 43) Aggregate Canada Council grants to the ten orchestras increased by \$38,000 in 1959-1960, while aggregate revenue from donations and campaigns increased by \$51,000. This indicates that, in general, Canada Council funds are not taking the place of support which should be provided by the communities in which the orchestras are located. Two exceptions to this general statement are Edmonton and Calgary.
- 44) The increase of \$105,000 in aggregate revenue from ticket sales is in part a measure of the success which the Council has achieved in its efforts to stimulate greater activity on the part of the orchestras, and greater interest in the orchestras on the part of the Canadian people.

LIST OF VISITING LECTURERS

PROFESSOR PETER D. ARNOTT

from the U.S.A., invited by the Classical Association of Canada, to lecture during November, 1960.

PROFESSOR V. BLADEN

from Toronto, invited by Laval University for advanced courses in Economics.

PROFESSOR M. PIERRE DEFFONTAINES

from Spain, invited by Laval University to lecture on the Mediterranean.

MR PIERRE DEVAMBEZ

from Paris, invited by Laval University to lecture in the Department of Archaeology and History of Art.

SIR FRANK FRANCIS

from England, and DR LOUIS B. WRIGHT, from the U.S.A., invited by the University of British Columbia to give lectures at the opening of their new library wing.

SIR FRANK FRANCIS

from England, invited by the Canadian Library Association, McGill University Library School, University of Toronto Library School, to address these groups while in Canada.

MR SHOJI HAMADA

distinguished Japanese potter, invited by Western Canada Art Circuit and the Canadian Guild of Potters, to give demonstrations and instruction in five Canadian cities.

VERY REV. FATHER JEROME HAMER, O.P.

from France, invited by the University of Montreal to lecture on 'Oecumenism in the Middle Ages'.

PROFESSOR WOLFGANG HARTKE

from Germany, invited by Laval University to lecture on the social and regional geography of Germany.

PROFESSOR G. C. HOMANS

from the U.S.A., invited by McGill University to lecture in the Departments of Sociology and Anthropology.

MR FRANCOIS ISAMBERT

sociologist, from France, invited by the University of Montreal to lecture in the academic year 1961-62.

MR ALI AKBAR KHAN

from India, invited by the University of Montreal to give a series of lecture-recitals as part of a special course on Eastern and Western Music. He was also invited by McGill University to give three lecture-recitals.

PROFESSOR STANISLAW KOLBUSZEWSKI

from Poland, invited by the University of Montreal to lecture at the Centre d'Etudes Slaves.

DR R. I. McDAVID JR

from the U.S.A., invited by the University of New Brunswick to give courses in linguistic geography and American English.

PROFESSOR J. N. MALAURIE

from France, invited by the University of Montreal to lecture on various aspects of Eskimo life.

MISS CHRISTINE MOHRMANN

from the Netherlands, invited by the University of Ottawa to give courses in Latin Literature.

MISS CLARA MONTANI and PROFESSOR GUY BEAUDRAN

from France, invited by St Joseph University to lecture in 1961.

DR OWEN PARNABY

from New Zealand, invited by Carleton University to lecture on Commonwealth Studies at several Canadian universities while he is visiting the United States.

MISS JANINE PELISSIE

from France, invited by St Joseph University to lecture in 1960.

PROFESSOR JEAN PIAGET

from Switzerland, invited by the University of Montreal to lecture in child psychology.

PROFESSOR MARCEL HENRI PREVOST

from France, invited by Laval University to lecture on International Institutions.

PROFESSOR PAUL RICOEUR

from France, invited by the University of Montreal to lecture in German Philosophy. (Declined).

PROFESSOR C. A. ROGERS

from England, invited by the University of British Columbia to visit universities in Eastern and Western Canada.

PROFESSOR WALTER SIMON

from England, invited by the University of Toronto to advise with regard to the expansion of their Asian Studies programme and East Asian Library.

DR R. A. SKELTON

of the British Museum, invited by the Canadian Association of Geographers to meet with geographers on the occasion of his visit to this continent.

PROFESSOR GEORGES STRAKA

from France, invited by Laval University to lecture in 1961-62.

PROFESSOR ADOLF F. STURMTHAL

from the U.S.A., invited by the University of Montreal to lecture on international and comparative labour relations.

MR WILLIAM TOWNSEND

of the Slade School of Fine Arts, invited by the University of Alberta, as resident artist in 1961-62. (Declined).

MR TONY URQUHART

from Niagara Falls, Ontario, invited by the University of Western Ontario, as resident artist in 1961-62.

DR OWEN WILLIAMS

from South Africa, invited by McGill University to spend one year in Canada visiting Geography Departments of Canadian universities.

DR CARLE C. ZIMMERMAN

from the U.S.A., invited by the University of Saskatchewan to give lectures at the Second Annual Meeting of Western Sociologists in Banff.

ANNEX G: *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

COMMITTEES 1960-1961

1) **Executive Committee**

DR J. F. LEDDY *President*
MR E. BUSSIÈRE *Secretary*
MR M. CADIEUX
DR C. F. CANNON
DR P. GENDRON
MISS E. HUNT
MME A. PARADIS *Vice-President*

2) **Programme Committee**

DR E. F. SHEFFIELD *Chairman*
DR O. E. AULT
MISS MARY Q. DENCH
DR P. GENDRON
DR W. K. LAMB
MR M. OUMET
DR J. E. ROBBINS
DR F. E. WHITWORTH

3) **Unesco Publications Review**

MR WALTER HERBERT *Chairman*
MR J. BOUCHER
DR J. A. GIBSON
DR G. T. PAGE
DR J. E. ROBBINS

4) **National Advisory Committee on Unesco's East-West Major Project**

PROFESSOR W. A. C. H. DOBSON *Chairman*
MR R. CLARK
PROFESSOR R. J. GARRY
MR NEIL MORRISON
MR F. K. STEWART
PROFESSOR G. M. WICKENS

ANNEX H: *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE

- Chairman:* MR MARCEL CADIEUX
Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
- Vice-Chairman:* MR H. RUSSELL MACEWAN
Member of Parliament for Pictou, Nova Scotia
- Delegates:* MR J.-MARCEL BOURBONNAIS
Member of Parliament for Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec
MR OAKLEY DALGLEISH
Editor and Publisher
The Globe and Mail, Toronto, Ontario
DR PIERRE GENDRON
Dean of the Faculty of Science
University of Ottawa, and
National Research Council Representative on the
Canadian National Commission for Unesco
MAJOR VINCENT PRICE
Past National President
United Nations Association in Canada
DR R. F. SHARP
Director and Member of Executive Committee
Canadian Education Association, and
Superintendent of Schools
Vancouver, B.C.
PROFESSOR NORMA E. WALMSLEY
Department of Political Science
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.
- Advisors:* MR EUGÈNE BUSSIÈRE
Secretary
Canadian National Commission for Unesco, and
Associate Director, The Canada Council
MR RALPH CHURCHILL
Financial Counsellor

Permanent Delegation of Canada to NATO, Paris
MISS MARY Q. DENCH
Information Division
Department of External Affairs
MR LIONEL V. J. ROY
Canadian Permanent Delegate to Unesco, Paris

Secretary:

MR P. E. J. CHARPENTIER
Second Secretary
Embassy of Canada in Warsaw

August 30-September 2

**International Seminar on Bilingualism in Education,
Aberystwyth, Wales**

PROFESSOR W. F. MACKEY

*Professor of English Philology & Linguistics, Faculty of Letters, Laval University. NC**

DR W. E. LAMBERT

*Associate Professor of Psychology, McGill University. NC**

REV. FR. LÉOPOLD TAILLON C.S.C.

Dean, School of Pedagogy, St Joseph's University, Moncton.

September 4-October 1

Unesco Regional Seminar for Museums, Tokyo

MR JEAN RENÉ OSTIGUY

*Education and Extension Service, National Gallery of Canada. NC**

MISS ELLA N. MARTIN

*Senior Lecturer, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. NC**

*Travel grant provided by the National Commission (NC), by The Canada Council (CC), or by Unesco (U).

**Delegation sent by The Federal Government (FG).

ERRATA

ANNEX I: *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*, SURVEYS UNDERTAKEN BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO, PARIS, DURING 1960-61, which should appear on this page appears on page 160.

This page is the third page of ANNEX J.

ANNEX J: *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL UNESCO MEETINGS, 1960-1961

June 13-29

The Convention on Prevention of Discrimination in Schools, Paris, France

MR B. SCOTT BATEMAN

*Deputy Minister of Education, Province of Manitoba, and Vice-President, Canadian Education Association. FG***

MR J. WILFRID CARON

*Director-General of Normal Schools, Quebec Department of Education. FG***

DR F. S. RIVERS

*Deputy Minister of Education, Province of Ontario. FG***

June 29-July 1

Meeting of Television Producers and Directors, Paris, France

MR FRANK W. PEERS

*Director of Information Programming, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. U**

July 6-15

XXIIIrd International Conference on Public Education, Geneva

DR F. E. MACDIARMID

Chief Director and Deputy Minister of Education, Province of New Brunswick.

DR W. H. SWIFT

*Deputy Minister of Education, Province of Alberta. NC**

DR ROLAND VINETTE

Secretary, Roman Catholic Committee, Council of Education, and Joint-Secretary, Quebec Department of Education.

July 11-16

Intergovernmental Conference on Oceanographic Research, Copenhagen

DR W. M. CAMERON

*Director, Oceanographic Research, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa. FG***

July 31-August 6

**World Organization for Early Childhood Education, Zagreb,
Yugoslavia**

DEAN NEVILLE V. SCARFE

*Faculty of Education, University of British Columbia. NC**

August 10-17

XXVth International Congress of Orientalists, Moscow

REV. FATHER JEAN-PAUL AUDET

*Professor at L'Institut d'Etudes Médiévales, University of Montreal. CC**

PROFESSOR W. A. C. H. DOBSON

*Head, Department of East Asiatic Studies, University of Toronto. CC**

PROFESSOR ROBERT GARRY

*Institute of Geography, University of Montreal. CC**

DR PING-TI HO

*Department of History and Asian Studies, University of British Columbia. CC**

DR WILFRED CANTWELL SMITH

*Director, Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill University. CC**

PROFESSOR G. M. WICKENS

*Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of Toronto. CC**

August 22-31

World Conference on Adult Education, Montreal

SENATOR DONALD CAMERON

*President, Canadian Association for Adult Education. NC**

DR J. ROBY KIDD

*Director, Canadian Association for Adult Education. NC**

PROFESSOR NAPOLEON LÉBLANC

*Director, Centre de Culture Populaire, Laval University. NC**

MR MARC THIBAUT

*Supervisor of Adult Education and Public Affairs Broadcasts, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. NC**

DR JOHN FRIESEN

*Director, Extension Department, University of British Columbia. NC**

August 24-31

**Meetings of the International Society for Education through Art,
Manila**

DR C. D. GAITSKELL

*Director of Art, Ontario Department of Education. NC**

ANNEX: I *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

SURVEYS UNDERTAKEN BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO, PARIS, DURING 1960-61

- 1) Statistical questionnaire on radio and television broadcasting.
- 2) Index translationum Volume 12 and 13.
- 3) Questionnaire on enrolment in higher education 1958-59.
- 4) International directory of teachers' associations.
- 5) World film directory.
- 6) Guide to national bibliographical centres.
- 7) Statistical questionnaire on newspapers and other periodicals.
- 8) Statistical questionnaire on book production, 1960 and 1961.
- 9) Current official publications containing statistics relating to education, 1959.
- 10) Questionnaire on film and cinema statistics.
- 11) Questionnaire on newsprint and other printing and writing paper.
- 12) Current official publications containing statistics relating to education, 1960.
- 13) International catalogue of music films.
- 14) International directory of educational publishers.
- 15) Education Abstracts 1961:
Second language teaching in primary and secondary schools
Correspondence education
Training science teachers for secondary schools
Health education in schools.
- 16) Statistical questionnaire on libraries.
- 17) International guide to educational documentation.
- 18) International repertory of sociological research centres.

ANNEX K: *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

GRANTS FOR PROGRAMME PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT 1960-1961

MR JOHN BUSS

Towards the cost of producing a film dealing with Unesco projects in
South-east Asia \$1,500

CANADIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Canadian representation at Unesco/IBE Conference, July 1961 \$1,200

INSTITUT CANADIEN DES AFFAIRES PUBLIQUES

Towards the cost of bringing a resource leader from Africa to its conference
\$600

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA

Towards the cost of providing a lecturer for the forthcoming visit to
Canada of an Indonesian Orchestra \$200

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN CANADA

For the distribution in Canada of Unesco material in English and French
\$2,500

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Towards the cost of completing the Unesco Youth Survey. \$1,500

ANNEX L

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Endowment Fund

List of Securities as at March 31, 1961

Canada and Provincial Bonds and Debentures

Canada and Canada Guaranteed Bonds

\$7,575,000	Canada	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Oct. 1, 1962/75
\$1,500,000	Canada	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	April 1, 1963/76
\$1,250,000	Canadian National Railways	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Dec. 15, 1964/71
\$ 400,000	Canadian National Railways	4%	Feb. 1, 1981
\$ 250,000	Canadian National Railways	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Jan. 1, 1985

Provincial and Provincial Guaranteed Bonds

Alberta and Alberta Guaranteed

\$ 100,000	Alberta	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	March 1, 1966
\$ 300,000	Alberta Municipal Finance	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	April 1, 1983

British Columbia Guaranteed

\$ 30,000	Saltair Waterworks	5%	July 1, 1974/76
\$ 40,000	Nanaimo	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	July 2, 1963/68
\$ 64,000	Surrey	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Aug. 1, 1965/68
\$ 29,000	Montrose	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	March 1, 1962/69
\$ 59,000	North Kamloops	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	June 30, 1961/69
\$ 75,000	Vancouver	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	March 15, 1969/71
\$ 75,000	Vancouver	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	March 15, 1972/73
\$ 250,000	Vancouver Sewerage	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	April 1, 1986

Manitoba and Manitoba Guaranteed

\$ 100,000	Manitoba Hydro	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Sept. 1, 1979
\$ 200,000	Manitoba	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	June 1, 1979

New Brunswick

\$ 50,000	New Brunswick	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Sept. 15, 1965
\$ 250,000	New Brunswick	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Feb. 15, 1984

Newfoundland Guaranteed

\$ 100,000	Corner Brook	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Aug. 15, 1977
\$ 100,000	Union Electric	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Aug. 1, 1977
\$ 50,000	Windsor	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Jan. 15, 1978
\$ 92,000	Windsor	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	July 1, 1964/79

Nova Scotia

\$ 185,000	Nova Scotia	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	May 15, 1978
\$ 981,000	Nova Scotia	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ %	March 15, 1964

Ontario and Ontario Guaranteed

\$ 75,000	Ontario	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Jan. 15, 1963
\$ 75,000	Ontario	4%	May 15, 1963
\$ 50,000	Ontario	4%	May 15, 1964
\$ 25,000	Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway	4%	Feb. 1, 1962/68
\$ 225,000	Ontario	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	May 15, 1963
\$ 50,000	Ontario	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Oct. 15, 1970

Prince Edward Island

\$ 100,000	Prince Edward Island	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Nov. 15, 1977
\$ 100,000	Prince Edward Island	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	May 15, 1979

Quebec Guaranteed

\$ 200,000	Palestre National	6%	May 1, 1980
\$ 125,000	Quebec Hydro	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	June 15, 1982
\$ 130,000	Quebec Hydro	5%	March 15, 1967
\$ 285,000	Quebec Hydro	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	March 15, 1985

Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan Guaranteed

\$ 350,000	Interprovincial Steel Corp.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Dec. 1, 1973
\$ 150,000	Saskatchewan	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Feb. 1, 1979
\$ 200,000	Saskatchewan	6%	April 1, 1980
\$ 250,000	Saskatchewan	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	March 15, 1981

Municipal Bonds and Debentures

Atlantic Provinces

\$ 50,000	Corner Brook	5 ³ / ₄ %	Dec. 1, 1977
\$ 300,000	Halifax	4%	Feb. 1, 1962/73
\$ 60,000	Halifax	4%	Feb. 1, 1962/65
\$ 45,000	Halifax	4%	Feb. 1, 1962/64
\$ 50,000	Sydney	5%	Feb. 1, 1974/78

Quebec

\$ 50,000	Alma	5%	Oct. 1, 1968
\$ 50,000	Cap de la Madelaine	5%	April 1, 1970/78
\$ 50,000	Dorval	5 ¹ / ₂ %	May 1, 1969
\$ 100,000	Dorval	6%	July 1, 1975
\$ 50,000	Jonquiere	5 ¹ / ₂ %	June 1, 1969
\$ 150,000	Pointe Claire	5%	Nov. 1, 1968
\$ 175,000	Quebec	5 ¹ / ₂ %	June 1, 1977
\$ 100,000	Seven Islands	5 ¹ / ₂ %	Dec. 1, 1968
\$ 100,000	Sillery	4 ¹ / ₂ %	April 1, 1969/77
\$ 100,000	Three Rivers	4 ¹ / ₂ %	Nov. 1, 1978
\$ 125,000	Verdun	4 ¹ / ₂ %	Nov. 1, 1972
\$ 100,000	Verdun	4 ¹ / ₂ %	Nov. 1, 1977
\$ 25,000	Montreal	3 ¹ / ₂ %	May 1, 1963
\$ 162,000	Montreal	4 ¹ / ₂ %	May 1, 1965

Ontario

\$ 98,000	Ancaster (Township)	5 ³ / ₄ %	July 1, 1965/79
\$ 84,000	Burlington	5 ³ / ₄ %	Dec. 15, 1961/68
\$ 94,000	Cornwall	6%	June 1, 1971/80
\$ 50,000	Cornwall	6%	Oct. 1, 1976/80
\$ 279,000	Deep River	4 ³ / ₄ %	July 2, 1961/78
\$ 73,500	Fort Francis	6%	Feb. 1, 1964/73
\$ 22,200	Fort Francis	6%	March 1, 1964/73
\$ 100,000	Kapuskasing	5 ³ / ₄ %	Nov. 1, 1964/73
\$ 100,000	Kingston	5 ¹ / ₂ %	June 1, 1965/79
\$ 160,000	Niagara Falls	5 ¹ / ₂ %	June 15, 1961/69
\$ 150,000	Oshawa	5 ³ / ₄ %	Oct. 15, 1973/77
\$ 100,000	Oshawa	5%	June 15, 1974/78
\$ 100,000	Oshawa	5 ¹ / ₂ %	Nov. 1, 1966/73
\$ 100,000	Port Arthur	5 ³ / ₄ %	Sept. 30, 1968/77

\$ 100,000	Port Arthur	5 ³ / ₄ %	Dec. 31, 1964/78
\$ 50,000	Sault Ste Marie	5 ¹ / ₂ %	June 1, 1969/77
\$ 100,000	Sault Ste Marie	5 ¹ / ₂ %	Dec. 1, 1968/77
\$ 95,000	Stamford (Township)	6 ¹ / ₂ %	Nov. 15, 1961/79
\$ 75,000	Toronto Metro	5 ³ / ₄ %	May 16, 1970
\$ 310,000	Toronto Metro	5 ¹ / ₄ %	March 1, 1971
\$ 310,000	Toronto Metro	5 ¹ / ₂ %	March 1, 1981
\$ 119,000	Sault Ste Marie	6 ³ / ₄ %	March 1, 1963/65
\$ 100,000	Toronto Township	5 ¹ / ₄ %	June 15, 1969/78
\$ 209,000	Toronto Township	5 ¹ / ₂ %	Oct. 15, 1961/68
\$ 46,000	Welland	5 ¹ / ₄ %	May 1, 1961/69
\$ 46,000	Westminster (Township)	6%	Sept. 30, 1961/68
\$ 200,000	Windsor	5 ¹ / ₂ %	July 15, 1974/77

Prairie Provinces

\$ 80,000	Portage la Prairie	6%	Dec. 1, 1961/64
\$ 200,000	Brandon	5 ³ / ₄ %	Dec. 1, 1970/77
\$ 50,000	Brandon	5 ¹ / ₂ %	July 15, 1969/78
\$ 82,000	Edmonton	4 ³ / ₄ %	April 15, 1983
\$ 100,000	East Kildonan	5 ³ / ₄ %	Oct. 1, 1961/70
\$ 90,000	Medicine Hat	4 ¹ / ₂ %	March 1, 1967/69
\$ 280,000	Moose Jaw	5 ³ / ₄ %	July 15, 1974/78
\$ 116,000	Prince Albert	5 ³ / ₄ %	April 1, 1969/78
\$ 100,000	Prince Albert (Hospital)	5 ¹ / ₂ %	Aug. 1, 1969/78
\$ 25,000	Prince Albert	6 ³ / ₄ %	June 1, 1979/83
\$ 125,000	Regina	5 ¹ / ₄ %	Jan. 15, 1983
\$ 100,000	Regina	5 ¹ / ₂ %	Sept. 15, 1975
\$ 150,000	Edmonton	3.10%	May 15, 1962
\$ 200,000	Edmonton	3.10%	May 15, 1963
\$ 149,000	North Kildonan	5 ³ / ₄ %	Sept. 1, 1961/65
\$ 43,000	North Kildonan	5%	Nov. 1, 1964/65

British Columbia

\$ 50,000	Coquitlam	4%	March 15, 1970/76
\$ 100,000	Saanich	5 ¹ / ₂ %	June 1, 1973/81
\$ 50,000	Saanich	5 ³ / ₄ %	Nov. 15, 1968/77
\$ 190,000	Surrey	5 ¹ / ₂ %	Feb. 1, 1969/77
\$ 100,000	Vancouver	5 ³ / ₄ %	Oct. 15, 1977
\$ 245,000	Vancouver	6%	June 15, 1980

Corporate Bonds and Debentures

\$ 50,000	Abitibi Power & Paper	4 ¹ / ₂ %	Sept. 15, 1966
\$ 150,000	Algoma Central Railway	5 ³ / ₄ %	March 1, 1980
\$ 300,000	Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper	6 ¹ / ₄ %	Nov. 1, 1978
\$ 475,000	Bell Telephone	6%	Jan. 2, 1986
\$ 100,000	Big Inch Pipe Line	6%	Sept. 1, 1968
\$ 300,000	Brockville Chemicals	6 ³ / ₄ %	Jan. 15, 1980
\$ 150,000	Canadian British Aluminum	5 ³ / ₄ %	June 15, 1977
\$ 100,000	Canadian British Aluminum	6 ¹ / ₄ %	Dec. 15, 1977
\$ 25,000	Canadian Utilities	5 ³ / ₄ %	Dec. 1, 1977
\$ 200,000	Chinook Shopping Centre	6 ¹ / ₂ %	Nov. 2, 1984
\$ 100,000	Credit Foncier-Franco Canadian	5 ¹ / ₂ %	Dec. 1, 1974
\$ 100,000	Dominion Electrohome	6%	July 1, 1978
\$ 325,000	Dominion Foundries	6 ³ / ₈ %	Dec. 1, 1974
\$ 50,000	Greater Winnipeg Gas	5 ¹ / ₂ %	Dec. 1, 1980
\$ 200,000	Greater Winnipeg Gas	5 ³ / ₄ %	Dec. 1, 1978
\$ 462,000	Home Oil	6 ¹ / ₂ %	Nov. 1, 1977
\$ 200,000	Hudson's Bay Acceptance Corp.	6%	Sept. 1, 1980
\$ 200,000	Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas	5 ³ / ₄ %	Aug. 1, 1977
\$ 200,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	5 ¹ / ₂ %	Sept. 15, 1967
\$ 50,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	6%	Sept. 15, 1967
\$ 100,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	5 ³ / ₄ %	Sept. 15, 1966
\$ 200,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	5 ³ / ₄ %	Sept. 15, 1967
\$ 100,000	Irving Refining	5 ³ / ₄ %	May 1, 1980
\$ 100,000	Irving Oil	6 ¹ / ₂ %	March 1, 1981
\$ 100,000	Newfoundland Light & Power	5 ¹ / ₂ %	June 1, 1978
\$ 100,000	Northern Telephone	5 ¹ / ₄ %	May 1, 1978
\$ 200,000	Northern Ontario Natural Gas	5 ³ / ₄ %	June 1, 1982
\$ 200,000	Pacific Petroleum	5 ¹ / ₂ %	April 1, 1973
\$ 716,000	Quebec Natural Gas	5 ³ / ₄ %	April 1, 1985
\$ 100,000	Quebec Telephone	6%	Nov. 1, 1977
\$ 100,000	St Hyacinthe Shopping Centre	7%	Jan. 3, 1967/76
\$ 50,000	Sicard Inc.	6%	May 15, 1979
\$ 100,000	Simpsons-Sears Acceptance	6 ³ / ₄ %	Feb. 1, 1980
\$ 96,000	Sobey Leased Properties	7%	March 1, 1985
\$ 250,000	St Lawrence Corp.	6 ³ / ₄ %	June 15, 1980
\$ 200,000	Thorncliffe Park	6%	April 1, 1974
\$ 125,000	Traders Finance	5 ³ / ₄ %	Oct. 15, 1974

\$ 100,000	Traders Finance	5 ³ / ₄ % April 1, 1979
\$ 375,000	Trans-Canada Pipe Line	5.85% Jan. 1, 1985
\$ 150,000	Triad Oil	4 ³ / ₄ % Sept. 15, 1971
\$ 100,000	Union Acceptance	7 ¹ / ₄ % Feb. 15, 1980
\$ 50,000	United Towns Electric	7% May 1, 1985
\$ 165,000	Westcoast Transmission - 'A'	5 ¹ / ₂ % April 1, 1988
\$ 585,000	Westcoast Transmission - 'B'	5 ¹ / ₂ % April 1, 1988

Common Stocks, Convertible Debentures and Warrants

(i) COMMON STOCKS

		<i>Utilities</i>
7,836	<i>Shares</i>	Bell Telephone
12,525	"	Calgary Power
10,400	"	International Utilities
6,100	"	Shawinigan Water & Power – 'A' common
3,325	"	Shawinigan Water & Power – common
		<i>Oil and Gas</i>
4,400	"	Alberta Gas Trunk Line
9,800	"	B. A. Oil
7,000	"	Calgary & Edmonton
6,900	"	Hudson's Bay Company
2,800	"	Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas
8,870	"	Imperial Oil
5,650	"	Texaco (Canada)
7,000	"	Trans-Mountain Pipe Line
		<i>Mines and Metals</i>
8,500	"	Aluminium Limited
10,100	"	Hollinger Consolidated
8,500	"	International Nickel
		<i>Paper and Lumber</i>
2,500	"	Abitibi Power & Paper
4,525	"	Great Lakes Paper
10,348	"	International Paper
17,090	"	MacLaren Power & Paper 'A'
1,690	"	MacLaren Power & Paper 'B'
18,420	"	MacMillan, Bloedel & Powell River
3,600	"	Price Bros.
		<i>Iron and Steel</i>
7,350	"	Algoma Steel
9,300	"	Dominion Foundries & Steel
7,200	"	Steel Company of Canada

		<i>Miscellaneous</i>
7,145	<i>Shares</i>	Canada Steamship Lines
2,375	"	Dominion Glass
5,000	"	Industrial Acceptance Corporation
15,800	"	Moore Corp.
5,000	"	Traders Finance 'A'
4,000	"	Sicard Inc.
7,500	"	Chinook Shopping Centre

(ii) CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES AND WARRANTS

\$200,000	B.C. Electric	6% conv. debts. Nov. 1, 1984
\$100,000	Home Oil	6% conv. debts. Jan. 15, 1975
5,000 wts.	Pacific Petroleum-common	(Merrill Bonds)

ANNEX M

THE CANADA COUNCIL

University Capital Grants Fund

List of Securities as at March 31, 1961

Treasury Bills

\$ 25,000	May 12, 1961
\$ 125,000	May 19, 1961
\$ 400,000	Sept. 15, 1961

Canada and Canada Guaranteed Bonds

\$ 450,000	Canada	3%	Dec. 1, 1961
\$3,400,000	Canada	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Oct. 1, 1962
\$7,680,000	Canada	4%	Jan. 1, 1961/63
\$4,050,000	Canada	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	April 1, 1963
\$2,650,000	Canada	4%	May 1, 1964
\$4,525,000	Canada	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Sept. 1, 1965
\$7,432,398	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	3%	Jan. 1, 1962
\$1,462,860	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	4%	Jan. 1, 1962
\$1,950,000	Canadian National Railways	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Feb. 1, 1963
\$5,400,000	Canadian National Railways	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Dec. 15, 1964

MEMBERS

Chairman: DR CLAUDE BISSELL

Vice-Chairman: VERY REVEREND FATHER GEORGES-HENRI LÉVESQUE

DR L. W. BROCKINGTON

MR SAMUEL BRONFMAN

MR MARCEL FARIBAULT

DR G. EDWARD HALL

MRS MARGARET HARVEY

MR F. LYNCH-STAUTON

MRS ANGUS L. MACDONALD

DR N. A. M. MACKENZIE

DR FRANK MACKINNON

SIR ERNEST MACMILLAN

DR EUSTACE MORIN

MADAME ALFRED PARADIS

MISS VIDA PEENE

MR JOHN A. RUSSELL

DR J. W. T. SPINKS

MR E. P. TAYLOR

MR EMILE TELLIER

MR DAVID H. WALKER

MR GERALD M. WINTER

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

MR GRAHAM TOWERS

MR G. ARNOLD HART

MR J. G. HUNGERFORD

OFFICERS

Director: A. W. TRUEMAN

Associate Director: EUGÈNE BUSSIÈRE

Treasurer: DOUGLAS FULLERTON

Secretary: LILLIAN BREEN

Supervisor of Arts Programme: PETER M. DWYER

Supervisor of Scholarship Programme: HENRI CHARBONNEAU

ADDRESS

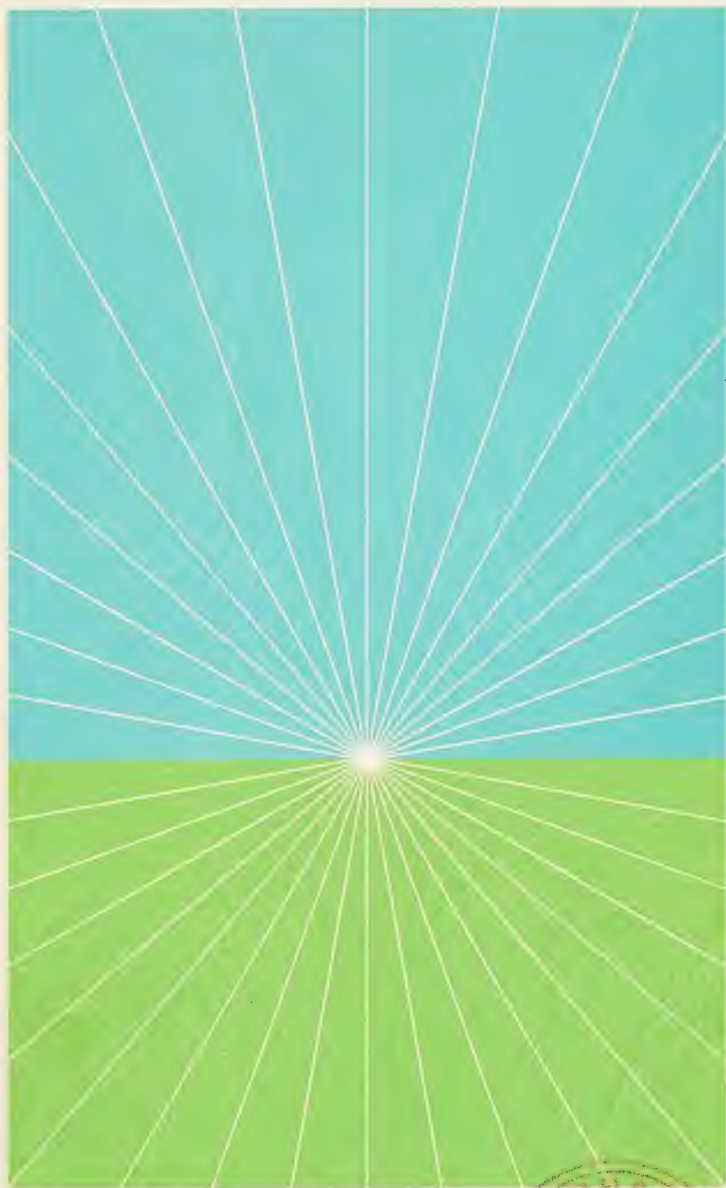
THE CANADA COUNCIL
One Forty Wellington Street
Ottawa

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The Canada Council Annual Report 1961-62





'...new vistas which need to be developed'

(The)
Canada Council
FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
1961-62



898764.

Chairman
D. B. WELDON

Vice-Chairman
GERARD FILION

Director
A. W. TRUEMAN

Associate Director
E. BUSSIERE



One Forty Wellington Street
Ottawa

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Patron:
RT HON. VINCENT MASSEY, C.H.

The Right Honourable
The Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit herewith
my predecessor's Annual Report of The Canada
Council as required by section 23 of the Canada
Council Act (5-6 Elizabeth II, 1957, Chap. 3)
for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. B. Weldon', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Chairman.

June 30, 1962

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General Introduction

IN EACH OF our first four annual reports, we presented to the government and the public a straightforward account of what had been done during the year under review. We added to that, when we thought it would be helpful to do so, comment and explanation.

Now that the Council has had five years of experience, we believe that we have gained enough knowledge to justify an attempt to look ahead, not very far it is true, and not in the hope of defining accurately every hillock and pool by the road, but in the reasonable expectation that we may discover at least some of the more prominent features of the terrain into which we shall move within the next few years.

We hasten to disclaim any intent to prophesy, or to impose a blueprint on the future of the arts, humanities and social sciences in Canada. What we wish to accomplish in this report is quite simple: to note, as accurately as we may, the direction of events, carry a little further the revelation of problems already partly revealed, and draw attention to needs that are already drawing attention to themselves. We hope that this modest exercise in taking the forward look will be of use to government and public alike, and give a special interest to The Canada Council's report for 1961-62.

We have not forgotten, of course, that our primary responsibility is to make a report, to relate what we have done since April 1, 1961. This year we have largely but not wholly confined this necessary element of the report to Part Five, in which will be found, in exhaustive detail, lists of all the grants we have made to individuals and to organizations. For those who still may not be completely familiar with the nature of The Canada Council, we reiterate that the Council's operations are divided into two large programmes, each of which is supported by a separate fund. There is the Endowment Fund, the annual income of which is used to carry out an extensive programme of grants to individuals in the form of scholarships, fellowships and research assistance, a programme of awards to organizations – orchestras, theatres, ballets, art galleries, research councils or institutes, and the like – and support for the Canadian National Commission for Unesco; and there is the University Capital Grants Fund, the purpose of which is to help our universities provide buildings for the arts, humanities and social sciences.

In Part One will be found what we have to say, in keeping with the purpose indicated in this introduction, about the humanities, the social sciences, the arts, and the Canadian National Commission for Unesco. The titles of the other parts of the report indicate without ambiguity the nature of their contents. Other matters, which are necessary to a full understanding of all our operations, are recorded in Part Five.

April 14, 1962

CLAUDE BISSELL
Chairman

PART ONE: *The Endowment Fund*

THE ARTS

Introduction

As we have pointed out in the General Introduction, previous reports on the arts have been largely retrospective. This year, as Mrs Malaprop puts it in *The Rivals*, 'our retrospection will be all to the future.' Or rather, we shall at least try to measure the landscape round with an eye on the prospect before us. For the arts in Canada are like a garden; they come up seasonally. And after so much cultivation and planting of the good seed, we need no longer be astonished at a show of flowers. Of course blight may fall occasionally on this or that; the lilac garden may flourish unexpectedly; an exotic wanderer, some night-blooming cereus, may blow in on an unlikely wind. But it is certainly no longer an unweeded garden and things rank and gross in nature do not possess it merely.

We think therefore that we should be less concerned this year with the established beds and should pay more attention to the landscaping. There seem to be partly discernible in some of the arts new vistas which need to be developed, and we have felt that from the advantage of our gazebo we should attempt to point them out. Pointing things out unfortunately does not get the job done, and we doubt that at the moment we have the resources necessary to support fully all that we believe our artists capable of doing. Nevertheless, the posture of awareness is at least a becoming one.

Theatre

For two days before the opening of the Canadian Conference of the Arts at the O'Keefe Centre in May, 1961, so admirably organized by Alan Jarvis and his small staff, the Council took advantage of the presence of people concerned with the arts from across the country. In the deep, deep peace of private rooms provided in the Centre away from the hurly-burly of the conference preparations, the officers of the Council together with the Chairman and some of the members held private talks on writing, the visual arts, the theatre, and music, with informed people who were in Toronto to take part in the Conference. Our purpose was to review what we had been doing, to gather fresh ideas, and

to consider plans for the future. One of the most rewarding of these sessions was that concerned with the theatre.

The Council has for some time been bothered by the lack of good professional theatre in a number of Canadian cities which might have been expected to support a company. Apart from one or two tentative forays there has recently been no well-established professional theatre outside Montreal, Toronto, Stratford and Winnipeg. Other cities have had to rely largely upon the uncertain glory of touring companies. This would be bad enough in itself, since it is generally considered among civilized people that the theatre (particularly as a commentary upon contemporary society) is an essential to well-being, like wheat and steel. Indeed, as Mr John Hirsch, the director of the Manitoba Theatre Centre has implied, it is a national asset and should be cultivated. At the moment, however, nobody is making much theatrical hay out in the grasslands. There are, of course, a great many amateur theatres doing excellent work, but this – as any professional actor will explain without any prompting – is not at all the same thing.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs now is aggravated by the presence in Montreal, and for the summertime in Stratford, of the National Theatre School of Canada. At the end of the summer of 1963 some thirty young actors will erupt on the quiescent scene from the school; and in each year thereafter a similar or larger number will appear. Not all of them will be good actors, but some of them will be. Neither the director, Jean Gascon, nor any other of the officers of the school would pretend that the graduating students will be finished artists. There is only one place in which the professional actor finally learns his craft, and that is in the theatre itself. The Council has been giving very considerable financial support to the school and must therefore give thought to the possibility of extending the limited opportunities which at present exist for the final training and employment of the young actors it will produce.

We have tentatively reached the conclusion that, in a country with the configuration and population of Canada, a truly national theatre is not likely to be created in any one city – however much money might go into a building. Stone walls do not a theatre make nor licensed bars a stage. The essential of a *national* theatre, as we see it, is that it should reach a *national* audience – even if this audience must for convenience be broken down into regional audiences. At present, Stratford reaches that part of a national audience which can pay to get there. The Cana-

dian Players reach out across the country in their annual tours; but two-night stands do not provide a theatre season.

A regional theatre must first be situated in a city with a population capable of giving it support and bearing the brunt of its expenses. We do not think at the moment that more than three or four additional cities are capable of giving this measure of support. In addition to a regular season of plays, the company would have to provide productions designed to be taken to small centres within its general area, or to plan one or two regular periods of touring each year with a small repertoire of plays. It would also have to provide theatre for children and, if possible, should organize a school for training embryo actors on a more modest scale than that of the National Theatre School.

A theatre of this kind has been in the process of formation for a number of years in Winnipeg – the Manitoba Theatre Centre – and it may be that this theatre will set a pattern to be used elsewhere. In this particular case two amateur theatres combined under professional direction, and over a period of four years finally developed into a professional theatre. It now imports actors from Toronto and elsewhere from time to time; any unevenness this may create is outweighed by the fact that the theatre grew out of the community and was not imposed upon it.

In our discussions in Toronto we arrived at certain conditions which seemed essential for the foundation of regional theatre. The first of these was that there must be strong local support – strong enough to offset the possible conflicting interests of local amateur groups. Indeed in some cases it may be necessary for the existing amateur theatres (following the Manitoba pattern) to provide the organizing initiative and even to immolate themselves. Where there is no strong tradition of professional theatre it will be essential to bring in some professional actors from outside the city to work with what local talent there may be. But here there immediately arises the problem of providing them with an adequate livelihood. In Toronto and Montreal where the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has its main production centres there are obviously opportunities for actors which the smaller cities cannot provide. There is no reason that we know of why actors, who (as the prologue to *I Pagliacci* observes) are men like you, should give up the income which the large centres can provide, and on which their families depend, in order to work for a pittance away from home. It may be that in the future this problem can be at least partly solved by the presence in regional theatres of a flow of graduate actors from the national

school who, in the nature of things, could be expected for a while at least to work out their apprenticeship at a modest salary.

All these requirements will take second place to the need in the regional theatres for professional and inspired direction. There are at the moment only a few first-class directors in Canada and they are quite busy men. Their scarcity can provide them with a variety of work in the theatre, opera and television in the two large production centres. But the director of a regional theatre would have to remain with the new company for a number of years to help build it towards fully professional levels; to determine its artistic policy; and, with an understanding of the capabilities of the company and the sophistication of its audience, to hunt down that wildest of foxes – style.

It may well be that if regional theatres come into being, directors will leave the green fields of Toronto and Montreal for the fresh woods of the provinces. We know of one or two who will be prepared to do so. But if the supply of Canadian Littlewoods and Planchons is short, we do not think that a regional theatre need hesitate in the early stages to look outside the country for its director if only in this way it can ensure quality. Though, were it forced to this course of action, it would need to ensure that it was not importing a pallid imitation of the worst mannerisms of a foreign theatre. We can be certain that without direction of quality it will not command an interested audience for any length of time.

If a few more regional theatres are eventually established on a sound basis, with strong community support and with professional actors and directors brought from wherever in the country or elsewhere they may be found, we think it possible that in a decade or so a fairly close working relationship might develop among them and with Toronto and Montreal. It has been suggested that it might not be impossible with careful planning at the beginning of the season for at least one or two productions a year to be interchanged between two theatres. The actors of one theatre might be able to move into another over the weekend, and so tap a new audience with no additional pre-production costs. It would not in these circumstances be necessary to move all other administrative and technical staffs since these would be available already.

It is possible that if a national theatre were to develop on a regional basis, the days of the national touring company might be numbered. Not unnaturally, actors of quality seem to be increasingly reluctant to undertake long and wearing tours; and indeed if the regional theatres

were serving their areas, the need for long tours organized from a large city might gradually disappear. It is worth noting here, we think, the appearance on the scene this season of a touring company from Stratford itself. This group of actors presented at a number of universities two evenings devoted to Shakespearean comedy: the first, written by Michael Langham, was discursive and examined various aspects of Shakespeare's comedy; the second consisted of a series of scenes from the plays themselves. The standard of production, costume and acting was well above the level of any touring company that has been seen for a long time, and this was possible because the tour was short and so organized that the actors were not kept away from other engagements for very long. If touring is to continue in the future it may well be that this is the form it should take, though it may be possible to design it for a wider audience.

The officers of the Council have been pursuing some of the ideas worked out in Toronto during the past months when suitable opportunities arose. We have had discussions with theatre people from Vancouver where a local professional company, the Actors Theatre, has been making a preliminary attempt to get established. It seemed clear to the Council that this group did not yet fully represent the various theatre interests in Vancouver, though these may perhaps be brought together eventually under a strong administration if the city wants a season of professional theatre. With a grant from the Council, Mr Tom Patterson of Stratford, and the director, Mr Leon Major, have visited Halifax to discuss with a group of interested people a plan for a professional theatre to be established there. The results were quite encouraging though so far inconclusive. We have heard recently of plans being laid in Saskatchewan under the stimulus of the Saskatchewan Arts Board for the establishment of a professional theatre in that province.

We do not know whether these plans will come to fruition; but we think it has been worth while to set out in some detail how theatre people in Canada are thinking about the future and to point out what may need to be done. We should perhaps also point out rather firmly that the Council does not have sufficient funds to bring into being a series of regional theatres in a year or two. If they are to be created then it must be because people want them and are prepared to undertake the difficult task of organizing them and the painful one of financing them – and because there is an audience for them. The Council is ready to help where it can, but only when it has been demonstrated

that the theatre has a reasonable prospect of successful survival, and that it is intended to be one of quality. It is worth recalling here a remark made by Kenneth Tynan about the Stadttheater in Dusseldorf because it has a general application: 'It is harder by far to live up to a subsidy than to play down to the box office.'

If we strain our eyes a little further down the road in this hazy light, we still cannot see in any numbers those essential figures in the theatre landscape – the playwrights of great talent. We can only hope that they are lurking round the corner.

Opera

The conductor, Igor Markevitch, is reported to have said on one occasion that if Canada could bring home all its operatic singers at one time it could have one of the more distinguished opera houses of the world. A number of magazines and newspapers have recently published articles describing with some surprise and pleasure the Canadian invasion of the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden, London. But these articles do not tell all the story, and we think it may therefore be of some interest if we list here those Canadian singers known to us to have sung fairly recently important roles in foreign opera houses.

We do not claim that the following list contains the names of all our singers working abroad, nor do we imagine for one moment that we have listed all the cities in which they have appeared. Nevertheless, we think the list is impressive enough as some rough indication and we have some satisfaction in knowing that more than half of the singers have in some way or another been helped by the Council.

PIERRETTE ALARIE, *New York, Paris, Vienna, Salzburg, Munich, etc.*

NAPOLEON BISSON, *New Orleans*

ALAN CROFOOT, *London (Sadlers Wells)*

MARIE DAVELUY, *Salzburg, Heidelberg*

WALTER DINOFF, *London (Covent Garden)*

DON GARRARD, *London (Sadlers Wells)*

MARGUERITE GIGNAC, *San Francisco, Aspen*

VICTOR GODFREY, *London (Covent Garden)*

NORMAN HARPER, *Nantes*

JEAN-PIERRE HURTEAU, *Paris*

GLADYS KRIESE, *New York*

MARGUERITE LAVERGNE, *Salzburg*

MORLEY MEREDITH, *New York*
 NORMAN MITTELMAN, *New York*
 DODI PROTERO, *Salzburg, London (Sadlers Wells)*
 LOUIS QUILICO, *London (Covent Garden), San Francisco, Paris*
 JOSEPH ROULEAU, *London (Covent Garden)*
 IRENE SALEMKA, *Frankfurt, Basel, London (Covent Garden)*
 ROBERT SAVOIE, *Palermo, London (Covent Garden)*
 LEOPOLD SIMONEAU, *Paris, Edinburgh, Glyndebourne, Milan, Vienna, Salzburg, Chicago, etc.*
 TERESA STRATAS, *New York, etc.*
 MICHELINE TESSIER, *Dettmond, Hanover*
 BERNARD TURGEON, *London (Sadlers Wells), Glyndebourne*
 ANDRE TURP, *London (Covent Garden), Paris*
 JON VICKERS, *London (Covent Garden), New York, Bayreuth, etc.*
 RICHARD VERREAU, *London (Covent Garden), San Francisco, etc.*

Had this list been written only a few months earlier it would have included the name of James Milligan who, while working on a Canada Council fellowship, was invited by Wolfgang Wagner to sing the leading role of *Der Wanderer* in *Siegfried* at Bayreuth. Mr Milligan, who was acclaimed by the German critics for his first appearance at Wagner's own theatre, died in Switzerland at the beginning of the year at the early age of thirty-three.

In case there should be anyone who still needs to enquire why these singers are not brought home to work together, an answer can be simply provided: they need to eat. Of course, many of them do return from time to time. But opera is an extremely expensive form of art which requires massive subsidies even in those countries where through the centuries it has become a very popular form of entertainment. It is interesting to note here that the subsidy to the Paris Opera and Opéra Comique exceeds the funds which the Council has available for all arts in Canada. It must also be remembered that the population of Toronto, where the Canadian Opera Company is established, is not yet large enough, nor of a kind to support a season of more than a few weeks.

Nevertheless, we think that there are some fairly encouraging signs for the future. The 1961-62 season of the Canadian Opera Company was given for the first time in the O'Keefe Centre for the Performing Arts in Toronto, and was given as a part of the regular subscription series offered by the Centre. We think that the Centre, which must de-

pend to a great extent on more popular entertainment, and in particular that its manager, Mr Hugh Walker, showed courage and wisdom in making the Canadian Opera Company available to its audience. The results were quite startling. In the previous season the company had played 21 performances in the Royal Alexandra Theatre to an audience of about 20,000. In the O'Keefe Centre it reached an audience of over 50,000 with 17 performances. The gross revenue at the box office rose from \$60,000 in 1960-61 to \$190,000 in 1961-62. Of course, costs were also very much higher and the company was already carrying a serious deficit. But this deficit has now been reduced and many thousands of people have enjoyed an evening of music in the theatre who might otherwise not have discovered the delights of opera.

Equally important for the future was the decision of the company to employ the young Canadian director, Leon Major, for the production of *I Pagliacci*. This was Mr Major's first opera but he bridled Leoncavallo's old war-horse with absolute mastery. Faithful to the text and to the intentions of the composer, he provided a contemporary and original version of the work that blew like a fresh and invigorating wind through the often fusty traditions of opera – though these are usually less to be found in Canada than elsewhere. It seems significant that in a country where no long tradition of opera exists we should have conjured on to the stage a production that would have seemed new and enlivening to any but the most diehard audience in the world.

The future of the operatic touring company sent out across the country from Toronto is even more difficult to envisage. There seems to be no doubt about the audience demand for it, and the general director, Mr Herman Geiger-Torel, is of the opinion that the present tour of some 85 performances can be gradually increased in the future to perhaps 140. This is encouraging; and if two companies were eventually to be sent out simultaneously the conditions of employment for singers would be improved. This step, however, would require additional subsidies and at the moment these would have to be provided by industry or perhaps municipal or provincial governments.

We have already pointed out in a previous report that the company has to perform outside the major cities with only a piano accompaniment because the costs of touring an orchestra with the company over our large distances are at present prohibitive. Even with a reduced score, the majority of operas which the audience might hope to hear would require a minimum of 30 to 35 players with consequently heavily

increased rehearsal and touring costs. And yet the larger communities are already beginning to enquire when they may expect to hear the company with an orchestra. But it does no good to shout 'The music, ho!' unless you can pay the piper.

There does perhaps exist some possibility that a method might be devised which could make the appearance of the opera with an orchestra possible at least in some areas. It is a system which is used already in one or two cities and which may in the future with some careful planning be extended elsewhere. In Halifax, for instance, the symphony orchestra has been used to accompany the opera for its performances in the city and an opera conductor is sent in ahead of time to take rehearsals. This device might be extended to cover performances of opera in smaller cities within a reasonable range of the orchestra's headquarters without disrupting its ordinary concert commitments. The expense would still be considerable but we think it might not be prohibitive. It would probably be necessary first for, say, a regional arts council to make careful enquiry of the various organizations sponsoring the opera company within its region as to the facilities available for presenting opera with orchestral accompaniment. Dates would have to be considered and compared with the commitments of the regional orchestra. The agreement of the board of directors of the orchestra would have to be obtained, and perhaps special concessions arranged for the taping of one or two broadcast concerts to which the orchestra was committed. The choice and hiring of the nucleus of professional musicians required by the opera company would also have to be undertaken. The union would have to be sympathetic. We think that arrangements would require a good deal of patience and hard work, but believe that a community project of this kind could reasonably be investigated in Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba. The problem of financing would still remain, but there would seem to be a strong case here for a measure of special municipal and provincial support to supplement the considerable assistance already given by the Canada Council to both opera and symphony orchestras.

While we are peering somewhat uncertainly into the future of opera in this country, we think we should point out the quite surprising lack of opera in Montreal. Opera in our largest city is usually confined to two performances by the Montreal Opera Guild and to one production done by the Montreal Festivals Society in the summer. In an interesting article which appeared in the January issue of *Chatelaine* the Mont-

real critic, Jean Hamelin, complains with some justice that the Canadian Opera Company (which uses a fair number of French Canadian singers) does not appear in the French Canadian metropolis. This state of affairs, says M. Hamelin, 'is most regrettable for if the company could manage to present the repertory of the Toronto season in the metropolis, this would permit it to offset its production costs more easily and to increase its revenues proportionately.' M. Hamelin concludes: 'With some greater assistance from the Canada Council, the Canadian Opera Company could become the opera company which we lack, not national but all the same sufficiently representative. It could regroup around it the elements which already exist and which, if they compete, often cancel each other out. One cannot see any other way in which Canada can come to possess an opera company of some scope capable of doing productions in one season in both Toronto and Montreal and elsewhere.' We will leave this subject with Jean Hamelin's words ringing (we hope) in a number of Montreal belfries.

Ballet

A Preliminary Note on the Kirstein/Buckle Survey

'Just as they fill the stage to create the design and movement of the dance, so they fill my imagination later, and help me to remember something which is lost forever in time.' Writing about the *corps de ballet*, Joseph Sueur has captured in a phrase one of the essentials of ballet – its evanescence. The Canadian poet Daryl Hine has expressed something of the same idea in a couplet:

In the dancer's inviolate maze
Time neither triumphs nor stays.

For of all the arts ballet is perhaps the most impermanent, the most easily destroyed. Even though we may see the same ballet again and again, it is only to become conscious of its varying forms and to realize that although it can be annotated laboriously it must depend to a large extent for its life on the memories of dancers who can hand it on from one to another. Perhaps this is why one of the most famous of all ballets is concerned not with the rose itself but with the '... spectre d'une rose que tu portais hier au bal.'

All this is perhaps a rather elaborate way of saying that the problems of ballet when they arise must be treated with particular concern and some delicacy. It is not simply a matter of dollars and cents (though

this is ever present); it is not enough to say this must be changed or that cut down; we are not dealing with a piece of cheese but with a bubble. In our last report we noted that our three ballet companies, The National Ballet of Canada, Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, and the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, were in difficulties. On the surface these difficulties were quite apparent – the companies were working in a country with a fairly small population and needed for their continued well-being more subsidy than it was possible for the Canada Council to provide. Beneath this obvious problem lay an even more serious one: the companies, for different reasons and in varying measure, were being increasingly both in public and in private the subject of criticism. Unlike some impatient critics we have never expected that our companies could perform miracles and launch in the space of a few years ballet which could stand comparison with the best in the world. Nevertheless, with an eye to the future, the Council felt that it would be advisable to seek some dispassionate advice (not easy to find in the world of the dance) which would be of help both to the Council and to the companies themselves.

The Arts Supervisor was therefore instructed by the Council to find two or three experts from outside Canada who would be prepared to visit the country and give us their opinions. This was a difficult matter, for people whose opinions are really worth having are often those most reluctant to give them. At a subsequent meeting Mr Dwyer reported that after making a number of enquiries he had obtained agreement from Mr Richard Buckle, ballet critic of the *Sunday Times* of London, and Mr George Balanchine, the choreographer and artistic director of The New York City Ballet. Even with this agreement arrangements proved most difficult to conclude because of conflicting dates and because the Canadian ballet companies are only too infrequently dancing at the same time. In the event (and we were not surprised in view of his commitments) Mr Balanchine found it impossible to spend the necessary time in Canada this season. We were fortunate that his place was taken by Mr Lincoln Kirstein, the founder and General Director of the New York City Ballet.

At the time of writing this report Mr Buckle has spent one month in Canada and has returned to London. During his visit he saw performances of twenty-eight ballets in the theatre and a number of works on film. He visited the ballet schools, watched the companies in rehearsal and at class, and talked with members of the boards of directors and

with choreographers and dancers. His final report has been received and is now being considered but no decision on his recommendations has been taken by the Council. Mr Kirstein, who was already more familiar with Canadian ballet problems, has seen performances of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet in its home town and of the National Ballet of Canada in London, Ont. He has also visited the school of the National Ballet in Toronto. In the middle of April he will see performances by Les Grands Ballets Canadiens in Montreal. He has therefore not yet made a report, but we have from him an interim letter giving only some preliminary impressions to date.

Someone has said that rumour is like a little wind. In the world of ballet it is a gale. We wish we could temper this wind by reporting in detail what our advisers have had to say; but until Mr Kirstein's final report is received and until the Council has had time to consider most carefully the larger issues involved, we are not able to do so. At a later date we hope to be able to report fully on the results of our survey and on the Council's future policy which will be based upon it. In this, we shall have the additional advice of Mr Guy Glover of Montreal. At the moment, we can only reiterate that both our advisers and the Council itself are well aware of all the devoted work which has brought Canadian ballet some way along the road of achievement. We should perhaps again emphasize that our present survey is being made only to ensure as best possible that our audiences can in the future enjoy in increasing measure the true beauty of the dance. In fact, with Nijinski in mind, we might summarize our purpose by quoting Mallarmé's *L'Après-midi d'un Faune*:

Ces nymphes, je les veux perpétuer.

Creative Artists at Stanley House

In a report devoted largely to consideration of the future it is almost impossible to write with any assurance about our creative artists. No one can reasonably be expected to foresee what new artists of quality may be in the making, nor what new works may be generating in the minds of those who are already mature. We can only say with certainty that the scholarship and fellowship competitions, which are the means by which the Council's help goes out to individual artists, continue to show a high quality of applications and that they include many more people of substance than our funds permit us to help. The lively presence of our creative artists in the life of the country is fairly clearly

demonstrated by the results of the recent Category 4 (a) Fellowship competition. Of 29 awards, 24 were given to creative artists; and we hope that critics who have claimed that the Council is too much pre-occupied with performers will note these figures.

Money will not conjure talent or genius into existence. Therefore the Council considers that its first responsibility to the creative artist can only be to provide him with such opportunity to work undisturbed as our money can buy for him. This is done by our scholarship system, by aid to publication of books, by aid to magazines, and by the commissioning grants for new works which the Council hopes to be able to continue. In recent months Olivia Terrell's gift to the Council of Stanley House on the Baie des Chaleurs has provided an additional opportunity which the Council hopes to be able to make available to creative artists. We think that here we might attempt to give some indication of the use the Council hopes to make of the house in the future.

The value of this gift must depend to a considerable extent on the use to which artists may wish to put it. Since we cannot estimate with any certainty yet how our artists will react to what is essentially a gift of quiet and time, we propose to make a very sparing use of the house in the first year for one or two experimental projects. The house can only be used during the summer months, and we propose to open it in the early part of June, if arrangements can be made by that time, by inviting a number of groups of our advisers who, of course, include some of Canada's most distinguished artists, to stay for a few days and discuss our more pressing problems. The subjects we might cover would be writing, the theatre, music, and the visual arts, and we hope that informal meetings in pleasant surroundings will prove productive.

But the Council puts greater emphasis for the future on Stanley House as a place where artists can retire for a month or two of quiet when they have urgent work in hand, a place which Shakespeare has described as 'still and contemplative in living art.' Artists often have many commitments outside their creative work which it may be difficult for them to abandon for a few months at a time. The French Canadian novelist Yves Thériault has observed to us rather shrewdly that it is often easier for an artist to free himself for a whole year of work than for a month or two. Nevertheless, we believe that we can have every expectation of finding, particularly among the younger people, artists to whom the opportunity to work hard in pleasant surroundings and congenial company will be invaluable.

We therefore hope later this summer or next spring to invite a group of younger painters with a senior artist in residence to spend a month at work in Stanley House. The outcome of this experiment will help to determine how best Stanley House may be used in the future. We do not have much doubt that it *will* be used. Of course, we do not foresee that it will operate on the scale of The MacDowell Colony in the United States, but we think we can reasonably hope that the Gaspé, which has been the scene of a great event of our past, may in the future be also remembered as the cradle where works of art of enduring quality first saw the light of day.

Periodicals

The past year has been marked by a wide and lively interest in the problems and prospects of Canada's periodical press. The Royal Commission on Publications presented its report in May, 1961, and its findings and recommendations have been much discussed. Undaunted by the difficulties so clearly described in the report, several new magazines have appeared. One of them, *Exchange*, a strikingly designed review of comment and new writing, fell within the scope of the Council's interests and demonstrated sufficient promise with its first two issues to merit a grant for the production of a third. All these events have reminded Canadians of the importance of a strong periodical press which can do much to bind the various elements of our diverse and attenuated population and to provide the substance and stimulus for an informed examination of all aspects of Canadian life.

Communication and criticism, welcomed by the Royal Commission, are as important in the arts as in any other domain. We must have, too, the publications devoted partly or entirely to creative writing which offer an outlet both to seasoned authors and poets and to the younger people who may have no other medium to offer them the exquisite pleasure of seeing their own words in print. It is these small and struggling periodicals, the reviews and the little magazines, which fall within the scope of this section.

At one time or another the Council has given a helping hand to most of them: *The Tamarack Review* and *Liberté*, *Fiddlehead* in the East and *Prism* in the West, Louis Dudek's *Delta*, *Emourie*, *Les Ecrits du Canada Français*, the film review *Séquences*, the *Canadian Music Journal*, *Vie des Arts* and *Canadian Art* – all have received some assistance. For the most part these grants have been given not for basic costs, but for specific

projects: a special issue devoted to a certain theme or a series of articles requiring expensive research. It has been our hope that carefully directed, if modest, subventions would help to improve content and quality of production to a point where these magazines could command sufficient circulation to cover their normal operating costs. This has been, in fact, a wish that has often been shared by the editors and publishers themselves.

In the peculiarly sensitive field of publications the Council has been particularly careful to avoid any suspicion that its grants might influence editorial policy. Having corresponded regularly with a number of editors of magazines we have helped we are not seriously concerned on this score and we have already collected a handsome number of examples of editorial independence. Nor does the Council wish to interfere with the natural life cycle of a certain kind of periodical. Little magazines are often formed by a devoted group with an individual point of view which for a time attracts interesting and significant work. But if the group is dispersed or the hard gem-like flame expires, the magazine loses its purpose and disappears. Is it callous to say that this is not necessarily a bad thing and that the Council should stand by while nature takes its course? Sooner or later another devoted group will come along with something new to say and the conviction that they will do a much better job.

It is perhaps easy enough to see why some magazines, particularly those whose main purpose is to publish new writing, should come and go. What is less readily understood is that reviews of literature and the arts, however consistent in quality, are also in an inherently unstable position, frequently deprived of the means to improve their financial situation and produced only at considerable personal sacrifice to their editors. Given that they deserve to survive, there is a case for subsidy, and particularly a subsidy that is aimed at a high quality of writing and production and at reaching the largest possible audience.

These magazines depend heavily on subscriptions and sales revenue since their small circulation is not commercially attractive to advertisers. The businessmen who take space must usually regard their contributions as a public service and if their budgets for such purposes must be reduced, these magazines are among the first to suffer. Most of the reviews and little magazines would not require a large circulation to give them a greater degree of security, but they lack the means to achieve it. The Royal Commission on Publications reported that

some major Canadian periodicals spend all or a large portion of the value of a subscription obtaining it; these smaller magazines cannot mount such expensive campaigns. The Commissioners also commented on the importance of newsstand distribution to news magazines which find it difficult to obtain subscribers when single copies are not readily available; this is a chronic problem for the smaller periodicals which cannot afford to offer many retailers the substantial discounts they require. Thus a potential subscriber to *Canadian Art* whose interest may have been aroused by a review by Robert Fulford in the *Toronto Star* or a laudatory editorial in the *Ottawa Journal* will have some difficulty in finding a newsstand which carries even a few copies. *Canadian Art* concentrates most of its promotion on direct appeals to potential subscribers; *Vie des Arts*, on the other hand, prefers to concentrate proportionately more on newsstand sales which, as we have seen, are a form of promotion.

Distribution of any periodicals abroad is obviously even more difficult and expensive than it is in Canada. To a limited extent it can be arranged commercially. The Council itself can, in some instances, with the co-operation of the Department of External Affairs, place copies of periodicals in our missions abroad and in foreign libraries and universities. The urge to reach beyond our national boundaries seems particularly strong in French Canada. It is perhaps a reflection of a growing self-awareness which demands contact with the international community of arts and letters. *Vie des Arts* has arranged for a limited circulation abroad, which, however restricted, provides a valuable introduction to the arts in Canada for interested foreign readers.

The Council has distributed a special issue of *The Tamarack Review* through External Affairs and regularly sends a number of copies of *Les Ecrits du Canada Français* to missions abroad. This unique publication, issued quarterly in book form, is particularly well suited to this kind of specialized foreign circulation. Since 1954, *Les Ecrits* has published a wide range of French Canadian writing, including full-length plays, short novels and scholarly essays, as well as the short stories and poems normally found in a literary review. It has even re-published interesting selections from the works of authors of an earlier generation – selections which might not be readily available in any other form. Over the years, these volumes have been unusually representative in content and, in collection, they provide a valuable survey of French Canadian writing.

Readers of such literary reviews as *Tamarack* and *Liberté* may not

realize that these quarterlies have been produced without the help of paid staff, that the editors themselves who serve without remuneration must perform the most routine administrative tasks. Since they must also spend their days earning a living, they have little enough time to devote to the purely editorial functions which in the end determine the scope and quality of such publications. Another expense which editors are forced to keep to a minimum, and in some instances are unable to meet, is the payment of contributors. Though writers and critics may be prepared to offer their services for little or nothing, they usually deserve better. Higher remuneration would often permit them to devote more time to these periodicals and could result in an improvement of quality.

It has been suggested to us that the Council might call into existence an English language review of the highest quality, thoughtful and stimulating, which would provide the best of comment on literature and the arts, and indeed on the whole social and intellectual substance of Canada. Such a review need not be chauvinistic but could deal with international topics and draw from time to time on foreign writers. But Canada has not yet been able to produce and maintain a magazine of Canadian origin and point of view that could perform for English Canadians the services of an *Encounter*, an *Atlantic Monthly* or a *Harper's*. There seems to be an increasing body of opinion that such a publication is sorely needed, and we have, in fact, entertained wistful thoughts on the subject. One thing is quite clear: it will not be produced until the Canada Council or some other philanthropic organization or person can find scores of thousands of dollars annually for its support over a period of years.

But, quite apart from the cost involved, it is no simple matter to create a review of quality. Much depends on finding the right editor. In all honesty, too, we must say that Canada, with its smaller population and consequently less established intellectual traditions and resources, will have difficulty in finding writers with the attainments of those who grace the pages of *Encounter* or *Harper's* or the *Atlantic Monthly*. Milton Wilson, whose experience as editor of *The Canadian Forum* entitles him to speak with authority on the subject, wrote this to the editor of *Exchange*:

Forgetting readers for the moment, what community are you going to draw on for your writers? The odd intellectual reporter or journalistic academic isn't the answer.

They're a pair of intellectual hybrids in this country anyway, and between them lies the under-populated desert in which any aspiring Canadian journal of opinion is going to dry up. The first-rate intellectual commentators whom you will need are an under-developed class; since there's no real Canadian market for them, you'll have to create them as you go along, and most of the time you will have to do with a poor makeshift.

We are not going to let Mr Wilson's wise words of warning discourage us completely about the future of Canadian periodicals, and critical reviews in particular; we notice that the difficulties have not led him to throw over *The Canadian Forum*. We would rather take note of his remarks about the need for a market to develop such talent. This is not the least service which existing periodicals provide, and they have already given us writing of distinction.

The Council is interested in finding the most effective means to secure for periodicals the necessities and amenities they require for the future. The most important of these, as we have seen, are the procurement of more editorial time, more promotion and wider distribution, certainly in Canada and, in some cases, abroad. To help us in this task we hope to invite to Stanley House during the course of the coming summer a group of editors and other interested persons to discuss mutual problems and the present policies of the Council. In these pleasant surroundings we hope to discover the most practical means by which the Council can contribute to the future strengthening of this important segment of the periodical press.

The Provincial Arts Council of Quebec

In the early part of 1961, the Government of the Province of Quebec announced the formation of a Department of Cultural Affairs. This new department, under its minister, The Hon. Georges-Emile Lapalme, was voted a budget of over \$3,000,000 by the Legislative Assembly of the Province in April of the same year. In November, the minister announced that he had set up a Provincial Arts Council to advise his department on the expenditure of funds for the arts and sciences. In the uncertain future of the arts into which we are attempting to peer, the creation of this council in one province, with large sums available to implement its recommendations, appears to us perhaps the most encouraging sign on the horizon.

The Council is under the chairmanship of Professor Jean-Charles

Falardeau of Laval University. The Secretary is M. Jean Octeau, a member of the staff of M. Guy Fregault, the deputy minister of the department. The Council has 27 members who include some of French Canada's most distinguished critics, writers, painters and musicians. It has formed a number of committees which will deal particularly with the problems of letters, music, theatre, the visual arts and scientific research. We think it important to note that the function of the Council is to advise the Minister and that it does not itself possess any funds. Nevertheless, its terms of reference are broad and flexible. Speaking at its first meeting this year on this subject, the Chairman pointed out that the Council must in a sense create its own terms of reference 'with imagination and daring.' M. Falardeau said: 'We enjoy the rare privilege of being called upon to define not only its statute, but also its field of responsibility and its procedures.'

We do not wish to suggest that what is so clearly admirable in one province would necessarily be suitable in another. But we have no doubt that for the future of the arts in Canada the employment of considerable sums of money by provincial governments, to be given on expert advice however it may be sought, will become increasingly necessary if the potential of our artists is to be fully realized. Perhaps, however, at the moment we should simply content ourselves by welcoming the appearance of this new Council and by saying, as Charles d'Orléans said in another context and many centuries ago:

Saluez moy toute la compaignie.

Symphony Orchestras

A year ago we had occasion to examine the future prospects of Canadian symphony orchestras when we reported on the surveys carried out on behalf of the Council by Sir Bernard Heinze and Mr Kenneth Carter. At that time we set out what we believed to be a balanced programme for the development of our orchestras in the future and it would be redundant to undertake another lengthy exposition of the subject. We should like, however, to refer to an important feature of this programme: the extension of the playing season of the orchestras in the larger cities.

No one familiar with the difficulties involved will be unduly surprised to learn that the managers of the orchestras in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg have been unable to propose any

firm plans for adding significantly to the length of the season. Although we had invited them to make the attempt, we knew that the most important factors – co-operation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, other major employers of symphony players and the union – were beyond their control and that the reconciliation of various interests concerned would be a long and complicated process. Until serious discussions can be undertaken with these groups, any plan would be mere speculation. We do know, however, that the possibilities and implications have been investigated in some quarters and that at least one orchestra is attempting to reach an agreement which could bring the ideal of full-year employment much closer to reality.

If there has been no real breakthrough, there is evidence of modest improvement for the immediate future. In 1962-63 Toronto will add to its subscription series and provide for more rehearsal time, retaining its players for twenty-six weeks compared to twenty-four in recent years. Winnipeg's season will show a similar increase and Vancouver will have additional concerts. This trend is not confined to the largest cities; Halifax will extend its season from twenty-one to twenty-three weeks and additional children's concerts will be offered. The school concerts which this orchestra plays in various centres throughout the province are made possible by a special grant from the Nova Scotia Government, to whom we should like to offer our congratulations on this wise investment in the future.

The Council welcomes local sponsorship of children's concerts as a valuable contribution to the education of our young people and to the orchestras themselves. The series of grants which we have made to a number of community orchestras for this purpose will, we hope, encourage local sponsorship, for it is uncertain that the Council will be able to continue this assistance indefinitely. From all reports this programme, which we inaugurated last year, has been very well received and we admire the way the recipients have taken up our challenge. The London Symphony Orchestra Association, for example, not only arranged a series of concerts for children of their own city but took the orchestra to the neighbouring communities of Strathroy, St. Thomas and Ingersoll. With this kind of initiative it is clear that a great deal can be done, provided that the means are made available.

The children who attended these concerts would probably have been astonished to hear young people not much older than themselves performing with the distinction and discipline of experienced professionals.

The National Youth Orchestra in its second year has achieved a remarkably high standard. The concentration and hard work of the young players and their teachers have been rewarded by the praise of delighted – perhaps sometimes surprised – critics and audiences. But the success of the public concerts which end each brief session is not the sole measure of the importance of this organization. The students who pass through the orchestra – and of course the total will grow with the years – carry home with them invaluable training and experience which will ultimately benefit many of our professional and community orchestras.

All these are sound achievements but cannot compete in the public eye with the forthcoming European tour of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra. As the result of an agreement between Montreal impresario, Nicolas de Koudriavtzev and the official concert agency of the USSR, the orchestra has been invited to appear during April, 1962, in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev in exchange for the Canadian tour last autumn by the Soviet Army Chorus. Following this engagement, concerts will be given in Vienna and Paris. Thus for the first time a professional Canadian symphony orchestra will have an opportunity to perform in some of the great musical centres of Europe.

Two young Canadian soloists, soprano Teresa Stratas and pianist Ronald Turini, will join the orchestra for the tour. Conductor Zubin Mehta and his associate, Jacques Beaudry, have included in the programme works by three leading composers, Jean Vallerand, Roger Matton and Harry Somers. But, though this is an important event for Canada, it is also attractively cosmopolitan for it arose from an invitation from the USSR and brings a North American orchestra to Europe under the leadership of a conductor from India. One could hardly ask for a better example of the ability of music to span the world and to comprehend national differences.

Co-operation is perhaps a proper keynote for this enterprise since the Council alone could not have made it possible. In addition to the Soviet Union's guarantee of one-way travelling expenses and certain other costs, contributions of \$25,000 each were required from the Council, the Province of Quebec and the City of Montreal. We do not wish to suggest that this same formula can apply to all undertakings in the arts but we may nevertheless point a lesson: without co-operation and an appropriate division of responsibility important developments in the future are unlikely to take place.

Roundup

It has not been possible for us, in a report designed largely to consider those aspects of the arts in which the immediate future is faintly discernible, to note in any detail all that has gone on around us during the last year. We feel that we should, however, make a passing mention of those achievements of our artists which have come to our particular notice. Since *The Manchester Guardian* has recently seen fit to refer to the impression it has received that Canada is a 'cultural backwater,' we take some particular relish in pointing out a few of the livelier waves.

The year opened with a comber which crashed on to the O'Keefe Centre for the Performing Arts in May, 1961, and from which we all still have the spray in our eyes. A conference organized by the Canadian Conference of the Arts brought artists, critics and what one writer has described as 'culturesses' from across the country to panels, discussions, addresses and other forms of lively jostle. So much critical analysis and self-analysis took place then and has taken place since that there remains little to add – except perhaps to say that a great many people found it valuable and enjoyed themselves.

The three major festivals held in the summer of 1961 all provided uncommon productions of the kind which are the true stuff of festivals. Three of Shakespeare's lesser known plays were crowned at Stratford by Michael Langham's exquisite production of *Love's Labour's Lost*. As we grow older, moments of sheer magic in the theatre of the kind remembered from childhood come more rarely. The parting of the lovers and Don Armado's quaint farewell over the dying music of the Winter Song among the first falling leaves was such a moment. The Vancouver International Festival justified its existence fully with Harry Horner's production of the North American première of Benjamin Britten's airy fancy – the new opera *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. The Montreal Festivals Society enhanced the summer scene with two operas not too frequently heard, Ravel's *L'Heure Espagnole* and Pergolesi's *La Serva Padrona* both conducted by Otto Werner-Mueller. Later in the year the Canadian Opera Company rounded out its season, discussed in more detail elsewhere, with a lively production of Smetana's *The Bartered Bride*. The Stratford Festival continued its original productions of Gilbert & Sullivan operettas with *The Pirates of Penzance*. People from Manchester can at the time of writing see previous productions of this company at Her Majesty's Theatre in London. We should also note that Stratford for the first time used its stage for the production of a new Canadian

play, *The Canvas Barricade* by Donald Jack.

Perhaps the most notable production in the theatre outside the festivals was Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde's celebration of its tenth anniversary with the Brecht-Weill *L'Opéra de Quat'-Sous*, a brilliant and penetrating performance of epic theatre enhanced by Robert Prévost's imaginative sets and demonstrating that after a decade of work the company stands well with Stratford as one of the leading companies in North America. A production of Marivaux's *La Double Inconstance* and of a new play by André Laurendeau, *Deux Femmes Terribles*, served during the season to demonstrate the theatre's versatility. Rivalling the standards of the Brecht production was the Théâtre-Club's presentation of Anna Bonacci's *L'Heure Eblouissante*. This enchanting but little-known comedy was directed with wit and brilliance by Jacques Létourneau. At the experimental and lively Théâtre de l'Egrégore later in the season Montreal had an opportunity to see Chekhov's rarely played *Ce fou de Platonov*. At the same time at the Stella Theatre the company of Le Rideau Vert moderated the gaiety of its season with a moving production of Claudel's *Partage de Midi*.

In Toronto the season was graced by a first-class production at the Crest Theatre of Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra* directed by Leon Major. Other productions by this company included Arnold Wesker's *Roots*. Two new theatre companies opened their doors during the season. The Civic Square Theatre (now in some difficulties) began with Ionesco's *Rhinoceros* and gave a second production of Wittlinger's *Do You Know the Milky Way?* The Red Barn Company moving in from summer stock took over the new and attractive little theatre in the Central Library and has so far presented Genet's *The Balcony*, N. F. Simpson's *One Way Pendulum* and Sheridan's *The Rivals*. At the Grenville Street Playhouse Hugh Webster has produced Donald Jack's new play *Exit Muttering*. In the theatre stronghold of the west, the Manitoba Theatre Centre has presented plays by Shaw, Fry, Synge and a fizzing version of *The Boy Friend*.

Touring companies were out and about all over. Gratien Gélinas crossed the country with his own play *Bousille et les Justes* in both English and French. Le Théâtre Universitaire Canadien covered the Province of Quebec and ventured into Ontario and New Brunswick with Claudel's *L'Annonce faite à Marie* and Corneille's *Le Cid*. The Cercle Molière of St. Boniface made a short tour in the west with that author's *Le Médecin Malgré lui*. The Canadian Players were on the road again with

Shakespeare and Shaw for some six months. The Canadian Opera Company, discussed in detail elsewhere, gave 85 performances of Puccini and Offenbach from one end of the country to the other. All three ballet companies toured extensively away from their home towns, and their season was enlivened by the appearance in the repertoires of the National Ballet and of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet of two works of George Balanchine, *Concerto Barocco* in Toronto and *Pas de dix* in Winnipeg.

Symphony orchestras have been playing their regular seasons in some twenty cities. The Council made a modest increase in its subsidy to the four major orchestras in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg for the 1961-62 season, and the problems of orchestras are discussed in more detail elsewhere. Some of the community orchestras have with the Council's assistance been able to give special concerts for children which might not have been otherwise possible, and it is hoped that the demonstrated interest in this work will in future make it increasingly possible for children's concerts to be financed from local resources. With a special grant from The Canada Council, and with considerable subsidies from the City of Montreal and the Provincial Arts Council of Quebec, the Montreal Symphony Orchestra will leave in the latter part of April for a European tour.

On January 18, 1962, the Concert Hall of The Royal Conservatory of Music was packed to overflowing for what must have been one of the last concerts given in that building. The Conservatory is moving shortly to newly built quarters. The occasion, however, was the début recital of the recently formed Canadian String Quartet and consequently an important one. The quartet consists of Albert Pratz, violin, Bernard Robbins, violin, David Mankowitz, viola, and George Ricci, cello. The Canada Council had given a substantial grant to make possible the months of rehearsal necessary for a quartet, and the results – particularly in the performance of the Bartok Op. 7 and the Ravel F Major quartet – more than justified the initial help we had provided.

Far less orthodox and of stunning originality was the International Week of Today's Music organized for the Montreal Festivals Society by the Canadian composer, Pierre Mercure. The avant-garde of Montreal audiences can no longer complain that they are entirely neglected, as the series of concerts included works of Varese, John Cage, Pierre Boulez, Serge Garant, Martin Feldman, Mayutsami and Stockhausen. Dances directed by Merce Cunningham and Alwyn Nicholais of New

York, and the participation of the French Canadian sculptors, Jean-Paul Mousseau and Armand Vaillancourt added at once to the bewilderment of the diehard and the delight of the avant-garde. Elsewhere in this report we made mention of the work of The National Youth Orchestra. On New Year's Eve in Ottawa and on New Year's Day in Montreal it completed a further session of work with two public concerts. The standards of playing which it achieved were quite remarkable and most to be observed in a delicate and understanding performance of François Morel's *Esquisses* and a passionate and exuberant presentation of Tchaikovsky's Overture-Fantasy *Romeo and Juliet*.

One of the more important exhibitions to be shown during the past year was held in the National Gallery of Canada and was devoted to the work of five painters from Regina: Bloore, Godwin, Lochhead, McKay and Morton. Already singled out for attention in an article in the international art journal *Cimaise* by the French critic Jean Cathelin (who visited this country with assistance from the Canada Council), the Regina painters brought to the Gallery visitors a diversity of style as individual artists, but as a group an originality and freshness which augurs an interesting future for painting in Saskatchewan. In October of last year the noble exhibition *L'Héritage de France* opened at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and was subsequently seen by many thousands in Quebec City, Ottawa and Toronto. The exhibition covered the period of glory from the beginning of the 17th century to the middle of the 18th century while what is now French Canada was still la Nouvelle France.

In the spring of 1961 on the occasion of the Canadian Conference of the Arts, an exhibition was shown in the O'Keefe Centre made up of the work of some of the painters, sculptors and other artists who have been helped by The Canada Council. The critics found it 'spotty.' We think this is as it should be, since we cannot be concerned only with work of our best and well-established artists. A signal recognition has been paid to one of these artists posthumously by the large retrospective exhibition organized by Dr Evan Turner which opened in January of this year in Montreal and which was devoted to the work of Paul-Emile Borduas. The exhibition was of particular importance because it not only showed the work of one of Canada's most significant painters, but also demonstrated his evolution from representational to non-figurative painting.

In February of this year the National Gallery of Canada opened an

exhibition of European paintings in Canadian collections, both public and private entitled *Corot to Picasso*. The range of interest of Canadian collectors was admirably illustrated both in its scope and limitations, and in particular some fine examples of post-impressionism as well as works of the Fauves and Cubists were brought from private collections to delight the public eye.

During the winter one grant made by The Canada Council caused a great deal of speculation generally in the press. It was a grant of some \$600 made to enable Canadian poets to travel to Ottawa and to read their works to the public in a coffee-house called Le Hibou. This interest was stimulated by the appearance of an audience for the poet, Irving Layton, so large that two readings had to be given in one night in the limited facilities available. It must be rare anywhere that a queue should form on a cold night for a reading of poetry and we salute the occasion with delight.

We should also like to note here (though they have nothing to do with our work) the appearance of one or two recordings of quality and interest. Two LP records in an album have been made by Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde of scenes from some of their productions during the past decade. Five scenes from Molière are included, and teachers of French language and literature might well enliven a class with them. Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada have produced a recording of the young Canadian pianist Marek Jablonski who has been heard recently across Canada on a grant made by the Council. The CBC Symphony orchestra has recorded works by Canadian composers. The Montreal Bach Choir has produced two records, the music of Jannequin and a collection of French Canadian folk songs.

It is not possible for us in these notes to attempt to cover all that has been done in the arts during the past year. We cannot be everywhere and we cannot see and enjoy everything. We hope, however, that it has been worth while to set down, however briefly, some of the work that has come to our attention and that remains particularly in the memory. We have observed that in our country, fragmented as it is by distance, even people most interested in the arts are often unaware of what is being done outside their own area or their own particular sphere of interest. These notes, in spite of their many omissions, may serve to enlarge the horizon and to demonstrate the variety and vitality of our artistic life.

THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

'The Canadian Peasants,' wrote the Deputy Postmaster General of British North America in 1784, 'are far from being a stupid race. But,' he explained, 'they are at present an ignorant people from want of instruction.' Hugh Finlay may not have been the first critic of Canada's rural schools. He was certainly not the last. Canada is a young country, it has often been said – perhaps too often – so much preoccupied with its physical needs that it hasn't been able to devote proper attention to the cultivation of the mind. The pioneer activities – clearing and filling land, discovering and exploiting mineral wealth, planning and building railroads, cities, and communications systems – have in the past, it is claimed, taken necessary precedence over the pleasant but less immediately utilitarian pursuits of the study and the quadrangle. It may well be that as a people we still have much to learn, but in our time a comparatively large percentage of Canadians have the benefit of primary, secondary and higher education. Our percentage, in fact, is one of the highest in the world. The national problem is not that we don't get enough children into our schools and then into our colleges, but that we need (a) to define more clearly and more helpfully just what it is that we want to accomplish when we put them there and (b) to provide the money to do it.

It is undeniable, for instance, that certain conditions in this country have not always encouraged, and in some cases have actually hindered, the free development of pure scholarship. This has been particularly true of the humanities and social sciences. These conditions have sometimes been economic. The depression of the 1930's seriously curtailed the growth of many of our universities during a critical stage of their development. Not only was it impossible at that time for administrators to engage in capital expansion to meet future demands, but they found it difficult to provide adequate maintenance for their teachers. Professors were often handicapped by low salaries, heavy teaching loads and the absence of any source of funds to help in research. The outbreak of war and the mobilization of Canada's resources led to substantially increased government support for the country's institutions of higher learning. The bulk of such assistance, however, went to the natural sciences, the importance of which was abundantly clear. Once again the humanists and social scientists seemed of peripheral importance to a world engaged in a struggle for survival.

Canada's second century of national life, however, will run its course in a world infinitely more complex and mystifying than the one in which it grew to maturity. If the country is to continue to play its present role, it will have to turn increasingly to men of learning; to its philosophers for guidance out of the seemingly blind alley of modern materialism and for what Whitehead calls reversing 'the slow descent of accepted thought toward the inactive commonplace;' to its writers and students of literature for an antidote to the infections of jargon and propaganda; to its historians for their understanding of the past; to its linguists for the keys to communication between peoples; to its economists and sociologists for a diagnosis of the ills of rapid urbanization, and the complications of industrial growth. The majority of these men will be teachers and researchers; that is to say workers in, or products of, Canadian universities. For only in an atmosphere of scholarship, removed to a certain extent from the day-to-day urgency of practical concerns, is it possible for individuals today to acquire the specialized knowledge and the perspective essential in a world of accelerating change. But if the well-being of our universities has never been more important to our national life, it has seldom seemed in such grave jeopardy.

Scholarships and Fellowships

The serious nature of the task facing Canadian universities was outlined in great detail at the National Conference of Canadian Universities in Ottawa last November, by Dr E. F. Sheffield, Research Officer for the Canadian Universities Foundation. Three years ago Dr Sheffield and his colleagues calculated that the registration of full-time university students and researchers would rise in the twelve years between 1958-59 and 1970-71 from 94,400 to 229,000. We are now informed that the second figure, on the evidence of the last three years, will rise to 312,000. This means that if we are to preserve the existing ratio between numbers of students and numbers of teachers we shall have to provide by 1970-71, 25,000 university teachers; that is to say approximately 16,000 more than we now have. At least half of these must be specialists in the humanities and social sciences. To house and instruct the greatly increased numbers of students, Dr Sheffield estimates that by as early as 1966-67 present budgets for operation and capital costs will have to be increased two and one-third times.

Since its creation in 1957, The Canada Council has worked closely

with universities and individual scholars in the encouragement of the humanities and social sciences. It has awarded fellowships and research grants to individual scholars who wish to continue their studies or engage in research. It has stimulated the publishing of scholarly work, made possible the enlargement of library collections, and assisted many research projects involving scholars from many universities.

In five years, the feeling among Canadian humanists and social scientists has changed radically. The number of scholars in these disciplines who need no longer resign themselves to such a heavy load of teaching that there is little prospect of independent study and investigation has shown a gratifying increase. The growing number of grants available, together with substantially improved salaries for university teachers, has resulted in a noticeable expansion of interest in research and in the number of scholarly works that are published each year. In all of this The Canada Council has played an important part. During this time, however, it has become apparent that rising demands must be met by the capacity to make greater response. Otherwise the Council will become proportionately less and less effective. Nowhere has this unfortunate possibility been foreshadowed more dramatically than in the Council's scholarship programme.

During the fiscal year 1961-62, the Council received nearly 2,000 applications for scholarships, almost half of which were from students wishing to continue their work for a Master's or Doctor's degree. Of these, a total of 539 candidates entered the Council's Category 2 (Pre-Doctor's) competition. This figure represents an increase in applications from this one group of just over 61% since the Council began its operations in 1957. But during the same period the most that the Council could do, by making re-arrangements within its budget, was to raise the amount available for awards in this category by only 25%, i.e., to \$285,000. As we look ahead, it seems certain that no aspect of the Council's programme will be more important or subject to more strain than its assistance to potential university teachers.

Desperately urgent as it is to find the instructors that will be needed by Canadian universities in the next few years, The Canada Council cannot further expand its scholarship programme unless its income can be augmented. Any increase in the amount of assistance given to individual scholars to enable them to continue their studies would now have to be made at the expense of research grants and the demands of the arts programme, both of which are already in need of greater help.

The requirements of the candidates for the Master's and the Doctor's degrees must therefore be balanced against those of the existing teaching force, and against other needs of universities, learned societies, orchestras, theatres, ballets, operas and art galleries. Most particularly, within the humanities and social sciences programme itself, they will have to be weighed against the demands for assistance in research.

Research

The importance of research in the humanities and social sciences is just as great as it is in the scientific disciplines. It is as necessary for the historian as for the chemist to explore the utmost frontier of his subject in an effort to extend his own and the world's knowledge. The formulation of principles in economics or sociology is possible only after prolonged study of particular cases. Indeed it is perhaps in the new social sciences, concerned with areas that are still imperfectly charted, that the need to observe, compile and analyze is most evident. But traditionally, nothing has been more difficult for the Canadian humanist or social scientist than to find the time and money to engage in fundamental research. Improved though the situation undoubtedly is, it is by no means satisfactory as yet.

The Council's programme of aid to research has been worked out in close consultation with two important bodies in this field, the Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Social Science Research Council of Canada. These associations, representing scholars from all parts of the country, assist the Council in several ways. They appoint panels of judges to adjudicate the various academic scholarship competitions and to make recommendations for the Council's consideration. They co-ordinate, and in some cases initiate, programmes of research which are often assisted by The Canada Council. Finally, they administer on behalf of the Council, a substantial programme of aid to scholarly publication.

Assistance to Publication

The publication of scholarly manuscripts in book form is seldom, if ever, a profitable undertaking. Subsidization of such works is therefore a widespread practice. In many cases, the necessary funds are provided by a university. A company frequently assumes the printing and editing costs of such ventures when it can cover its losses by income from the publishing of text-books. In Canada, the Humanities Research

Council and the Social Science Research Council have long provided modest subsidies for scholarly works. In 1958, the Canada Council made grants of \$12,500 to each of these Councils to enable them to continue and enlarge their activities in this area. In the following years, the amounts were increased to \$15,000. Up to the present the publication of some 90 manuscripts has been assisted or arranged for. But to say that the need is now met, would be unduly optimistic. In fact, there are already strong indications that both the number and the quality of manuscripts that ought to be assisted are growing rapidly.

The Canada Council has also given help to a limited number of periodicals in the humanities and social sciences. To qualify for such assistance, periodicals must be non-profit journals published by associations of scholars in which membership is either national or widely representative of one or other of the two major languages of the country. University quarterlies, journals published by a faculty or department of one university, bulletins or 'house organs' of societies, and magazines of specialists are not helped. To date the Council has given a total of \$50,000 in assistance to *Phoenix*, *Anthropologica*, *Culture*, *The Canadian Geographer*, and the *Canadian Geographical Journal*. During the past two years, the Council has also made substantial grants to the University of Toronto Press to permit it to revive the publication of *The Canadian Annual Review*. Obviously help of this kind must and should be strictly limited; nevertheless, there is a continuing and expanding need of this kind of subsidy.

Assistance to Universities

In addition to the help given to individuals and to associations of scholars, the Canada Council also works closely with our universities. It has made available substantial assistance to research projects that are carried out by scholars at various Canadian institutions of higher learning. It has helped many universities bring outstanding lecturers to their campuses, and it has assisted in the building up of library collections in certain specialized areas of the humanities and social sciences.

A problem that has faced many Canadian universities, struggling to provide basic facilities, has been the necessity of adding courses in some of the newer or less widely studied subjects. Rapidly changing international conditions and the emergence into world prominence of certain countries and regions that had previously received little atten-

tion in the curricula of Canadian colleges have focused attention on this need. Departments particularly affected have been those concerned with Africa, Latin America, Asia, and Eastern Europe. In an effort to assist in the development of such studies, The Canada Council in 1961 announced a programme of grants for the enlargement of special library collections in Slavonic and Asiatic studies. (To these were added Mediaeval studies in order to take advantage of the considerable advances that have already been made in mediaeval scholarship in Canada.) Awards of up to a maximum of \$5,000 were offered only to universities having established collections and well-developed programmes of instruction and research. Institutions may apply for assistance in only one of these areas each year. To date 14 libraries have been granted assistance totalling \$60,000 for the purchase of books or documents.

As a result of the success of this programme, it has been decided to add music to the three disciplines already covered. To be eligible, universities must offer a full-time intra-mural course leading at least to a Bachelor's degree in music; proper matriculation is also required. The proposed change will take effect during the next academic year and may be followed in the future by others if further modifications of the present scheme prove to be within the Council's limited resources. It must be emphasized that the Council's capacity to help is not great. What it has been able to do so far represents only a small fraction of what ought to be done immediately in order to raise our university libraries to an adequate standard.

The Canada Council also assists universities in this country to bring distinguished lecturers to their campuses. Since 1957 it has made available grants of up to \$3,500 for each visitor (plus return travel allowances) to universities for the support of scholars invited from abroad or from other regions of Canada. It was understood that such scholars would give courses not normally on the curriculum. The Council has expected the host university to make arrangements for lecturers from abroad to visit at least one other institution in order to spread the benefit of their presence as widely as possible.

In view of the success of this project and of the urgent need to acquire additional members of staff, the Council has decided to extend its activities in this area. Starting in the academic year 1963-64, grants of up to \$6,000, or up to half the visitor's stipend, will be made available to universities that wish to invite scholars to lecture or conduct semin-

ars in their faculties of graduate studies, and otherwise take a responsible part in the university life. As in the past, return travel costs together with reasonable allowance for limited travel in Canada, will also be paid by the Council. Applications for such grants will be accepted twice yearly. Further detailed information will be given to the universities concerned well before the programme is begun.

By the very nature of the country, Canadian universities are often separated by vast distances from each other and occasionally from the large metropolitan centres. This fact has often adversely affected our teachers, not only those at the smaller colleges. Isolated from their colleagues in other parts of the country, far too many teachers have been unable to afford attendance at national or international conferences where they could benefit from new associations and the refreshing exchange of ideas. As a matter of fact this situation has resulted in a noticeable development of Council policy. For example, six grants in the last year were made to help meet the expense of conferences, one for French-speaking universities (of Canada and other countries), one for the National Federation of Canadian University Students, and the others for learned societies; thirty for the exchange of scholars within Canada and from abroad; twenty-five for Canadian representation at international conferences; others to help museologists attend a training course, and to send a representative from the Humanities Research Council and the Social Science Research Council on an extended visit to Canadian universities. The old excuse that there is no time for lecture tours or attendance at conferences has been seriously weakened by the remarkable improvements of our age in the convenience and rapidity of travel. But the costs are still with us. It goes without saying that large sums of money, far exceeding the Council's resources, could usefully be spent in this constant battle with the massive facts of Canadian and world geography.

Information Service

One of the specific functions assigned to the Canada Council is the provision of information respecting the arts, humanities and social sciences in Canada. The need of this service is gradually and steadily increasing. During the year under review, following a number of attractive proposals made by the Canada Foundation, arrangements were concluded with that organization to establish a Canadian Cultural Information Centre to be supported by both The Canada Foun-

dation and The Canada Council.

In view of the requests that come in from a wide range of sources, it has become apparent that information should be gathered, co-ordinated and made available about such subjects as the following: cultural organizations, publications and awards in this country; Canadian facilities for the study of the fine arts; Canadian foundations; biographical information about artists, musicians, sculptors, actors, writers and others prominent in the cultural life of the nation. It is the intent of the Centre to publish, from time to time, pamphlets and brochures which will provide as accurate and complete details about these matters as may be secured. The Centre will also maintain extensive files of cards and other documents from which enquiries may be answered. A small pamphlet has already been released, *Canadian Cultural Publications/Publications Culturelles Canadiennes*, and a more extensive study than has yet been available is being prepared on *Facilities for Study of the Fine Arts*. Some of these publications will bear the imprimatur of the Canada Foundation, some of the Canada Council, and some of both organizations. The plain truth is that Canada is far behind most other countries in the provision of this service. The officers of the Foundation and the Council receive almost daily large numbers of attractive and informative publications from, literally, all over the world. The releases of this kind from France, Germany, Britain, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries and the USA are well known. But now they come in from India, Pakistan, Africa, South America. We shall have to work hard to catch up and it will be a labour of some years to do so.

The Council enters into this relationship with satisfaction, not only as the formal discharge of a responsibility laid on it by The Canada Council Act, but as a recognition of the growth that is taking place in the arts of Canada. In other words, the materials for publications of this kind are becoming more and more abundant, the requests for information are growing in number and variety, and both the Foundation and the Council, as they look to the future, see the necessity – the happy necessity – of attempting to meet the demand.

As we have pointed out again and again in this report, no one seems to have enough money to do all that needs to be done. On the other hand, we suggest that no one seriously concerned for the cultural and intellectual life of Canada can be other than satisfied that signs of vigorous life abound on every side. The extent to which we may be

able to turn this difficulty into opportunity will be in no small degree a measure of our national quality. As a people we have a responsibility to see that the conditions are created and maintained under which the arts, the humanities and the social sciences may flourish, and certainly in the twentieth century Canadians must not be allowed to suffer from 'the want of instruction' that limited some of their ancestors in the eighteenth.

CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Introduction

One of the major tasks of The Canada Council is to advise and assist the Department of External Affairs of the Canadian Government on matters relating to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; it does so through the Canadian National Commission for Unesco, whose staff, administration and finances are provided by the Council. In most other countries which are members of Unesco, this responsibility is assumed by governments, and the Council's role in this respect is unique. In discharging this obligation, therefore, the Council is providing a service to the Federal Government.

Among the specialized agencies of the United Nations, Unesco is unique in that its constitution provides for the formation of National Commissions to integrate the individual efforts of Member States with the collective work of the organization. National Commissions are expected to be broadly representative of their respective governments and of the principal national bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters. Their function is to associate interested national bodies with Unesco's work, to advise their respective governments on Unesco matters, and to function as liaison agencies and channels of information for Unesco.

The work and efforts of the Canadian National Commission during the past year should be considered, therefore, in this context and in relation to the peculiar problems, needs and opportunities that face the Unesco enterprise in Canada. In doing so, it is important to remember that the Commission is not simply a Canadian organization, but the Canadian constituent of an international body whose purposes, policies and programmes are shaped by its one hundred and six Member States. This report is concerned, therefore, not only with the efforts of the Commission on the national scene, but also with its effectiveness as a member of a world-wide fraternity of nations dedicated to the task of building a durable peace. These factors should be borne in mind in reading this report.

Committees

The major responsibility of the work of the Commission fell on the Members of the Executive Committee, who are listed in Part Five, Section 6(a).

In its tasks, the Executive Committee was greatly assisted by a number of Committees, notably those dealing with Programme, The East-West Major Project, and the Unesco Publications Review. Members of these committees are listed in Part Five, Section 6(a).

A new procedure for handling the work of the Programme Committee was introduced during the year. Its main feature is to involve the members of the Commission more directly in the work of the Programme Committee rather than to depend only on devoted individuals. Five panels were set up, composed of a considerable number of specialists in Unesco's programme fields, who are listed in Part Five, Section 6(g). The main task of the panels and of the Programme Committee will be to evaluate the draft of Unesco's Proposed Programme and Budget for the biennium 1963-64, and to advise the Commission in preparing the instructions for the Canadian Delegation to the next General Conference.

The East-West Major Project

The National Advisory Committee on the Unesco East-West Major Project, under the distinguished Chairmanship of Professor W. A. C. H. Dobson, Head of the Department of East Asiatic Studies, University of Toronto, has reviewed Canadian participation in this Project and considered ways and means of encouraging and developing greater Canadian participation in East-West activities.

Among the major achievements of the Committee during the past year was the preparation and publication of the Book List on Asia for Canadians, which was edited by a noted Canadian scholar, Dr G. M. Wickens, Professor and Head of the Department of Islamic Studies, University of Toronto. The Book List was published by the Commission in association with the University of Toronto Library, and was printed by the University of Toronto Press.

Another important activity of the Committee during the year was to develop the project initiated during the previous year, in association with the Canadian Education Association and the Canadian Teachers' Federation, to bring about changes in the Canadian schools' curriculum with regard to Asia and Asian affairs. The Commission is indebted to Mr H. Janzen, Director of Curricula, Province of Saskatchewan, for his leadership and efforts in this project. A grant from Unesco, Paris, helped to finance this undertaking.

The Commission also joined with many other Member States of

Unesco in celebrating the centenary of the birth of the Indian poet and dramatist, Rabindranath Tagore. It did so by inviting Dr Amiya Chakravarty of Boston University to visit Canada from October 11-16, 1961. Dr Chakravarty was, for many years, Dr Tagore's literary secretary, and recently edited *The Tagore Reader* published by Macmillan and Company, Ltd., New York. Dr Chakravarty spoke at public meetings in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, visited universities in Ontario and Quebec, recorded two radio talks for the CBC, and appeared on a television programme on the CBC national network. Dr Chakravarty has received a Canada Council grant to visit the Atlantic provinces and Western Canada.

The Commission was honoured by an invitation to the President, Dr J. F. Leddy, from the Indian National Commission for Unesco to participate in the East-West Cultural Conference sponsored by the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture and Unesco in Calcutta, November 1-9, 1961, where he delivered a major address. Dr Leddy was one of twelve distinguished scholars, of whom six were from Asia and six from the West, who were chosen to participate in this international symposium to discuss eastern and western cultural values.

International Programme and Activities

Its international interests and responsibilities remain the centre and chief focus of the Commission's programme; for at no time in history is there a greater need for the world's peoples to recognize their interdependence and especially their responsibility to the developing nations of the world.

There are some who question the validity of our obligation as members of a world community. Their challenge merits public answer, if Unesco is to be supported, sustained and strengthened. One example ought to suffice to demonstrate the relevance and importance not only of the United Nations but of its agencies, notably Unesco. Nearly two years ago, the Congo achieved its independence. This nation was proud of its newly-won freedom, eager to take its place in the world, and desperately anxious to achieve the economic freedom which would make its political independence a reality. And yet it faced this compelling task on the eve of its independence without a single Congolese doctor, lawyer, or engineer, and without the minimum of trained human resources essential for a state.

It is to the credit of the world's peoples that, as this young nation

faced imminent disaster, it was able to turn to the United Nations. One shudders to think what might have happened without the UN. Nor can one imagine the consequence if Unesco had not under-girded the efforts of the United Nations in the Congo by supplying the personnel, the experience and the resources to aid that country and its peoples in meeting its vast and pressing problems.

Since then, Unesco has been entrusted with increasing responsibilities, especially in Africa; some of these involve direct responsibility within the Unesco programme, and others are in relation to the United Nations Special Fund. In this context, the Addis Ababa Conference is worthy of mention in view of its historic character. It was the first conference of its kind to bring together the Ministers of Education of most of the free nations of Africa, and came to far-reaching conclusions and recommendations. And it produced a report which is one of the most important documents yet produced by Unesco.

It is in relation to this kind of international situation that the Commission must examine its own role and the ways in which Canada and Canadians might play a responsible part in the Unesco enterprise. The present report reflects a few of its efforts to do so.

1. Canadian Unesco Missions to West Africa

At the request of Unesco, the Commission assisted with the organization and recruitment of a French-speaking and an English-speaking team to undertake extensive surveys in Upper Volta and Sierra Leone respectively. The teams spent approximately three months in West Africa, collected and analyzed statistical data on enrolment at all educational levels, and studied the problems relating to education and economic development in these two countries. The University of Toronto provided the team to Sierra Leone, which consisted of Prof W. C. Hood, Prof Douglas Hartle, and Dr Robin Harris. The team to Upper Volta included Prof André Raynauld and Prof Jacques Henripin of the University of Montreal, and Mr Marcel Boulard, the Regional Inspector for Catholic Schools in the Province of Quebec. Unesco has expressed its warm appreciation to the Universities of Toronto and Montreal, the Province of Quebec and the Commission for assistance in providing these distinguished Canadians for this important assignment.

2. Representation at International Meetings

Canada has discharged some of its responsibilities through participa-

tion in various Unesco conferences and seminars, which are listed in Part Five, Section 6(c).

Canada was represented at the Third Conference of National Commissions for Unesco in the Western Hemisphere, held from November 27 to December 4, 1961, in Buenos Aires, Argentina. In conjunction with the Conference, the Canadian delegation visited several centres engaged in Unesco's programme in Latin America. The delegation was accompanied by two Canadian journalists, Mr Bascom St John of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, and Mr Raymond Grenier of *Le Nouveau Journal* of Montreal, whose participation in the Conference has resulted in considerable publicity for Unesco. The report of the Canadian Delegation is available separately.

3. The Nubian Monuments

The Commission has noted with pleasure the announcement of the Canadian Government's decision to participate in the Unesco-initiated international campaign to save the Monuments of Nubia. Under the auspices of the National Museum, and with the co-operation of the University of Toronto, Professor Philip Smith has visited the area and attended a conference of archaeologists participating in the Nubian project held in Cairo. Professor Smith is investigating the possibility of sending a Canadian team to dig in the pre-dynastic sites which, it is hoped, will throw light on the early movement of people in North Africa, and the development of agriculture and communal living. About \$87 million is needed to carry out the work of saving the Nubian Monuments, soon to be flooded by the waters of the Aswan Dam. The United Arab Republic is providing \$20 million, and several Member States have announced their contributions. It is to be hoped that Canada will wish to be associated with this international effort to preserve a part of the world's heritage. Such a bold and generous step might help to demonstrate that Canada's interest in the developing nations is not only economic but is also based on human and cultural considerations.

4. International Brain Research Organization

Canada was closely involved in the establishment, under Unesco auspices, of the International Brain Research Organization, whose Executive Secretary is a distinguished Canadian neuro-surgeon, Dr Herbert Jasper of the Montreal Neurological Institute, McGill University. The

Commission assisted the new organization with a grant towards the cost of preparing information bulletins and the IBRO programme, as well as the formation of a Canadian Committee of IBRO. Unesco has acknowledged its gratitude to Dr Jasper for his magnificent services to this project, and for the leadership and skill with which he has carried out the tasks of establishing this agency, which brings together specialists in fields related to neurology.

5. Henry Marshall Tory Award for 1960

On June 14, 1961, the National Commission received the Henry Marshall Tory Award for 1960. This Award is presented annually by the Canadian Association for Adult Education to an organization or individual in recognition of some outstanding achievement. It was established by the CAAE in memory of the late Dr Tory, a pioneer educator, and is the highest distinction in adult education in Canada. The citation for the Award read as follows:

For almost a decade, the CAAE and other organizations had urged the formation of a National Commission for Unesco. This action was delayed and the Commission has been operating for less than four years. This comparative youthfulness astonishes some observers; already the Commission has accomplished so much, so well, that it is difficult to remember the period when there was no Commission.

For its leadership in the Unesco East-West Major Project, for its energetic sponsorship of many phases of adult education throughout Canada, and particularly for the excellence of its service as host to the Second Unesco World Conference on Adult Education, we present to the Canadian National Commission for Unesco the Henry Marshall Tory Award for 1960.

It is a high honour for the Commission to have received this Award, and it is significant that it was bestowed for some of its international activities.

Programme Promotion and Development

1. The Second National Conference

More than 200 representatives of national, governmental and non-governmental organizations and other interested persons attended the Second National Conference of the Canadian National Commission for Unesco held on February 22-24, 1961, at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

The theme of the Conference was 'New Dimensions in International Relations.'

The Conference was useful in that it enabled a representative group of Canadians to meet and to discuss, with the help of distinguished speakers and experts, the nature of some of the problems facing Unesco in implementing its programmes. A report of the Conference was issued under the title 'Dialogue 1961' and has been circulated widely in Canada and abroad.

2. Information Services

One of the Commission's main functions is the distribution and promotion of information about Unesco and, in so doing, to develop an understanding of the general objectives of Unesco on the part of the people of Canada. Since its inception, the Commission has been fortunate in sharing this responsibility with the United Nations Association in Canada, which has dealt with requests for free Unesco material required in quantity, while the Commission handled individual requests for information about Unesco. The United Nations Association provided its services on a contractual basis and was assisted with grants made annually by the Commission for this purpose.

The Commission has reviewed this arrangement and has decided to undertake the entire distribution of free Unesco material from its own office. This will avoid the apparent confusion in the public mind as to the source of Unesco information in Canada, since three agencies, namely, the Commission, the Queen's Printer and the United Nations Association, have been distributing Unesco material. At the same time, it will help to strengthen the role of the Commission as the official Canadian agency for Unesco.

3. Publications

The Commission's publications represent one of its chief means of publicizing the work of Unesco, of making known the efforts of Canadians to support the Unesco programme, and of maintaining effective liaison with its member agencies and co-operating bodies. During the year, the following publications were issued and circulated in Canada and abroad:

- a) Secretary's Report for 1960-61; English and French
- b) Canada and Unesco: The Presidential Address at the Third Annual Meeting, by Dr J. F. Leddy; English and French

- c) Report on the Eleventh Session of the General Conference of Unesco, by Marcel Cadieux; English and French
- d) Reports by the Conference Panel Groups; English only
- e) Dialogue 1961; English and French
- f) Unesco Publications Review, No. 10, 1961; bilingual
- g) Newsletter (five editions); English and French
- h) Book List on Asia for Canadians; bilingual
- i) Opportunities for Service in Asia, by Lewis Perinbam; English only
- j) Information Bulletin, Canadian University Service Overseas; English and French
- k) Information Guide for Overseas Governments and Agencies, Canadian University Service Overseas; English and French
- l) cuso Bulletin (one edition); bilingual
- m) cuso Folder; English and French

4. Co-operation with the Queen's Printer

In 1957, the Queen's Printer was appointed the Canadian sales agent for Unesco publications, and took over this responsibility after commercial concerns had failed to do this job effectively. Since then, subscriptions to the *Unesco Courier* have risen from a handful to more than 7,000 as of February 1; during the current year alone, there was an increase of 2,000 subscriptions over the previous year. Sales of other Unesco publications have continued to climb, and totalled more than \$60,000 for the past twelve months.

Canadian University Service Overseas

At the request of several of its member agencies and co-operating bodies, the Commission convened a meeting in Ottawa, on March 20, 1961, to explore the possibilities of co-ordinating schemes to send young Canadian graduates to serve abroad in areas of need and in countries which requested their services. Arising from this meeting and subsequent discussions, representatives from twenty-one Canadian universities and twenty-two organizations met in Montreal on June 6, 1961, to establish the Canadian University Service Overseas, a new national co-ordinating agency to promote and develop schemes to send young Canadians to serve abroad. The financial support for cuso is assured in part from the Canadian universities and from its member organizations. Additional funds for its operation and programme will be sought from governments, business and industry, foundations, private donors and other sources.

To assist the new organization, the Commission agreed to act as its executive agency and to make available the services of the Associate Secretary, Mr Lewis Perinbam, as Acting Executive Secretary of CUSO until permanent arrangements are made. The Commission was also requested by CUSO to carry out a survey of job opportunities abroad for which Canadian graduates would be eligible, and to do so in consultation with the External Aid Office, Unesco, the United Nations agencies, and other organizations and countries interested in receiving Canadian personnel. During the summer, Mr Perinbam carried out an extensive tour of Southeast Asian countries to consult with governments and other appropriate agencies, and a report of his findings was published. Mr Perinbam's survey was financed jointly by the Commission and the External Aid Office.

Arrangements are being made for the transfer of this executive and administrative responsibility to the Canadian Universities Foundation, which has recently established an International Programmes Division to undertake this and other international responsibilities of the CUF.

Relations with Unesco, Paris

1. Visit of the Assistant Director-General

From January 7-9, 1962, the Commission had the pleasure of welcoming the Assistant Director-General of Unesco, Dr Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, a distinguished Indian economist now responsible for Unesco's technical assistance programmes. Dr Adiseshiah met officials in the Departments of Finance and External Affairs as well as in the External Aid Office. He also gave a well-attended Press Conference, and was entertained by the President of the Commission and the Director of The Canada Council at a reception in his honour, as well as at a luncheon given by the Department of External Affairs.

2. Unesco Surveys

At the request of Unesco, the Commission has assisted in the compilation of Canadian material for a number of surveys and reports listed in Part Five, Section 6(b). These surveys involve a considerable amount of research and consultation with other organizations, and represent an essential part of the work of the Commission.

3. Unesco Study Grants

Two Canadians were awarded Unesco Cultural Study Grants, under

the East-West Major Project, to carry out studies in Asia. Dr John K. Friesen, Director of the Department of University Extension, University of British Columbia, visited India and Japan, and Mrs Barbara Stephen of the Royal Ontario Museum will spend six months in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Japan.

Finances

Financial support for the Commission is provided by The Canada Council in the form of office overhead and staff, and through a grant which amounted to \$55,000 during the period under review for projects and activities undertaken by the Commission. The total contribution made by The Canada Council for Unesco purposes at this time is, therefore, approximately \$90,000 annually.

Canada and Unesco

The people of Canada belong to a wealthy and privileged minority of nations comprising one-sixth of the world's population and owning more than two-thirds of the world's wealth. Canadians are blessed as no other people with economic resources, technology and great democratic traditions. These very circumstances impose towering responsibilities on our young country. There is no reason to imagine that the fate of the western world will not be in danger if we continue to ignore the pressures of ignorance, poverty and despair, which are gathering strength steadily in the developing nations all over the world.

On Unesco rests an opportunity to transform this world of want into a community based on mutual respect, solidarity and the welfare of all peoples. An association of this kind, which would be a working partnership on a truly human basis, could be the means of bringing about the dignity of man and of restoring him to his full stature wherever he may be.

Canada is inextricably involved in this challenge to extend our vision of the good society to the world in which we live. Linked by history and culture to Europe, enjoying close ties of geography and economics with the New World, and belonging to a Commonwealth of all nations, no nation is better fitted to the task of building a real world community. For Canada today is, in a sense, 'a city set on a hill, whose actions cannot be hid,' whose actions, indeed, are watched by countless millions of people throughout the world. They do not want patrons, nor would they like friendship to be prompted by fear or pity or benevolence. They would like Canada to be their friend and partner in their struggle to-

wards a more just, decent and equitable society.

Unesco provides the frame-work within which the people of Canada can help to achieve the kind of world that men of good will everywhere are seeking, and to conquer the citadels of ignorance, misunderstanding and mistrust. It can be the means of transcending the ideological, political and cultural differences of our world. Above all, Unesco is the manifestation of our noblest and highest commitment—our commitment to the family of man.

CONCLUSION: THE ENDOWMENT FUND PROGRAMME

The Financial Prospect

As we try to look ahead along the road we are travelling, one thing becomes clear beyond any doubt. The further development of our arts, humanities and social sciences, after the encouraging pattern of the last quinquennium, will require much more money than has yet been found. We have drawn attention in this and earlier reports to the expected enormous increase in the registration of full-time university students and researchers between the years 1958-59 and 1970-71. The estimates made in 1959 were exceeded by the fact, as each new autumn brought its crowds of matriculants to the doors of our universities and colleges. We must emphasize again that this situation is rapidly developing, is in fact already upon us, and cannot be merely noted and then ignored.

Obviously bricks and mortar will have to be found in sharply increased amounts. But this need is usually so evident that buildings make their appearance, if not promptly on time and in sufficient numbers, yet nearly enough so to forestall crisis. The major and far greater difficulty is to maintain and improve the quality of instruction at all the higher levels of formal education, and to develop an increasing sense of urgency about this matter while at the same time we must spend so much energy and money on the necessary task of piling stone on stone for new laboratories and classrooms. A building can be put up in a comparatively short time. But twenty years of schooling are required to carry a student from the first grade to the degree of P.H.D. The number and quality of the men and women who are willing and able to undertake this long period of academic discipline and thus qualify themselves to teach these expanding crowds of university students will obviously be an element of the first importance in the shaping of Canada's future.

How important this element is was brilliantly stated by Dr Francis Leddy, of the University of Saskatchewan, in a speech given before The Canadian Conference on Education, 1962:

I say to you frankly that any country in which the schools and universities are in trouble is a country without a future, or with a troubled and difficult prospect. It is the discovery of this age, throughout every continent, that a country which cares for anything – money, power, or the show of influence – more than education, is a country which shall miss those inferior aims, and at the same time fail to achieve any others. It was the comment of a gallant American, Sergeant York, that if men cared

more for power or money than they did for freedom, they would lose their freedom, and everything else besides. So it is with education. This is the way of the world, this is the bitter experience of past ages. I see no reason why we should trouble to question the clear lesson of history. It applies, with full force, to Canada, whether we live in Quebec or in Montreal, in Calgary or in Vancouver. If we are slow to accept this reality there are others, in Moscow or in Peking, who are not so confused, and so it is, in 1962, that the most important facts of life are not the trade balances of keen business men, not the subtle adjustments of suave diplomats, but the patient lessons and lectures of teachers and professors who have yet to learn their own power.

Granted that this is the truth, it seems ridiculous to us to suppose that 16,000 additional university teachers can be recruited over the next few years without greatly expanding the existing supply of post-graduate scholarships and fellowships. Comparatively few students are able, unassisted, to spend four years or more after the bachelor's degree on the work of the doctorate. Where is the assistance to come from?

The main sources for the provision of scholarships and fellowships are as follows: private citizens, business, government at all levels, and Canadian philanthropic foundations. It will take their combined efforts to do the job. It should be made very clear that the Canada Council does not have the resources and does not expect to have the resources, no matter by how much it hopes and plans to increase its income, to bear this responsibility alone. A national effort is needed, and no one, no group, need think that its contributions are superfluous.

The need of more academic scholarships and fellowships is paralleled, we believe, by the need of more help for individual artists and for organizations representing the arts. In the nature of things, it is obviously more difficult to present statistics for the latter than for the former. The registration cards of high schools, colleges and universities provide statisticians with the raw materials of calculation. But who is to count with certainty the number of young artists who are coming on? Who is to say how many of the population at any given time carry within themselves the spark of artistic creativity? How can one predict for the coming year either the needs or the demands of our children and adults for more and better concerts, plays, and operas? We are dealing with intangibles here. We can only observe and try to understand trends, and take into account the universal human capacity, desire and need to respond to the works of imagination and beauty that we call by the name of Art.

Be all this as it may, our advisers and assessors tell us, and have been telling us for the past two years, that we could certainly give from fifty to one hundred percent more awards to individual artists without lowering our standards of selection or in any way making our help destructively easy. We are confident that this need will continue to increase, and we hope that it will, for such increase is an important measure of our society's maturity and rate of advance.

Before making grants to organizations such as orchestras, operas, ballets and theatres, we closely examine their financial statements and consult with their officers as frequently as possible. We have called in experts to make surveys of our orchestras and ballets. We have then tried to take a sane and balanced view of the national scene, and have divided our limited funds as justly as possible, in accordance with the needs we have discovered, among the arts for which we are responsible, and among the organizations that represent them.

About a year and a half ago we made an analysis of our grants and awards which we laid before the Federal Government. We were able to show that the Council's records indicated a steadily diminishing capacity to meet what it was satisfied were the legitimate requests of the arts organizations. In 1958, for theatre, opera and ballet the Council was able to grant about 85% of the requests made to it, whereas at the time of the report it had been able to grant 63%. And these requests, we again emphasize, were not artificially inflated. The limitations of our budget were known and taken into consideration. The needs of the arts organizations as presented to The Canada Council appear therefore to be understated rather than magnified. And furthermore, these requests were not made until the applicants had realistically considered what they might expect to receive from all other sources. With a fixed income, the Council is assured that in view of the growing general concern on the part of the Canadian public for music, drama, ballet and the other arts, this percentage will continue to drop. That is to say, unless the Council can find the means of increasing its annual revenues, it will be relatively less and less effective in its efforts to encourage and support this welcome and necessary trend in the development of the arts of Canada.

The forward look that we are making the crux of our report reveals, we think, that for the arts our principal task in the years immediately ahead will be to provide support for the organizations already in existence. We do not deny that we may have responsibility, under special

circumstances, for some restricted practice of midwifery. But plainly, the bulk of our income will have to go to the improvement of the symphony orchestras we already have and to the enlargement of their services to the public; to opera and ballet for exactly the same purposes; to the professional theatre for its improvement and the creation if possible – here midwifery may be needed – of a chain of companies that will stretch over Canada from Halifax to Vancouver and provide a stable and continuing opportunity for actors to practise their art and for the people of our different regions to enjoy professional drama of quality; to a number of other existing activities, all having their importance, albeit in differing kinds and degrees; and, of course, to the extension of our scholarship and fellowship programme. Not enough money is available yet, from all sources including The Canada Council, for the satisfactory financing of even this modest programme.

What is the Council's financial position? We have been encouraged by a few small gifts and by requests to administer sums of money designed by the donors to furnish awards to individuals. We have been especially delighted by Miss Olivia Terrell's generous and imaginative gift of Stanley House, a large and beautiful property on the south Gaspé shore. Of great potential importance for the future is the fact that we have had enquiries from legal firms on behalf of clients who want information about the forms which benefaction should take and the extent to which The Canada Council is able to accommodate its practices to the particular interests of private individuals.

In order to give widespread information about these matters the Council has prepared a booklet called 'Private Benefactors and The Canada Council.' It should be in the hands of the public by the time this annual report is released. Our intention is to mail several thousand copies of the booklet to individual lawyers, legal firms, trust companies, banks, newspapers, and to any others who may ask for it. In it will be found a succinct account of the structure of the Council, of its purposes and existing programme, of its financial needs, of the legislation that controls its operations and regulates its receipt of donations, of the forms that donations may take, of the extent to which the Council may meet the wishes of its benefactors, and of the Council's investment practices and personnel. We think that it will be of interest to Canadians; and we hope that it may provide a stimulus to consideration of the problems we have discussed in this section and to intelligent and generous participation in their solution.

The nature of the Council itself fully justifies us in putting our financial problems directly to the Canadian public. In the first place the Council is, by law, a charitable organization to which gifts may be made with the customary tax advantages. In the second place the Council is composed of twenty-one private citizens drawn from all the provinces of Canada and from many different walks of life. None of them is a member of government or a civil servant. They are completely free, with the advice of an experienced and highly competent investment committee, to invest the money that has been entrusted to them, and to make their own decisions about grants and awards in the programmes of assistance authorized by The Canada Council Act. It is therefore the clear intent of the Federal Government that The Canada Council be thought of by the Canadian people as an eminently suitable recipient of donations for the encouragement of the arts, humanities and social sciences in this country.

PART TWO: *University Capital Grants Fund*

Eligibility

Section 9 of The Canada Council Act provides that

The Council may, in furtherance of its objects, make grants to universities and similar institutions of higher learning by way of capital assistance in respect of building construction projects.

Section 17 reads as follows:

- 1) The Council shall establish a fund to be called the University Capital Grants Fund, to which shall be credited the sum of fifty million dollars, which shall be paid to the Council by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
- 2) Grants made by the Council under section 9 may be paid out of the University Capital Grants Fund, but shall not exceed
 - a) in the case of any particular project, one-half of the total expenditures made in respect of the project; and
 - b) in any province, an amount that is in the same proportion to the aggregate of the amounts credited to the University Capital Grants Fund as the population of the province, according to the latest census, is to the aggregate population, according to such census, of those provinces in which there is a university or other similar institution of higher learning.
- 3) Investments out of money standing to the credit of the University Capital Grants Fund may be made only in bonds or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada.

The complete financial details of the operation of the fund in 1961-62 will be found in Part Three. Grants authorized during the year amounted to \$6,532,000, leaving a balance in the fund of \$30,330,000.

It has been impossible as yet to make a final decision concerning the manner in which the profits and interest on the Fund shall be divided. Some further consultations will be necessary before the problems in question can be solved.

Grants Made

Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	\$ 52,912
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta	100,000
Assumption University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario	294,550
Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba	18,227
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	262,500
Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario	122,854
College Catholique de Gravelbourg, Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan	38,061
Huron College, London, Ontario	88,870
College Jean-de-Brebeuf, Montreal, Quebec	97,832
University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.	67,256
Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology, Port Arthur, Ontario	15,529
Laval University, Quebec, Quebec	150,000
McGill University, Montreal, Quebec	1,783,562
University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec	1,205,775
Notre Dame of Canada, Wilcox, Saskatchewan	19,903
Notre Dame University College, Nelson, B.C.	26,608
Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario	87,500
College de Rouyn, Rouyn, Quebec	58,340
College Ste Anne, Church Point, N.S.	995
College de Saint Boniface, St Boniface, Manitoba	1,729
St Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	79,058
University of St Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ontario	46,833
Saint Joseph's University, Moncton, N.B.	44,930
Universite Saint Louis, Edmundston, N.B.	75,700
Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N.S.	20,850
St Paul's College, Winnipeg, Manitoba	52,296
St Thomas More College, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	197,994
St Thomas University, Chatham, N.B.	8,442
University of Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec	723,867
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario	350,000
Union College of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	13,894
United College, Winnipeg, Manitoba	14,981
Ursuline College of Arts, London, Ontario	88,850
Waterloo University College, Waterloo, Ontario	154,394
University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario	179,047

PART THREE: *Finances*

The audited financial statements for the Endowment Fund and the University Capital Grants Fund, together with the report of the Auditor General thereon, will be found on pages 62 to 65.

In February the treasurer, Mr D. H. Fullerton, resigned to establish a firm of bond investment consultants, Fullerton, Mackenzie and Associates. The services of this firm have been retained by the Council, and Mr Fullerton will continue to be associated with the management of the investment portfolio under the direction of the Investment Committee.

There were no other changes during the year in the arrangements relating to the Council's securities. The Canada Permanent Toronto General Trust Company continued to hold the Council's bonds and debentures in safekeeping, and the Montreal Trust Company held the common stocks, both companies accepting or delivering securities against payment according to the Council's instructions. The mortgages in the Endowment Fund portfolio are administered on behalf of the Council by the institutions from which they were bought.

Endowment Fund

The Act imposes no restrictions on the manner in which the money in the Endowment Fund can be invested. However, as indicated in earlier Annual Reports, the Council on the advice of the Investment Committee established rules similar to those in the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, but adapted to meet the Council's view of the special requirements of the Endowment Fund. These provisions limit the Fund's holdings of a particular type of investment or the securities of any one company.

As in previous years substantial changes were made in the portfolio, with the primary objective of improving quality or yield, or of temporarily increasing liquidity. The present portfolio is divided into six main categories—Government of Canada bonds, provincial bonds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds, mortgages, and equities. The principal change in the portfolio during the year was the increased investment in Canada 5½% bonds of 1963, which are exchangeable before maturity into longer term bonds. The investment in mortgages and corporate bonds was increased slightly and a substantial reduction was made in the holdings

of municipal bonds. A list of investments as of March 31, 1962, is contained in Part Five, Section 8(b).

The market value of the portfolio is approximately \$2,725,000 above cost compared to \$1,925,000 above cost at the end of the previous fiscal year. Profits of \$1,625,000 were realized on transactions during 1961-62, bringing total realized profits from the inception of the Council to \$3,155,000. The distribution of Endowment Fund assets at March 31, 1962, is shown in the following table:

<i>Type of Investment</i>	<i>Total Cost (Amortized)</i>	<i>Total Market Value</i>
Securities maturing in under one year (net of outstanding purchase commitments)	\$ 364,000	\$ 368,000
Canada bonds and debentures	13,600,000	13,692,000
Provincial bonds and debentures	6,010,000	6,113,000
Municipal bonds and debentures	3,220,000	3,240,000
Corporate bonds and debentures	8,709,000	9,006,000
Mortgages (principally NHA)	14,837,000	14,837,000
Common stocks and warrants	7,067,000	9,277,000
	<u>\$53,807,000</u>	<u>\$56,533,000</u>

The yield on book value of the portfolio at the end of the fiscal year was 5.42%, unchanged from the figure at the beginning of the year. However, income earned increased from \$2,919,000 in 1960-61 to \$2,956,000 in 1961-62. This latter figure represents a return on the original fund of slightly more than 5.9%, since income is earned not only on the \$50,000,000 capital but also on the invested profit reserve and on unspent grants.

In 1961-62 Endowment Fund grants totalled \$2,576,000 of which \$1,092,000 was in the form of scholarships to individuals and \$1,484,000 in grants to organizations and for special projects. The Act requires that all of the Council's administrative expenses be charged to Endowment Fund income. These expenses included the cost of managing the University Capital Grants Fund and the Canadian National Commission for Unesco, and direct costs of and grants to this latter Commission, and aggregated \$524,000. It is estimated that less than two-thirds of these costs are incurred in connection with the administration of the Endowment Fund scholarships and grants programme. Since the ag-

gregate of grants and expenses was again greater than income for the year, the carryover of unspent income was reduced from \$418,000 at the beginning of the year to \$273,000 at the end of March 1962.

The Five Year Investment Record

The investment experience for the first five years of the Council's existence is shown in a table on page 59. Attention is drawn particularly to the following:

- a) the income earned on the portfolio increased from \$2,369,000 in 1957-58 to \$2,956,000 in 1961-62;
- b) if profits realized on sales are added to income the average annual return on the capital of the Fund to the end of 1961-62 amounted to approximately 6.8%.

The table provides some indication of the direction of investment policy. Throughout the period the urgent need for current income for the Endowment Fund has required that the bulk of the portfolio be invested in high-yielding fixed income bonds and mortgages. The average yearly return on the bonds has been about 6.0%. This return has been increased to an effective rate of over 7.0% by capital gains obtained by taking advantage of recurring opportunities in the market for profitable switching between different issues. The book value of the common stock holdings has averaged about one-seventh of the portfolio, and the market value has increased substantially since the stocks were purchased. Although judicious selection of common stocks can provide increased opportunities for augmenting the capital value of the Fund, their relatively low average yield in the face of the Fund's need for income has placed a practical limit on the amount which can be invested in equities.

University Capital Grants Fund

As required by the Act, the University Capital Grants Fund is invested entirely in Government of Canada direct or guaranteed bonds and debentures. Initially the Council had limited its holdings to bonds maturing before January 1, 1964, but this limit was subsequently extended to January 1, 1968. As in other years substantial changes were made in the portfolio with the object of improving yield or the prospect of capital appreciation, or of changing the distribution of bond maturities. The

Endowment Fund

Five Year Record of Investment and Income 1957-58 to 1961-62

As at March 31

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Annual Average
			(\$ thousand)			
Bonds and Treasury Bills	\$34,244	\$34,327	\$34,482	\$32,408	\$31,903	\$33,473
Mortgages (mainly NHA)	10,835	10,455	10,063	13,436	14,837	11,925
Common stocks and other equities	6,997	8,195	7,919	7,265	7,067	7,489
<i>Total</i>	\$52,076	\$52,977	\$52,464	\$53,109	\$53,807	\$52,887
Excess (deficit) market value over cost	\$ 1,057	\$ 1,869	(\$ 583)	\$ 1,924	\$ 2,726	\$ 1,399

Fiscal year

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
			(\$ thousand)			
Income earned on portfolio	\$ 2,369	\$ 2,759	\$ 2,856	\$ 2,919	\$ 2,956	\$ 2,772
Profits (losses) realized on sales:						
— bonds	855	248	(156)	428	613	398
— stocks	—	—	73	82	1,012	233
<i>Total return on Fund</i>	\$ 3,224	\$ 3,007	\$ 2,773	\$ 3,429	\$ 4,581	\$ 3,403

Income as % of original capital
Realized profits as % of original capital
Total interest and profits as % of original capital
Interest and profits as % of book value
Yield on amortized cost at year end

	4.74%	5.52%	5.71%	5.84%	5.91%	5.54%
	1.71%	.49%	(.17%)	1.02%	3.25%	1.26%
	6.45%	6.01%	5.54%	6.86%	9.16%	6.81%
	6.19%	5.68%	5.29%	6.46%	8.51%	6.43%
	5.27%	5.16%	5.53%	5.42%	5.42%	—

average term of the bond portfolio was reduced from 26 months on March 31, 1961, to 12 months on March 31, 1962. The Fund portfolio at this latter date is shown in Part Five, Section 8(a).

The market value of the portfolio at the end of the year was approximately \$125,000 above book value, and profits realized on sales during the fiscal year amounted to \$900,000. The figure for interest and profits combined in 1961-62 was \$2,523,000, which represents a return of approximately 6.6% on the average capital available in the Fund after payment of grants. This brought accumulated interest and profits from the inception of the Council to approximately \$12,400,000, an average return of approximately 5.4% on available capital in the Fund.

During the year 1961-62 grants of \$6,532,000 were approved, bringing the total grants approved to date to \$32,061,000. This leaves a balance remaining in the Fund of \$19,667,000 capital, and \$12,394,000 in interest and profits. A special reference to the distribution of interest and profits is found on page 54 of this report. The position of the Fund at March 31, 1962 is shown in the following table:

Principal	\$50,000,000
Interest and Profits to March 31, 1962	<u>12,400,000</u>
Total	\$62,400,000
Grants approved	<u>32,100,000</u>
Balance available	<u>\$30,300,000</u>

The table on page 61 summarizes the operations of the Fund for the five years of the Council's existence, with particular reference to income, profits, and yield.

University Capital Grants Fund *Five Year Record of Investment and Income* 1957-58 to 1961-62

	Fiscal Year ending March 31				Five Year Annual Average
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<i>Capital, Grants and Payments</i>			(\$ million)		
Average Capital employed	\$ 50.5	\$ 50.7	\$ 47.6	\$ 42.5	\$ 38.1
Grants authorized during year	\$ 4.1	\$ 8.7	\$ 9.3	\$ 3.4	\$ 6.5
Grants paid during year	1.3	3.5	7.0	8.0	6.2
<i>Income, Profits and Yield</i>			(\$ thousand)		
Income earned on portfolio	\$2,151	\$1,812	\$1,967	\$1,871	\$1,620
Profits (losses) realized on sales	184	1,102	(458)	1,241	903
Total income and profits	\$2,335	\$2,914	\$1,509	\$3,112	\$2,523
Income as % of available capital	4.26%	3.58%	4.13%	4.41%	4.25%
Realized profits (losses) as % of available capital	.36%	2.17%	(.96%)	2.92%	2.37%
Total return on fund as % of available capital	4.62%	5.75%	3.17%	7.33%	6.62%
Yield on amortized cost at year end	4.29%	3.71%	5.14%	4.26%	4.01%
Excess (deficit) market value over cost at year end	\$1,388	(\$1,127)	\$ 482	\$ 196	\$ 124
Average term to maturity in months at year end	31	23	34	26	12

Note: This Fund at all times has been invested in short term Government of Canada bonds and treasury bills.

AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Ottawa, May 25, 1962

To:

THE CANADA COUNCIL

THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

I have examined the accounts and financial transactions of the Canada Council for the year ended March 31, 1962 in accordance with section 22 of the Canada Council Act. My examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, the attached Balance Sheet of the Canada Council presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Endowment Fund and of the University Capital Grants Fund as at March 31, 1962, and the accompanying Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus presents a true and fair summary of the income and expenditure and the surplus available for expenditure under section 16 of the Act in the Endowment Fund for the year ended March 31, 1962.

Yours faithfully,

A. M. HENDERSON, *Auditor General of Canada*

THE CANADA COUNCIL (*Established by the Canada Council Act*)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1962 (with comparative figures as at March 31, 1961)

ASSETS		Endowment Fund		LIABILITIES	
	1962	1961		1962	1961
Cash	\$ 262,086	\$ 124,658	Accounts payable (including unexpended donations of \$19,025)	\$ 73,706	\$ 27,174
Amounts receivable in respect of securities sold but not delivered	—	—	Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received	566,757	661,645
Interest accrued on bonds and debentures	998,083	439,400	Provision for grants and awards approved	1,659,339	1,898,085
		639,930	Reserve arising from net profit on disposal of securities	3,155,233	1,530,855
At amortized cost:			Principal of Fund: Grant under section 14 of the Act	50,000,000	50,000,000
Treasury Bills, Canada and Provincial, and short term corporate notes	\$ 930,990	408,220	Surplus available for expenditures under section 16 of the Act, per Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus	279,383	417,810
Bonds and debentures (market value \$32,050,655)	31,538,676	32,132,238	<i>Note:</i> The Council is committed to participate in financing the costs of construction of two buildings in Toronto. It is anticipated that the transactions will be completed late in 1962, whereupon the Council will purchase a \$500,000 interest in each of the two mortgages.		
Mortgages insured under National Housing Act (1954) \$14,061,268, other \$742,942, including accrued interest \$187,188 (principal value \$15,163,574)	14,901,378	13,495,641			
	47,460,954	46,066,099			
At cost:					
Common stocks and warrants (market value \$9,277,300)	7,067,294	7,265,482			
	54,528,248	53,331,581			
Property, including furnishings and effects, deared to Council - at nominal value	1	—			
	<u>\$55,728,418</u>	<u>\$54,535,569</u>		<u>\$55,728,418</u>	<u>\$54,535,569</u>

University Capital Grants Fund

	1962	1961		1962	1961
Cash	\$ 52,149	\$ 18,083	Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received	\$ 149,054	—
Interest accrued on investments	364,748	475,683	Provision for grants approved	5,941,472	5,646,335
Investment at amortized cost:			Principal of Fund:		
Treasury Bills of Canada	\$ 7,686,495	547,273	Balance as at April 1, 1961	\$34,341,091	34,597,911
Bonds of Canada (market value \$28,444,275)	28,320,550	38,951,287	Add:		
	36,007,045	39,498,560	Interest earned on investments	1,620,476	1,871,002
			Net profit on disposal of securities	923,588	1,240,729
				36,866,055	37,709,642
			Less: Authorized grants under section 9 of the Act	6,552,639	3,367,641
	<u>\$36,429,042</u>	<u>\$39,988,926</u>		<u>30,313,416</u>	<u>34,341,091</u>
				<u>\$34,429,042</u>	<u>\$39,988,926</u>

Confirmed correct,
 Director
 Approved:
 Sgd) D. B. WELDON
 Chairman

The above Balance Sheet and the related Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus have been examined and reported upon under date of May 22, 1962, by the Canada Council and the Prime Minister of Canada, as required by section 22 of the Canada Council Act.

(Sgd.) A. M. HENDERSON
 Auditor General of Canada

(Established by the Canada Council Act)

with comparative figures as at March 3

ent Fund

Accounts payable (including
donations of \$19,023)

Amounts payable in respect of
purchased but not received

Provision for grants and awards

Reserve arising from net proceeds
of securities

Principal of Fund: Grant under
of the Act

Surplus available for expenditure
section 16 of the Act, per section
Income and Expenditure statement

Note: The Council is committed
in financing the costs of
two buildings in Toronto
anticipated that the transaction
completed late in 1962
Council will purchase a
interest in each of the two

tal Grants Fund

Amounts payable in respect of
purchased but not received

Provision for grants approved

Principal of Fund:

Balance as at April 1, 1961

Add:

Interest earned on investments

Net profit on disposal of securities

Less: Authorized grants under
of the Act

The above Balance Sheet
and Surplus have been examined
the Canada Council and the
the Canada Council Act.

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Endowment Fund

Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus for the year ended March 31, 1962

(with comparative figures for the year ended March 31, 1961)

	1962	1961
Balance of Surplus as at April 1, 1961	\$ 417,810	\$ 496,890
INCOME - Interest and dividends earned	2,955,665	2,919,218
	<u>3,373,475</u>	<u>3,416,108</u>
EXPENDITURE:		
Authorized grants and awards	\$2,551,150	2,543,846
Special project - The Canada Council Train	25,298	33,416
Canadian National Commission for Unesco (other than indirect administrative expenses)	56,490	45,325
Administrative and other expenses:		
Salaries	\$213,789	199,161
Employees' welfare benefits	14,736	13,303
Rent	24,630	25,432
Council meetings	32,572	24,218
Printing and duplicating	33,708	23,036
Office and sundry expenses	24,725	22,590
Consultants' fees and expenses	2,668	17,900
Security safekeeping and registration charges	32,669	15,155
Travel	10,048	9,363
Members' honoraria	9,550	8,800
Telephone	9,051	6,624
Advisory service fees	49,250	6,250
Visiting lecturers' expenses	—	2,726
Entertainment	1,360	853
Legal and other fees	3,971	300
Office furniture and equipment	4,427	—
	<u>467,154</u>	<u>375,711</u>
	3,100,092	2,998,298
Surplus at March 31, 1962 available for expenditure under section 16 of the Canada Council Act	\$ 273,383	\$ 417,810

Note: The administrative expenses shown in the above statement include expenses relating to the administration of the University Capital Grants Fund, and to the provision of the Secretariat for the Canadian National Commission for Unesco.

PART FOUR: *Organization*

Meetings

During the year covered by this report the Council met six times on the following dates: April 10 and 11 (Ottawa); May 23 and 24 (Ottawa); September 4, 5 and 6 (Calgary and Edmonton); November 20 and 21 (Ottawa); February 19 and 20 (Ottawa); and March 26 (Ottawa). The average attendance was 18 out of 21 members.

On April 14, 1961, the term of office expired for the following members: Dr Eustace Morin, Mme Alfred Paradis, Jr., Miss Vida Peene, Mr John A. Russell, Mr E. P. Taylor, Mr David H. Walker. New members appointed were: Lady Dunn, Mr Raoul Jobin, Rt Rev. Monsignor Basil Kushnir, Rev. Rabbi David Monson, Mme Victor Trépanier, Colonel D. B. Weldon. In February Lady Dunn resigned and Brigadier J. M. S. Wardell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The staff numbered 33 on March 31, 1962.

Co-Operating Agencies

We record again our appreciation of the many services that have been given to the Council, in the most co-operative way, by The Canada Foundation, the Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Social Science Research Council of Canada, and the Press.

Governor General's Awards

The Council continued its arrangements with the Governor General's Awards Board: the Council provides a thousand dollar prize to accompany each award, acts as host at the presentation dinner, and meets sundry administrative expenses, carrying on in this way the work supported over many years by the Canadian Authors' Association. The winners for 1961 were honoured on April 2 at a reception graciously given by His Excellency at Government House, and afterwards at the Council dinner. The winners for the past year are: English Poetry – Robert Finch for *Acis in Oxford*; English Fiction – Malcolm Lowry (posthumously) for *Hear Us O Lord From Heaven Thy Dwelling Place*; English Non-Fiction – Professor T. A. Goudge for *The Ascent of Life*; French Fiction – Yves Thériault for *Ashini*; and French Non-Fiction – Jean Le Moyne for *Convergences*. No award was made for poetry in the French language.

The Committee for the year 1961-62 was as follows: Guy Sylvestre (Chairman), Northrop Frye (Chairman of the English Sub-Committee), Alfred Bailey, Roy Daniells, Roger Duhamel (Chairman of the French Sub-Committee), Jean-Charles Bonenfant, Reverend Clément Lockquell.

Canada Council Medals

The Canada Council Medal was established in April 1961, and the first awards were presented in February 1962. The purpose of the medal is to make available an award of the highest possible distinction to Canadians who over a period of years have made contributions in the arts, humanities and social sciences that represent major achievements in the cultural development of Canada.

The award consists of a bronze medal designed by Dora de Pedery Hunt, accompanied by a cheque for \$2,000. It is intended that the presentation of the Canada Council Medal will be an annual event. Ten eminent Canadians were so honoured this year, but in the future it is expected that no more than three or four awards will be given annually.

The Canada Council Medallists for 1961

HONOURABLE BROOKE CLAXTON (*posthumous*)

RIGHT HONOURABLE VINCENT MASSEY

MARIUS BARBEAU

LIONEL GROULX

LAWREN HARRIS

A. Y. JACKSON

WILFRID PELLETIER

E. J. PRATT

HEALEY WILLAN

ETHEL WILSON

PART FIVE

SECTION 1(a) *Scholarship and Fellowship Programme*

The approximate number of applications received and awards made in the year ended March 31, 1962, and the estimated cost of each category are as follows:

<i>Categories</i>	<i>No. of Applicants</i>	<i>Awards</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
1 Pre-Master's	314	94	\$ 140,000
2 Pre-Doctor's	539	170	285,000
3 a) Senior Research	32	14	70,000
3 b) Post-Doctoral	32	11	55,000
4 a) Senior Arts	111	28	100,000
4 b) Arts Scholarships	360	83	125,000
4 c) Short Term Arts Grants	135	10	15,000
5 Secondary School Teachers	75	17	22,500
6 *			
7 Short Term Research Grants	213	119	100,000
8 Non-Residents	41	37	132,500
9 Journalists	7	1	10,000
10 General	37	24	45,000
Totals	1,896	608	\$1,100,000
Plus Travel Grants			185,000
Estimated Grand Total			\$1,285,000

*For the present, Category 6 has been discontinued.

Of this total, approximately 37.5% is for scholarships and fellowships in the Humanities, 37.5% in the Social Sciences, and 25% in the Arts.

So that the picture may be complete a statement follows of all the awards for the five years of the Council's scheme:

	<i>Arts</i>	<i>Humanities</i>	<i>Social Sciences</i>	<i>Total</i>
1957-58	109	211	124	444
1958-59	111	236	224	571
1959-60	140	219	224	583
1960-61	181	252	226	659
1961-62	152	227	229	608
Total	693	1,145	1,027	2,865

SECTION 1(b) *Awards of Scholarships, Fellowships and other grants to individuals to be used in 1962-63*

CATEGORY I

PRE-MASTER'S SCHOLARSHIPS

Humanities

ALBERT, SUZANNE K. M., B.A. (Montréal) 2767, ave Maplewood, Montréal, Qué.; archéologie et histoire de l'art à l'U. de Paris.

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- TREMBLAY, JEAN-PAUL, L.LETT. (Laval) 1460, rue de Repentigny, Québec, Qué.; littérature à l'U. Laval.
- TRUDEL, PIERRE, M.A. (Ottawa) 425, rue Labelle, St-Jérôme, Qué.; histoire à l'U. d'Ottawa.
- VAN SETERS, JOHN, M.A.* (Yale) 228 Cameron Ave., Willowdale, Ont.; Near Eastern studies at Yale U.
- VEILLEUX, RÉV. PÈRE PAUL, B.A. (Laval) Séminaire St-Georges, Beauce, Qué.; littérature à l'Institut Catholique de Paris.
- VICHERT, GORDON STEWART, M.A.* (Toronto) 89 York Rd., Dundas, Ont.; literature at U. of London.
- WALLOT, JEAN-PIERRE, M.A. (Montréal) 126, rue Principale, Melocheville, Qué.; histoire aux Archives du Canada et du Québec.
- WATSON, RICHARD A. R., B.A. (UBC) 115 Gore Ave., Chilliwack, B.C.; linguistics at U. of Washington.

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history at Oxford U.
- WOODSIDE, ALEXANDER BARTON, M.A. * (Harvard) 22 Wychwood Park,
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Fine Arts

- BUECKERT, F. F., M.A. (Columbia) 15239-83rd Ave., Edmonton Alta.;
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- DOYON-FERLAND, MADELEINE, M.A. (St Joseph, N.B.) 7266, rue Lemoine,
Québec, Qué.; folklore et ethnographie au Canada.
- FARQUHAR, MARGERY MARIE, M.A. (Toronto) 2046 Emerald Crescent,
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- MANIATES, MARIA R., M.A. (Columbia) 44 Chudleigh Ave., Toronto,
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- MUNRO, JOHN HENRY, M.A. (Yale) 6337 Adera St., Vancouver, B.C.; economics at Yale U.
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- SABOURIN, LOUIS, LL.L. * (Ottawa) 114, ave Daly, Ottawa, Ont.; sciences politiques à l'U. Columbia.

*Award declined.

- SAUL, JOHN SHANNON, M.A. (Toronto) 97 Strathallan Blvd., Toronto 12, Ont.; politics at Princeton U.
- SEARS, JOHN T., M.B.A. (Detroit) Antigonish, N.S.; business administration at Harvard U.
- SHERMAN, MICHEL ERIC, B.A.* (Toronto) 24 Delevan Ave., Toronto, Ont.; politics at Oxford U.
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- SOLECKI, JAN, M.A. (UBC) 5506 President's Row, Vancouver, B.C.; economics at U. of Washington.
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- TENNANT, PAUL RICHARD, M.A. (pending, Chicago) R.R. 2, Kamloops, B.C.; political science at U. of Chicago.
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- TUCHMAIER, DANIELLE, M.A. (Montréal) 2141, ave Maplewood, Montréal, Qué.; sciences économiques à l'U. Stanford.
- VACHET, ANDRÉ G., L.Ph. (Ottawa) 55, rue Lévis, Sudbury, Ont.; philosophie à l'U. de Strasbourg.
- VAN ALLEN, RICHARD KARL, M.A. (Queen's) 152 Church St., Amherst, N.S.; psychology at U. of London.
- VON RIEKHOFF, HERALD, M.A. (Yale) 42 Tecumseh Ave., London, Ont.; international relations at Yale U.
- WALKER, HUGH DOUGLAS, B.A. (McGill) 20 Avondale Road, Toronto, Ont.; economics at Vanderbilt U.
- WATKINS, MELVILLE HENRY, B.Comm. (Toronto) 77 Dupont St., Toronto, Ont.; economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- WATTS, RONALD L., M.A. (Oxford) Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.; political science at Oxford U.
- WYNNE, ROBERT EDWARD, M.A. (Alberta) 147 Avondale St., Waterloo, Ont.; demography at U. of Washington.
- YOUNG, WALTER DOUGLAS, B.A. (Oxford) 44 Glen Road, Toronto 5, Ont.; political science at U. of Toronto.
- ZEGRAY, WALTER, B.Ph. (Montreal) 3460 Jean Talon E., Montreal, Que.; psychology at U. of Montreal.

*Award declined.

CATEGORY 3(a)
SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Humanities

- ADENEY, MARCUS, Cellist, Royal Conservatory of Music; research in Europe.
- BALDWIN, L. C. MARTIN, Curator and Director of the Art Gallery in Toronto 1932-61; research in Europe.
- CREIGHTON, D. G., Dept. of History, U. of Toronto; research in Canadian History.
- GRAHAM, VICTOR ERNEST, Dept. of French, U. of Toronto; literature in France.
- ORMSBY, MARGARET ANCHORETTA, Dept. of History, U. of B.C.; research in the U.K.
- PACEY, WILLIAM CYRIL DESMOND, Dept. of English, U. of N.B.; literature in the U.K.
- SHOONER, RÉV. PÈRE HUGUES, 2715, Côte Ste-Catherine, Montréal, Qué.; publication de manuscrits inédits du XIII^e siècle.
- SMITH, MARION COULTON BODWELL, Dept. of English, U. of B.C.; literature at the British Museum.
- STEINBERG, MOSES WOLFE, Dept. of English, U. of B.C.; research at the British Museum.
- TOLSTOY, PAUL, Département d'Archéologie, U. de Montréal; recherches au Mexique.

Social Sciences

- CONACHER, JAMES BLENNERHASSET, Dept. of History, U. of Toronto; history in the U.K.
- GLOVER, RICHARD GILCHRIST*, Dept. of History, U. of Manitoba; history in the U.K.
- HO, PING-TI, Dept. of History, U. of B.C., history and economics in the United States and Asia.
- HODGETTS, JOHN EDWIN, Dept. of Political Science, Queen's U.; research on Public Service of Canada.
- MCDougALL, DONALD JAMES, Dept. of History, U. of Toronto; history in the U.K.
- URQUHART, MALCOLM CHARLES, Dept. of Economics, Queen's U.; economics at Cambridge U. and London School of Economics.

*Award declined.

WONDERS, WILLIAM CLARE, Dept. of Geography, U. of Alberta; geography at Uppsala U., Sweden.

CATEGORY 3(b)

POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

Humanities

BLACKLEY, FRANK DONALD, Dept. of History, U. of Alberta; history in England.

CARTER, WALTER BAILLIE, Dept. of Philosophy, Queen's U.; philosophy in England.

HAMELIN, JEAN, Département d'Histoire, U. Laval; histoire au Canada.

LAUZIÈRE, ARSÈNE, Département des langues vivantes, Collège Militaire Royal, Kingston; arts comparés en Europe.

MACCORMACK, JOHN RONALD, Dept. of History, St Mary's U.; history in England.

MACNAMARA, VINCENT JOSEPH, Dept. of Philosophy, Collège Militaire Royal, St Jean, Que.; philosophy in Austria.

ROBERT, PIERRE R. *, Département de français, U. de la Colombie-Britannique; littérature aux E.-U. et en Europe.

ROBSON, JOHN MERCEL, Dept. of English, Victoria College; research at the British Museum.

WOODMAN, ROSS GREIG *, Dept. of English, U. of Western Ont.; literature at the British Museum.

Social Sciences

ANGLIN, Douglas George, Dept. of Political Science, Carleton U.; political science in West Africa.

FRENCH, GOLDWIN SYLVESTER, Dept. of History, McMaster U.; history in London and France.

LANGDON, FRANK CORRISTON, Dept. of Political Science, U. of B.C.; political science in Japan.

LEVINE, AARON LAWRENCE *, Dept. of Economics, U. of N.B.; economics at U. of Chicago.

PENTLAND, HARRY CLARE, Dept. of Economics, U. of Manitoba; sociology in the U.K.

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CATEGORY 4(a)
SENIOR ARTS FELLOWSHIPS

Visual Arts

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SAGER, PETER, 3569 West 32nd Avenue, Vancouver 8, B.C.

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Music

Composer

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Instrumentalist

LEDUC, JEAN, 48, rue Joyce, Montréal 8, Qué.

Conductor

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Theatre Arts

Actor

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Designer

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CATEGORY 4(b)

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Music

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Creative Writing

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Ballet

- AUSTERBERRY, GAIL, 57 Henley Crescent, Rexdale, Ont.
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HOLMES, DAVID, Box 465, Mission City, B.C.
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CATEGORY 5

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

- ASSELIN, CLAIRE JEANNE, M.A. (Laval) 90, Terrace Laurentienne, Qué-

- bec, Qué., Professeur, Alverno College, Milwaukee; linguistique à l'U. de Chicago.
- BEARD, JOHN ROBERT, B.L.S. (Toronto) 1755 Vine St., Vancouver, B.C., Head, Acquisitions Div'n, Vancouver Public Library; Survey of Provincial Libraries in Canada.
- DESJARDINS, RÉV. PÈRE R.-L., M.A. (Laval) 80, rue Church, Moncton, N.B., Directeur de l'Ecole de Pédagogie, U. St-Joseph; psychologie à l'U. d'Ottawa.
- EDY, DAVID SAVAGE, B.A. (Sir George Williams) South Roxton, Que., Professor at Seven Islands, Que.; French at U. of Dijon.
- GALLANT, MELVIN JOSEPH, B.Sc. (U. St-Joseph) Urbainville, I.P.E., Professeur, U. du Sacré-Coeur; français à l'Institut Catholique de Paris.
- GIBBONS, MAURICE, B.A. (UBC) 1116 West 20th St., North Vancouver, B.C., Teacher, West Vancouver School Board; English at U. of Washington.
- GIESBRECHT, HERBERT, M.A. (San Francisco) 206 Harbison Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Librarian and Instructor at Mennonite Brethren College of Arts; English and library science at U. of Minnesota.
- GILLANDERS, GEORGE BOYNE, M.A. (Toronto) Willowdale, Ont., Head, Dept. of English, North York School Board; English in U.K.
- GODIN, JEAN-CLÉOPHAS, B.A. (Montréal) 63677 - 8ème Avenue, Montréal, Qué., Professeur, Collège St-Ignace; littérature à l'U. de Rennes.
- HAWKINS, STUART CHRISTOPHER MCLEAN, PH.D. (Paris) Choisy, Que., Associate Professor, Macdonald College; French in France.
- HEROUX, RÉV. PÈRE VALBERT, M.A. (Laval) 3351, boul. des Forges, Trois Rivières, Qué., Professeur, Séminaire St-Antoine; géographie à l'U. de Strasbourg.
- KELSEY, IAN BRUCE, M.P.E. (UBC) 3041 East 27th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., Teacher, Vancouver School Board; education at U. of Washington.
- MARIAN DE SION, REV. SISTER, B.A. (Ottawa) 830 A Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask. Superior, Congregation of Our Lady of Sion; English at U. of Notre Dame.
- OOSTERHOFF, FREDERIKA G., B.A. (Western Ontario) R.R. 9, Dunnville, Ont., Ontario High School teacher; history in England.
- RUTLEDGE, DONALD GEORGE, B.A. (McMaster) Willowdale, Ont., Director of Publications, Toronto Board of Education; English at U. of Leeds.

SIMPSON, DONALD GEORGE, B.A. (Western Ontario) 685 Santa Monica Road, London, Ont., High School Teacher, London Board of Education; history at U. of Western Ont.

WIDMAIER, ESTHER ROSEMARIE, M.A. (Johns Hopkins) 132 Columbia St., Waterloo, Ont., Teacher, Eastwood Collegiate Institute; literature at Johns Hopkins.

WRIGHT, VIVIAN, B.ED. (UNB) 37 Pitt St., Saint John, N.B., Teacher, Simonds Regional High School; English at UNB.

CATEGORY 7

SHORT TERM GRANTS

Humanities

AUBERY, P. L. H., Professeur adjoint, Littérature française, U. d'Alberta; littérature à Paris.

AVIS, WALTER SPENCER, Assoc. Professor of English, RMC, Kingston; lexicography (Canadian English) at sources in Atlantic Provinces and Edmonton, Alberta.

BERRY, HERBERT, Assoc. Professor of English, U. of Western Ontario; literature in England.

BERUBE, RÉV. PÈRE CAMILLE, Professeur, Institut d'Études médiévales, U. de Montréal; philosophie en Europe.

BESSETTE, EMILE, Professeur, U. de Montréal; littérature en France.

BLANAR, MICHAEL, Asst. Professor, Loyola College, Montreal; literature in England.

BLOCK, IRVING, Lecturer, Dept. of Philosophy, Middlesex College, London, Ont.; philosophy at Harvard U.

BRAULT, JACQUES, Professeur adjoint, U. de Montréal; esthétique à Aix-en-Provence.

BURSILL-HALL, GEOFFREY L., Dept. of Romance Studies, U.B.C.; American Indian dialects on the Canadian Pacific coast.

CAMPBELL, AUDREY F., PH. D. (Paris) 249 Sherwood Drive, Ottawa, Ont.; literature in Canada.

CECIL, CURTIS, Asst. Professor, Dept. of English, McGill U.; Burney project at McGill U.

CLEGHORN, SHEENA, 3160 St. Sulpice Road, Montreal, Que.; Burney project at McGill U.

CLIFFORD, REV. P. R., Assoc. Professor of Religion, McMaster U.; philosophy in England.

- CLOUGH, CECIL H., Hart House, Toronto, Ont.; history in Europe.
- CLUBB, ROGER L., Asst. Professor of English, U.B.C.; literature in England.
- DAVIS, JOHN W., Head, Dept. of Philosophy, Middlesex College, London, Ont.; philosophy in the U.S.A.
- DOBBIE, ROBERT, Professor of Old Testament Literature, Emmanuel College, Toronto, Ont.; Old Testament studies in Europe.
- DONNELLY, MURRAY S., Assoc. Professor, Dept. of Political Science, U. of Manitoba; political science in Ontario.
- DOUGLAS, ALTHEA C. M., 3500 Mountain St., Montreal, Que.; Burney project at McGill U.
- ENDICOTT, NORMAN J., Professor of English, University College, Toronto, Ont.; literature in England.
- FALLE, GEORGE, Dept. of English, Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.; literature in England.
- FORREST, J. F., Asst. Professor, Dept. of English, U. of Alberta; literature at British Museum.
- FRENCH, S. G., Lecturer, U. of Western Ontario; philosophy in Quebec.
- GALLOP, DAVID, Asst. Professor, U. of Toronto; philosophy in England.
- GUNVALDSEN, K. M., Assoc. Professor of German, U. of Saskatchewan; literature in Toronto and Montreal.
- HEMLOW, JOYCE, Professor of English, McGill U.; Burney project at McGill U.
- HOENIGER, FREDERICK J. D., Assoc. Professor, Victoria College, Toronto; literature in the U.S.A.
- HUGO-BRUNT, M., Asst. Professor, School of Arch., U. of Toronto; history of town planning in Toronto and London.
- JAY, C. D., Assoc. Professor, Victoria College, Toronto; eastern studies in India and Ceylon.
- JENSEN, C. A. E., Professor of French, U. of Manitoba; sociology at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
- LACROIX, RÉV. PÈRE BENOIT, Professeur, Institut d'Études médiévales, U. de Montréal; littérature à Montréal et à Québec.
- LANE, LAURIAT, Asst. Professor of English, U. of N.B.; literature at Harvard U.
- LOPEZ, MARIA T., Asst. Professor, Romance Languages, Dalhousie U.; Nootka Sound affair in Spain.
- MACDONALD, JOHN, Asst. Professor, U. of Alberta; history in the U.K.
- MARY OLGA, REV. SISTER, Assoc. Professor of French, St Michael's Col-

lege, Toronto; literature in Paris.

McKEGNEY, J. C., Assoc. Professor, French and Spanish, U. of Waterloo; linguistics in Mexico.

McNEELY, J. A., Asst. Professor, Dept. of German, U.B.C.; literature at U. of California.

MILANI, LOIS D., 31 Christine Crescent, Willowdale, Ont.; history in the U.K.

MURIN, CHARLES, Professeur, Faculté de Philosophie, U. de Montréal; philosophie en Europe.

OUELLET, FERNAND, Professeur, Faculté de Commerce, U. Laval; histoire aux Archives Nationales.

PLASTRE, GUY, Professeur, Collège Royal Militaire, Kingston; linguistique à l'U. Laval.

PRIESTLEY, C. D. C., Instructor, Dept. East Asiatic Studies, U. of Toronto; to study Chinese language at Yale U.

PRUCHE, RÉV. PÈRE B. J. M., Professeur, Couvent Dominicain St-Albert-le-Grand, Montréal; philosophie en Europe.

REESOR, MARGARET E., Lecturer, Queen's U.; philosophy in England.

REID, MARGARET, 442 Elm Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Que.; Burney project at McGill U.

ROBERT, PIERRE R., Professeur adjoint, U. de la Colombie-Britannique; littérature aux Etats-Unis et en Europe.

ROY, FLORA, Head, Dept. of English, Waterloo University College; philosophy in the British Isles.

SADDLEMEYER, E. A., * Instructor in English, Victoria College; literature in Dublin and London.

SAYWELL, W. G. G., Instructor, Dept. East Asiatic Studies, U. of Toronto; to study Chinese language at Yale U.

SCHNELL, REV. ROBERT F., Principal, St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon; archaeological research in Jordan.

SHRIVE, FRANK NORMAN, Asst. Professor of English, McMaster U.; literature in Canada.

SMITH, DAVID WARNER, Asst. Professor, Memorial U.; philosophy in Europe.

SMITH, REV. WALDO EDWARD LOVEL, Professor Church History, Queen's Theological College, Kingston; history in Europe.

SPROTT, SAMUEL ERNEST, Professor of English, Dalhousie U.; literature in England.

*Award declined.

- STROICK, RÉV. PÈRE CLEMENS, Vice-Doyen, Faculté de Philosophie, U. d'Ottawa; philosophie en Allemagne.
- SYLVAIN, RÉV. FRÈRE ROBERT, Professeur, Faculté des Lettres, U. Laval; littérature aux Etats-Unis.
- VALLILLEE, GERALD RUPERT, Assoc. Professor, Bishop's U.; literature at U. of Chicago.
- WALKER, RALPH S., Professor and Chairman, Dept. of English, McGill U.; literature in England.
- WARD, A. H. C., Lecturer, Dept. of East Asiatic Studies, U. of Toronto; to study Oriental Languages in the Far East.
- WATERSTON, ELIZABETH, Dept. of English, U. of Western Ontario; literary history of Canada.
- WILSHERE, ALAN DOUGLAS, Assoc. Professor of French, Memorial U.; linguistics in Europe.
- WINNETT, FREDERICK V., Head, Dept. of Near Eastern Studies, U. of Toronto; research in the Near East.
- WINTER, FREDERICK E., Assoc. Professor of Art and Archaeology, U. of Toronto; archaeological research in the Eastern Mediterranean.
- WINTER, JAMES H., Instructor in History, U.B.C.; history in England.
- YOUNG, DOUGLAS, Assoc. Professor of History, U. of New Brunswick; history in England.

Fine Arts

- BLOOMFIELD, GEORGE, 1245 Fort St., Montreal, Que., of Domino Productions; theatre in England.
- CIMON, JEAN, Professeur adjoint, Faculté d'Arpentage, U. Laval; urbanisme en Suède.
- GILBERT, KENNETH, Professor, Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art of the Province of Quebec; music in Europe.
- LEPAN, DOUGLAS, Professor of English, Queen's U.; literature in England.

Social Sciences

- BALIKCI, ASEN, Professeur adjoint, U. de Montréal; anthropologie en Yougoslavie.
- BAUDOIN, L., Professeur, Faculté de droit, U. McGill; droit comparé à Hambourg.
- BOSHER, JOHN FRANCIS, Asst. Professor, U.B.C.; history in Europe.
- BROWN, ROBERT CRAIG, Asst. Professor, U. of Alberta; Canadian-American relations in England.

- CARD, B. J., Assoc. Professor, Faculty of Education, U. of Alberta; sociology at U. of Alberta.
- CASTEL, JEAN GABRIEL, Professor of Law, Osgoode Hall Law School; international law in Europe.
- CHRYPINSKI, VINCENT C., Assoc. Professor, Assumption U.; political science in Europe.
- COOK, GEORGE RAMSAY, Lecturer, U. of Toronto; history in Ottawa and Toronto.
- COPESE, PARZIVAL, Assoc. Professor of Economics, Memorial U.; Institute for Economic Research, Queen's U.
- CREPEAU, PAUL-ANDRÉ, Professeur adjoint, U. McGill; droit comparé à Helsinki.
- CURRIE, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM, Professor, U. of Toronto; economic history in England.
- DION, LÉON, Directeur, Département des Sciences politiques, U. Laval; sciences politiques à l'U. Harvard.
- DUBE, YVES, Professeur, Département des Sciences économiques, U. Laval; Institute of Economic Research, Queen's U.
- DUNNING, R. W., Assoc. Professor, Dept. of Anthropology, U. of Manitoba; anthropology in Canada and U.S.A.
- EMERSON, JOHN, Professor of Anthropology, U. of Toronto; anthropology in Marathon, Ont.
- FALLENBUCHL, Z. M.,* Asst. Professor, Assumption U.; economics at Harvard U.
- FERLAND, PHILIPPE, Professeur de Droit, U. de Montréal; droit en Europe.
- GARIGUE, PHILIPPE, Professeur, U. de Montréal; anthropologie en France.
- GIBSON, F. W., Assoc. Professor of History, Queen's U.; history of Canada in England.
- GODBOUT, J. E. ARTHUR, Professeur, Ecole Normale de l'U. d'Ottawa; histoire des écoles bilingues de l'Ontario.
- GOODWIN, G. D. W., Asst. Professor of Economics, York U.; economic history in U.S.A.
- GREEN, HAROLD ALFRED JOHN, Asst. Professor of Economics, U. of Toronto; economics in Toronto.
- HARNETTY, PETER, Asst. Professor of History, U.B.C.; history in England.
- HAVELKA, JAROSLAV, Assoc. Professor, U. of Western Ontario; psychology in Europe.

*Award declined.

- HAVER, CECIL B., Assoc. Professor of Economics, McGill U.; Institute for Economic Research, Queen's U.
- HEASMAN, DONALD J., Assoc. Professor of Political Science, Dalhousie U.; political science in England.
- HERTZMAN, LEWIS, Asst. Professor of History, U. of Alberta; history in Europe.
- HOLMES, ARTHUR RICHARD, Asst. Professor, U.B.C.; economics in Vancouver and Ottawa.
- HULL, W. H. N., * Asst. Professor, U. of Manitoba; history of Canadian and Australian broadcasting in Ottawa.
- KELSON, ROBERT N., Asst. Professor, U. of Western Ontario; political science in Ottawa.
- KERSELL, JOHN E., Asst. Professor of Politics, McMaster U.; political science in Ottawa.
- KONTAK, W. J. F., Professor of Political Science, St Francis Xavier U.; political and economic problems in the West Indies.
- KROHN, ROGER G., Asst. Professor, Memorial U., social psychology in Newfoundland.
- MACKIRDY, K. A., Assoc. Professor of History, U. of Waterloo; political science in Ontario.
- MALLET, M. E., Lecturer in History, U. of Manitoba; economic history at Harvard U.
- MAMALAKIS, MARKOS, Instructor, U. of Western Ontario; Institute for Economic Research, Queen's U.
- McKINNELL, ROBERT TAYLOR, Asst. Professor, U. of New Brunswick; Institute for Economic Research, Queen's U.
- McMURRAY, GORDON A., Professor and Head, Dept. of Psychology, U. of Saskatchewan; psychology in Montreal.
- McNAUGHT, KENNETH W. K., Asst. Professor, Dept. of History, U. of Toronto; Canadian history in Ottawa.
- MEISEL, JOHN, Assoc. Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Queen's U.; political science in Canada.
- MERRILL, GORDON CLARK, Assoc. Professor of Geography, Carleton U.; geography at British Museum.
- MITCHELL, HARVEY, Asst. Professor of History, Regina College; history in Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg.
- MORTON, WILLIAM LEWIS, Professor of History, U. of Manitoba; Canadian history in the Maritimes.

*Award declined.

- NEATBY, HERBERT BLAIR, Asst. Professor of Canadian History, U.B.C.; Canadian history in Ottawa.
- NELSON, HAROLD I., Asst. Professor, U. of Toronto; history in Europe.
- PATRY, ANDRÉ, Professeur des Relations Internationales, U. Laval; recherches au Moyen-Orient.
- PHILLIPS, W. G., Dept. of Economics & Political Science, Assumption U. of Windsor; economics in England.
- PIERCE, RICHARD AUSTIN, * Asst. Professor of History, Queen's U.; political science in the U.S.A.
- POAPST, JAMES V., * Asst. Professor, Dept. of Economics, U. of Toronto; political science in Ottawa.
- POWRIE, THOMAS LAWRENCE, Professor of Economics, U. of Alberta; Institute for Economic Research, Queen's U.
- QUALTER, T. H., Asst. Professor of Political Science, U. of Waterloo; political science in Canada.
- REA, KENNETH JOHN, Asst. Professor of Economics, U. of Saskatchewan; Institute for Economic Research, Queen's U.
- ROWAT, DONALD C., Professor of Political Science, Carleton U.; political science in Scandinavia.
- SAYWELL, JOHN TUPPER, * Asst. Professor, U. of Toronto; Canadian history in Quebec.
- SHIELDS, ROBERT ALEXANDER, Asst. Professor of History, U. of Alberta; economics in England.
- STUART-STUBBS, BASIL FREDERICK, Head of Rare Books and Special Collections Division, U.B.C.; historical cartography in Canada and U.S.A.
- SUPPLE, BARRY E., * Assoc. Professor, Dept. of Economics, McGill U.; Institute for Economic Research, Queen's U.
- THOMPSON, FREDERICK FRASER, Assoc. Professor of History, R.M.C., Kingston; Canadian history in Ottawa.
- THOMPSON, ROBERT W., Assoc. Professor of Economics, McMaster U.; economics in Ontario.
- THOMSON, DALE C., Asst. Director, Dept. of Political Science, U. of Montreal; political science in Africa.
- TRANT, GERALD ION, Assoc. Professor, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; Institute for Economic Research, Queen's U.
- TRIANIS, STEPHEN GEORGE, Assoc. Professor of Political Economy, U. of Toronto; Institute for Economic Research, Queen's U.

*Award declined

WAITE, PETER BUSBY, Assoc. Professor, Dalhousie U.; political science in Ontario.

WALLACE, ELISABETH, Assoc. Professor, U. of Toronto; political science in B.W.I.

WARD, NORMAN, Professor of Political Science, U. of Saskatchewan; political science in Ottawa and Toronto.

WEIR, THOMAS ROBERT, Professor and Head, Dept. of Geography, U. of Manitoba; demography in Canada.

WESTWOOD, JOHN NORTON, Lecturer, McGill U.; economic history in Europe.

CATEGORY 8(a)

SENIOR NON-RESIDENT FELLOWSHIPS

ASCHENBORN, H. V., Deputy Director, State Library, Pretoria, South Africa, to tour Canadian libraries.

ASHWORTH, H. I., Faculty of Architecture, U. of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, to visit schools of architecture and art centres in Canada.

CHAKRAVARTY, AMIYA, Professor of Comparative Oriental Religions and Literature at Boston U., to visit cultural centres in Canada.

LAMMING, GEORGE, Barbados, B.W.I., to write a novel in Canada.

NORTHEY, J. F., Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Law at U. of Auckland, New Zealand, to survey legal education in Canada.

PICHETTE, HENRI, 1420, rue St-Mathieu, Montréal, Qué., poète français, pour préparer la partie Canadienne-française d'une anthologie sur la poésie de langue française.

CATEGORY 8(b)

JUNIOR NON-RESIDENT SCHOLARSHIPS

Argentina

SACHERI, CARLOS ALBERTO, Las Heras 1337, Acasusso, Prov. Buenos Aires; philosophy at Laval U.

Australia

BILLIGHEIMER, CLAUDE ELIAS, 19 Hann St., Griffith, Canberra, A.C.T.; mathematics at U. of Toronto.

Brazil

BRANCO, RAUL ANTONIO MELLO DE CAMARGO, Rua Bulhoes de Carvalho 149, apto 701, Rio de Janeiro; economics at McGill U.

Cambodia

PHIRUN, PROM, 88 Vithei Samdach Phanouvong, Phnom-Penh; stage à l'Office National du Film et à Radio-Canada TV.

Chile

MARCHANT CASTRO, PATRICIO, L. Thayer Ojeda 731, Santiago de Chile; philosophie à l'Institut d'Études médiévales de Montréal.

Colombia

GONZALES-RODER, ASTER, K. 24 N. 47-18 Manizales, Caldas; Institute of Air and Space Law, Montreal.

Cuba

O'BOURKE, MERCY, Vista Allegre #303 (oeste), Vebora; music at U. of Toronto.

Ethiopia

TEFERRI, ASEFFA, P.O. Box 399, Addis Ababa; economics at U. of Ottawa.

Finland

ANTTILA, RAIMO AULIA*, Uudenmaank, 10 A 21, Turku; linguistics at U. of Toronto.

France

MORIN, PIERRE LOUIS, 10, rue Pierre Delatet, Franconville (s & o); sciences économiques à Montréal.

LASSERRE, JEAN-CLAUDE, 1, rue Louis Soulié, St-Etienne (Loire); géographie à l'U. de Montréal.

Germany

GLOCKNER, PETER HEINRICH, Mommsenstrasse 40, II, Berlin-Charlottenburg 4; business administration at U. of Toronto.

SCHNEIDER, RICHARD, Aberlestrasse 52/11, Munchen 25; philosophy at U. of Toronto.

Ghana

ODOOM, EBENEZER K. O., c/o K. O. Odoom, Queen's Hall, K.N. University, Kumasi; Islamic studies at McGill U.

Greece

COUTOUVALIS, DEMETRIOUS, 109, avenue Vasilissis Sophias, Athènes; droit à Montréal.

Iceland

TORFASON, HJORTUR, Snorrabraut 85, Reykjavik; law at U. of Toronto.

India

AGARWAL, PREM CHANDRA*, c/o Garga Bros., Publishers, 1 Katra Road, Allahabad; town and regional planning at U. of Toronto.

*Award declined.

Italy

ACHILLE, PIERANGELO, Via C. A. Ferrari 53, Rho (Milano); criminology at U. of Montreal.

Japan

HIRANO, KEIICHI, Toyama-ken; English at U. of Toronto.

KUBOTA, KOICHI, Alcan Asia Ltd. Scholarship holder, 1-43 Kaminakazato Kita-Ku, Tokyo; economics at McGill U.

NAGANO, ICHIRO, 701 Tatsumi Oji-cho, Ikuno-ku, Osaka; Institute of Air and Space Law, Montreal.

SHIMPO, MITSURU, c/o International Christian University, Mitaka-Shi, Tokyo; sociology at UBC.

Malaya

AL-ATTAS, SYED NAGUIB, #6 Road 6/11, Jalan Tinggi, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur; Institute of Islamic Studies, U. of Toronto.

Netherlands New Guinea

VERPLOEG, E. A. C., Verkeer en Energie, Hollandia; Institute of Air and Space Law, Montreal.

Nigeria

OLUSANYA, GABRIEL OLAKUNLE, 25, Oki Street, Lagos; history at U. of Toronto.

Pakistan

ANSARI, ZAFAR ISHAQ, 12/18 Bunder Road, Karachi; Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill U.

United States

CARROLL, CAROLYN CATHERINE, 2177 Walton Ave., New York 53; history at U. of Toronto.

SHAULIS, ZOLA MAE, Wrangle Hill Road, Bear, Delaware; music at U. of Toronto.

Vietnam

VU-THU-HUONG, CATHERINE, Hanoi; psychologie de l'Education à l'U. d'Ottawa.

West Indies

HILL, SYDNEY V. C., 36 Hunter Street, P.O.S., Trinidad; training at National Film Board of Canada.

CATEGORY 9

FELLOWSHIPS FOR JOURNALISTS

CAMPBELL, FRANCEAN, M.A. Composition (California) Music Editor, *The Province*, Vancouver, B.C.; to visit Europe.

- SAVOIE, Rénald, Journaliste, *Le Nouvelliste* de Trois-Rivières, Qué.; étude de la presse régionale quotidienne en France.
- WEBSTER, ANDREW LINDSAY, M.Sc. Journalism (Columbia U.) Television Columnist, *Ottawa Citizen*; social sciences at U. of Toronto.

CATEGORY 10

- ADAMS, LOIS, 123 Annette St., Toronto, Ont.; ballet in the U.S.S.R.
- BEDDOE, ALLAN B., 'Ridgeholm,' Box 121, R.R. 1, Cyrville, Ont.; heraldry in Europe.
- BIRD, WILL R., P.O. Box 503, Halifax, N.S.; Canadian history in Europe.
- BIRNEY, EARLE, 1938 Comox Ave., Vancouver, B.C.; contemporary Canadian prose and poetry in Commonwealth countries.
- BRASSARD, FRANÇOIS, 176, rue St-Charles, Jonquière, Qué.; folklore canadien en Europe.
- BRUNET, JACQUES J., 2135, rue St-Marc, Montréal, Qué.; programmes culturels de radio et de télévision aux Etats-Unis et en Europe.
- CLUTESI, GEORGE C., 556 Raynor St., Victoria, B.C.; Canadian-Indian folklore in B.C.
- DALES, GEORGE FRANKLIN, 46 Tyrrel Ave., Toronto, Ont., Asst. Curator, Near Eastern Dept., Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; archaeological expedition in the Middle East.
- DE GROOT, JAN, 3032, ave Maplewood, Montréal, Qué.; archéologie en Europe.
- DORE, FERNAND, 1160, rue St-Marc, Montréal, Qué.; techniques audiovisuelles en France.
- KLEIN, REV. RABBI ERNEST, 119 Barse St., Toronto, Ont.; preparation of the manuscript 'A comprehensive etymological Dictionary of the English Language' in Toronto.
- KOS-RABCEWICZ-ZUBKOWSKI, LUDWIK, 15, ave Duverger, Montréal, Qué.; droit comparé en Europe.
- LAVERGNE, MARGUERITE, 947, rue Ste-Marguerite, Montréal, Qué.; chant en Europe.
- MANN, W. E., Asst. Professor of Sociology, U. of Western Ontario; criminology in Ontario.
- MANNY, LOUISE, P.O. Box 640, Newcastle, N.B.; folk songs of the Miramichi area.
- NEEDLER, WINNIFRED ELLEN, Curator, Near Eastern Dept., Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; archaeological expedition in the Middle East.

RIDDELL, W. A., Acting Principal, Dean of Arts & Science, Regina College, U. of Saskatchewan; liberal arts programmes in selected U.S.A. and U.K. universities.

SCARTH, D. S., 370 Montrose St., Winnipeg, Man.; Scandinavian architecture.

SECTION 1(c) *Donations of Fellowships Administered by The Canada Council*

THE QUEEN ELIZABETH II FELLOWSHIP (Royal Tour, 1959) for original research in the earth sciences, donated by the International Nickel Company of Canada – awarded to John M. Moore, Jr., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to study at Carleton University, Ottawa.

ALCAN ASIA LIMITED SCHOLARSHIP for Japanese students to study in Canada, donated by Alcan Asia Limited, Tokyo, Japan – awarded to Koichi Kubota, of Tokyo, Japan, to study at McGill University, Montreal.

ANONYMOUS DONATION OF THREE FELLOWSHIPS for advanced study in Engineering and Medicine – awarded to Ronald T. Hartlen, Bedford, N.S., Nicholas Sinclair, 163 Quinpool Road, Halifax, N.S., and Robert F. Manuel, 11025 University Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

SECTION 2: *Special Projects and Grants in aid
to Individuals*

APRIL 1, 1961 – MARCH 31, 1962

ARTS

PROFESSOR ERIC ARTHUR, *Toronto*

To photograph historic streets in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and PEI, – to be given to national and provincial archives
\$3,500

MURIEL AZMIER, *Ottawa*

Travel grant to London to investigate the work of Peter Slade in child drama
\$350

T. K. BENTLEY, *Baddeck, N.S.*

To subsidize 250 seats for children for performances of the Canadian Opera Company in Baddeck
\$313

C. LAUGHTON BIRD, *Clarkson, Ont.*

Travel grant to attend the Vienna International Conference on Music Education
\$615

MOLLY BOBAK, *Vancouver*

To pursue her art work in the Province of New Brunswick
\$1,500

ALMA P. CURRAN, *St. Dorothee, Que.*

Travel grant to European centres to do research on Victor Prilleux, an actor-producer
\$500

BLODWEN DAVIES, *Markham, Ont.*

To make tape recordings of Mr J. A. Clark's reminiscences of his association with the Canadian painter, David Milne
\$200

ALBERT DUMOUCHEL, *Montreal*

Travel grant to attend the IVth International Exhibition of Etching in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Up to \$650

ROBERT FLEMING, *Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.*

Travel grant to Lima, Ohio, where one of his works was performed
Up to \$100

EDITH FOWKE, *Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the conference of the American Folklore Society
in Austin, Texas \$187

TARAS GABORA, *Winnipeg, Man.*

Travel grant to participate in the International Music Competition
in Munich, Germany (declined) \$656

DON GARRARD, *Vancouver*

Supplementary grant on his Senior Arts award \$500

BETTY JEAN HAGEN, *Edmonton*

Travel grant to take part in the International Chaikovsky Competition
in Moscow \$1,000

H. E. HEINEMANN, *Montreal*

To present a Canadian book exhibit at the Frankfurt Book Fair \$3,500

SHEILA HENIG, *Weston, Ont.*

Travel grant to participate in the International Music Competition in
Geneva, Switzerland \$573

ALAN JARVIS, *Toronto*

Travel grant to assist nine Canadians to participate in the Ohio and
Mississippi Valley Arts Festival in Pittsburgh Up to \$760

HELMUT KALLMAN, *Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the meeting of the International Association of
Music Libraries in Washington \$76

RICHARD MACDONALD, *Dominion Drama Festival*

Travel grant to attend the Fifth International Congress of the Inter-
national Amateur Theatre Association in Monaco \$510

DONALD McCORMACK, *Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the Second General Assembly of the International Council of Societies of Industrial Designers in Venice \$614

PAUL McINTYRE, *Regina, Sask.*

Travel grant to attend the Domaine Summer School in Hancock, Maine \$112

HUGH J. McLEAN, *Vancouver*

To commission a work for organ, brass quintet, and timpani from Dr Robert Turner \$500

ROBERT ROUSSIL, *Montreal*

Travel grant to enable him to spend a year at Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, India \$1,950

SYLVIA SAURETTE, *St. Boniface, Man.*

Travel grant to participate in the Concours International de Chant in Brussels \$500

HUMANITIES

DR MARIUS BARBEAU, *Ottawa*

To prepare for publication a glossary and grammar of the Huron-Wyandot language \$4,500

PAUL BOUCHARD, *Quebec*

Travel grant to attend the Fifth Conference of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History in Buenos Aires and the Third Congress on Spanish American History in Peru \$675

PROFESSOR CHARLES DE KONINCK, *Laval University*

Travel grant to attend the International Congress of Mediaeval Philosophy in Cologne, Germany \$600

PROFESSOR P. F. DEMBOWSKI, *University of Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the Tenth International Congress of Romance Linguistics and Philology in Strasbourg, France Up to \$600

PROFESSOR GASTON DULONG, *Laval University*

Travel grant to attend the Tenth International Congress of Romance
Linguistics and Philology in Strasbourg, France Up to \$600

PROFESSOR JEAN-DENIS GENDRON, *Laval University*

Travel grant to attend the Fourth International Congress of Phonetics
in Helsinki \$630

PROFESSOR B. S. KEIRSTEAD, *University of Toronto*

Travel grant – Commonwealth University Interchange scheme (de-
clined) \$590

REV FATHER LOUIS LACHANCE, O.P., *University of Montreal*

Additional travel grant to attend the 11ème Congrès des Sociétés de
Philosophie de langue Française in Montpellier, France \$100

CHAMAN LAL, *Simla, India*

Travel grant for use in Canada while collecting material for a book
\$1,000

DR J. F. LEDDY, *University of Saskatchewan*

Travel grant to attend the meeting of the International Union of
Academies in Brussels Up to \$350

JESSIE B. MIFFLEN, *St. John's, Nfld.*

Travel grant to study regional libraries in Scandinavia \$750

PROFESSOR D. C. MUNROE, *McGill University*

Travel grant – Commonwealth University Interchange scheme (de-
clined) \$590

RALEIGH PARKIN, *Montreal*

For an historical research project \$1,500

DR H. REX WILSON, *Royal Military College*

Travel grant to attend the meetings of the Speech Association of Amer-
ica in New York \$75

SOCIAL SCIENCES

PROFESSOR D. G. ANGLIN, *Carleton University*

Travel grant to visit St. Pierre and Miquelon to complete research for a book \$300

PROFESSOR LOUIS BAUDOUIN, *McGill University*

Travel grant to attend the Congrès de l'Association internationale des Sciences juridiques in Treves, Germany \$600

PROFESSOR THEO. L. HILLS, *McGill University*

Travel grant to attend the 10th Pacific Science Congress in Honolulu \$510

FREDERIK NIELSEN, *Greenland*

To visit Canadian Eastern Arctic communities and Canadian universities (declined) Up to \$3,000

PROFESSOR J. K. WATSON, *University of Western Ontario*

Travel grant to visit universities in the United Kingdom \$515

CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HISPANIC STUDIES

To be held in Oxford, England, travel grants to the following:

PROFESSOR ERICH VON RICHTOFEN

PROFESSOR G. L. STAGG Up to \$2,000

SECTION 3: *Grants to Organizations*

APRIL 1, 1961 – MARCH 31, 1962

ARTS

Music

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

To provide an orchestra for opera, ballet, and theatrical companies
\$3,000

BACH ELGAR CHOIR, *Hamilton*

For 1961-62 season \$1,500

BAROQUE TRIO OF MONTREAL

For 1961-62 season \$3,400

BRANTFORD SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

For children's concerts \$1,000

CALGARY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

For the joint nucleus of key musicians and children's concerts \$12,500

CAMMAC, *Montreal*

For expansion of its music library \$600

CANADIAN MUSIC COUNCIL

For the Canadian Music Centre – over three years \$60,000

CANADIAN MUSIC COUNCIL

To commission and copy graded educational music by Canadian composers
Up to \$10,000

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, *Ottawa*

For children's concerts \$1,000

LES DISCIPLES DE MASSENET, *Montreal*

For 1961-62 season \$1,500

EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY

For the joint nucleus of key musicians and children's concerts \$14,000

FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUSIC FESTIVALS

To assist with the expenses of conference delegates, and promotional work \$6,000

FESTIVAL CHORUS OF CALGARY

For a special performance – a matching grant \$250

FESTIVAL SINGERS OF TORONTO

For 1961-62 season \$1,500

FESTIVALS DE MUSIQUE DE QUEBEC

For the expenses of judges, to open new festivals in four cities, and to hold the final competitions in Montreal \$4,000

HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY

For 1961-62 season \$15,000

HAMILTON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

For children's concerts \$1,000

JEUNESSES MUSICALES DU CANADA

For 1961-62 season \$41,000

KITCHENER-WATERLOO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

For children's concerts \$1,000

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION

For children's concerts \$2,500

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

To retain the services of Ali Akbar Khan and accompanist \$500

MONTREAL BACH CHOIR For 1961-62 season	\$1,500
MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA For 1961-62 season	\$35,000
MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA For European tour	\$25,000
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL To bring Ali Akbar Khan and his accompanist from India	\$800
NATIONAL YOUTH ORCHESTRA To hold sessions in Stratford and Montreal in 1961	\$15,000
NATIONAL YOUTH ORCHESTRA To hold summer and Christmas sessions in Toronto in 1962	\$15,000
L'ORCHESTRE SYMPHONIQUE DE QUEBEC For out-of-town concerts	Up to \$22,500
ORCHESTRA GUILD OF OTTAWA For 1961-62 season – a matching grant	\$2,500
OTTAWA CHORAL SOCIETY For 1960-61 season	\$1,500
OTTAWA CHORAL SOCIETY For 1961-62 season	\$1,500
PRO ARTE ORCHESTRA, <i>Toronto</i> For out-of-town concerts	\$1,000
REGINA ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY For children's concerts	\$2,000
ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, <i>Toronto</i> To bring Dr Carl Orff to a conference on elementary music education in Toronto	\$3,050

ST. CATHARINES CIVIC ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION For children's concerts	\$1,000
SASKATOON SYMPHONY SOCIETY For children's concerts	\$2,000
SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL JUNIOR CONCERT SOCIETY Tours for Juliette Alvin, cellist, and Gordon McLean, pianist	\$2,200
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN REGINA COLLEGE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC For a string conference	\$2,257
CONCERTS SYMPHONIQUES DE SHERBROOKE For children's concerts	\$2,500
SUDBURY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY For 1960-61 season	\$763
SUDBURY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY For 1961-62 season	\$821
TORONTO MENDELSSOHN CHOIR For 1961-62 season	\$1,500
TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION For 1961-62 season	\$35,000
VANCOUVER SYMPHONY SOCIETY For 1961-62 season	\$30,000
VICTORIA SYMPHONY SOCIETY For 1961-62 season	\$9,000
WINDSOR SYMPHONY SOCIETY For children's concerts	\$1,000
WINNIPEG CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY For two concerts in Winnipeg	\$1,000

WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

For 1961-62 season

\$30,000

YOUNG PERFORMING ARTISTS POLICY

For winners of CBC Talent Festival and jmc String Competition to perform with Canadian orchestras in 1962-63 season

\$4,500

Festivals

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS

To bring guest speakers to the Festival

\$1,500

NOVA SCOTIA FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS

To assist the 1962 Festival

Up to \$3,500

Opera, Theatre, Ballet

ARTS THEATRE CLUB, *Toronto*

For two productions

\$2,500

ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DU THEATRE D'AMATEURS

For library and publication of prize-winning plays

Up to \$1,500

CANADIAN PLAYERS FOUNDATION

For tours in 1961-62

\$34,000

CANADIAN THEATRE CENTRE

To complete the survey of theatre facilities

Up to \$4,725

CANADIAN THEATRE CENTRE

To publicize Canadian theatre abroad and to develop the Centre's information service — a matching grant

\$1,500

CANADIAN THEATRE CENTRE

Travel grant to be represented by Mr John Hirsch, Miss Laure Riese and Miss Clare Slater at the Congrès de l'Institut International de Théâtre in Vienna, and by Mr Robert Prevost at the Congress of Theatre Technicians in London, England

Up to \$800

CENTRE CANADIEN D'ESSAI, *Montreal*

To continue its operations in 1962-63

\$1,700

CERCLE MOLIERE DE SAINT BONIFACE

To tour eight centres in Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan \$4,000

CIVIC SQUARE THEATRE FOUNDATION, *Toronto*

To produce three Canadian plays and a special children's play \$10,000

LA COMEDIE CANADIENNE

For a tour of twenty-one Canadian cities

\$12,000

LA COMPAGNIE CANADIENNE DU THEATRE CLUB

For major productions and children's plays

Up to \$12,500

CONTACT POETRY READINGS

To present a series of Canadian and u.s. poets in the Isaacs Gallery,
Toronto

\$1,290

CREST THEATRE FOUNDATION

For 1961-62 season

\$22,500

DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL

To bring winners of regional competitions to final festival and to assist
with travel costs of zone adjudicators

\$8,000

L'EGREGORE, *Montreal*

For 1961-62 season

\$7,000

LES GRANDS BALLETS CANADIENS

For 1961-62 season

\$30,000

LE HIBOU, *Ottawa*

To sponsor readings by seven Canadian poets

\$600

DONALD JACK AND HUGH WEBSTER PRODUCTIONS, *Toronto*

To produce a new Canadian play

\$4,400

MANITOBA THEATRE CENTRE

For 1961-62 season – a matching grant Up to \$25,000

LES MARIONNETTES DE MONTREAL

To assist the troupe to take part in the Eighth International Festival of Marionnettes at Warsaw Up to \$4,000

MARITIME THEATRE PROJECT

To enable Tom Patterson and Leon Major to visit the Atlantic Provinces and report on the possibilities of establishment of a Maritime Theatre Centre Up to \$1,000

MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL THEATRE

For 1961-62 season Up to \$4,000

NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA

For 1961-62 season \$100,000

NATIONAL THEATRE SCHOOL OF CANADA

For 1961-62 season \$50,000

LE RIDEAU VERT

For 1961-62 season \$15,000

ROYAL WINNIPEG BALLET

For 1961-62 season \$40,000

THEATRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE

For the Tenth Anniversary season \$35,000

THEATRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE

For purchase of copies of souvenir album for distribution abroad Up to \$2,000

THEATRE UNIVERSITAIRE CANADIEN

To present two plays in 60 schools and colleges in Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario \$8,000

VANCOUVER OPERA ASSOCIATION

For 1961-62 season – a matching grant \$10,000

Visual Arts

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

To bring William Townsend, Slade School of Fine Arts, London,
England \$3,500

ART INSTITUTE OF ONTARIO

To continue its work as a distribution centre for exhibitions to be cir-
culated throughout the province \$5,000

BRANDON ALLIED ARTS COUNCIL

For its art gallery activities \$1,000

CANADIAN FILM INSTITUTE

To continue their services in 1961-62 - a matching grant \$20,000

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, *Halifax*

To commission a new work in sculpture \$2,000

EDMONTON ART GALLERY

For children's art classes and for special summer session \$1,700

FREDERICTON ART CLUB

For children's art classes Up to \$2,500

ART GALLERY OF HAMILTON

For 1961-62 activities \$2,500

KITCHENER PUBLIC LIBRARY

To commission a mural for its new building \$2,000

LONDON PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ART MUSEUM

Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhi-
bition of living Canadian artists \$1,000

LONDON PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ART MUSEUM

For the Western Ontario Regional Art Circuit and special exhibitions \$2,100

MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibition of living Canadian artists \$1,000

MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

To purchase 800 copies of the catalogue for the Borduas Exhibition for distribution abroad \$1,328

NEW BRUNSWICK MUSEUM

Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibition of living Canadian artists \$1,000

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

To commission a new work in sculpture \$2,000

NEWFOUNDLAND ACADEMY OF ART

To continue operations in 1961-62 (declined) \$2,000

NORMAN MACKENZIE ART GALLERY, *Regina*

Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibition of living Canadian artists \$1,000

NORMAN MACKENZIE ART GALLERY, *Regina*

For a programme of travelling exhibits – a matching grant Up to \$2,000

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART

To bring the British sculptor, Lynn Chadwick, as a resident artist \$2,000

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM, *Toronto*

For a series of lectures and to publish an illustrated volume as part of semi-centenary celebrations \$18,000

SAINT JOHN ART CLUB

For art competition for school children \$250

UNIVERSITE SAINT LOUIS, *Edmundston, N.B.*

To commission a new work in sculpture \$2,000

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, EMMA LAKE ARTISTS' WORKSHOP
 To obtain the services of an internationally recognized artist to lead
 the Workshop \$300

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
 To commission a new work in sculpture \$2,000

TRINITY COLLEGE, *Toronto*
 To commission a new work in sculpture \$1,500

VANCOUVER ART GALLERY
 For the educational programme and for restoration of works in the
 collection \$12,900

ART GALLERY OF GREATER VICTORIA
 For exhibition and educational programme \$6,200

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
 To commission a new work in sculpture \$2,000

WILLISTEAD ART GALLERY, *Windsor, Ont.*
 For a slide collection on Canadian art and architecture \$1,000

WINNIPEG ART GALLERY
 For 1961-62 season \$14,500

WINNIPEG SHOW COMMITTEE OF WINNIPEG ART GALLERY
 For purchase of sculpture entered in Seventh Annual Winnipeg Show
 — a matching grant \$1,000

Architecture

ARCHITECTURE SEMINARS
 To enable staff members of Canadian Schools of Architecture to attend
 the Architecture Conference at Banff and the annual teaching seminar
 at Bloomfield Hills, Michigan in 1962 \$7,000

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA
 To assist with the cost of producing the catalogue for the 1961 Massey

Medals for Architecture competition and to purchase 800 copies for distribution abroad \$1,500

Arts Councils

COMMUNITY ARTS COUNCIL OF VANCOUVER
For publication of the regional news bulletin \$1,500

Publications

CANADIAN ART
To assist publication in 1962 \$15,000

CANADIAN FORUM
To assist publication in 1962 \$2,800

CANADIAN MUSIC COUNCIL
For the *Canadian Music Journal* Up to \$5,500

ECRITS DU CANADA FRANCAIS
To publish three volumes \$7,000

LIBERTE
To assist publication in 1962 \$2,000

UNIVERSITY PRESS OF NEW BRUNSWICK
Aid in publication of *The Arts in New Brunswick* \$5,000

VIE DES ARTS
To assist publication in 1961-62 Up to \$9,000

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
To publish an illustrated history of Canadian art in the *Century of Canada Series* Up to \$850

Other

CANADA COUNCIL MEDALS 1961 \$22,500

CANADA COUNCIL TRAIN

To bring young people from all provinces of Canada to the Stratford
Shakespearean Festival \$27,000

THE CANADA FOUNDATION

To establish the Canadian Cultural Index Centre Up to \$13,700

STUDENT THEATRE PROJECT

\$12,000

HUMANITIES

Visiting Lecturers

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

To bring Dr G. H. Fairbanks, of Cornell University \$750

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

To bring Mr Antony Alpers, from New Zealand \$3,500

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

To bring Professor Peter Arnott, of the State University of Iowa \$600

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

To bring Professor Malcolm McGregor, of the University of British
Columbia, to the prairie universities \$600

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

To bring Mr A. G. Woodhead, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge
\$100

HUMANITIES ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

For Professor Earle Birney, of University of British Columbia, and
Professor Douglas LePan, of Queen's University, to lecture to the
branches \$1,000

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Mr Jacques Vier, of the University of Rennes \$1,500

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Ramon Sugranyes de Franch, of the University of Fribourg \$1,000

McMASTER UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Neville Coghill, of Oxford University \$250

McMASTER UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor S. T. Bindoff, University of London, (declined) and Mr John Wain, from London \$500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor Henri Jacques Legier, of Centre d'enseignement superieur, Brazzaville \$750

ST JOSEPH UNIVERSITY

To bring Miss Jacqueline Boulouffe, of L'Ecole Normale de Jodoigne, Belgium \$500

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

To bring the French author, Vercors \$50

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Additional grant to bring Professor Walter Simon, University of London \$431

Aid to Publication

CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

For the *Historical Booklet Series* \$2,000

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

For the *Phoenix* in 1961 \$2,000

CULTURE

To assist publication in 1961-62 \$2,000

EXCHANGE

To continue publication \$4,000

HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Accountable grant re aid to publication for 1961-62 \$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

To assist publication of *The Canadian Annual Review* in 1961-62 \$6,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

For block purchase of *The Canadian Annual Review* for distribution abroad
\$2,870

Aid to publication of Novels, Poetry, Essays, Criticism

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *Les violons de l'automne* by Jacques Languirand \$500

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

Additional grant for *Repertoire* by Jean Simard \$200

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For a book of three plays by Paul Toupin \$1,000

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For translation and publication of Peter Kalm's account of his voyage
to Canada \$3,000

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

Additional grant for publication in one volume of two plays, *Les violons
de l'automne* and *Les Insolites*, by Jacques Languirand \$350

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *L'Or des Indes* by Pierre Gélinas \$600

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *Le képi et la cravache* by Mme Josie Cartier \$800

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *Quand j'aurai payé ton visage* by Claire Martin \$400

LES ECRITS DU CANADA FRANCAIS

For *Constantes* by Jean LeMoyne \$1,200

LES EDITIONS BEAUCHEMIN

For *Contes étranges du Canada* by Louise Darios \$1,000

LES EDITIONS BEAUCHEMIN

For *La Seconde Mort* by Francis Bossus \$800

LES EDITIONS BEAUCHEMIN

For *L'Interrogation* by Gilbert Choquette \$800

LES EDITIONS DU BIEN PUBLIC

For *Poèmes pour Maria* by Gerald Godin \$200

LES EDITIONS DE L'HEXAGONE

For *Blessure au flanc du ciel* by Alan Horic \$200

LES EDITIONS DE L'HEXAGONE

For *La cellule enneigée* by Andrée Chaurette \$200

LES EDITIONS DU JOUR

For *Le Renouveau du Théâtre au Canada français* by Jean Hamelin \$1,000

LES EDITIONS DU PELICAN

For *Lunaméron* by Jean Des Gagniers \$800

HARVEST HOUSE LIMITED

For translation of *La peinture traditionnelle au Canada français* by Gerard Morisset (declined) \$1,000

L'INSTITUT LITTERAIRE DU QUEBEC

For *Laure Clouet* by Adrienne Choquette \$500

LIBRAIRIE BEAUCHEMIN LTEE

For *Journal de Saint-Denys Garneau* \$800

MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

For translation of *Le Libraire* by Gerard Bessette \$750

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

For *The Sun is Axeman* by D. G. Jones \$750

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS	
For <i>The Modern Composer and His World</i>	\$594

PURCHASE OF ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS	
For distribution abroad	\$1,500

PURCHASE OF FRENCH PUBLICATIONS	
For distribution abroad	Up to \$6,000

Libraries

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA	
For specialized library collection in Slavonic Studies	\$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	
For specialized library collection in Slavonic Studies	\$5,000

CANADIAN LIBRARY WEEK COUNCIL	
To hold Library Week in 1962	\$8,000

CARLETON UNIVERSITY	
For specialized library collection in Slavic Studies	\$1,000

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY	
For specialized library collection in Slavonic Studies	\$2,000

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA	
For specialized library collection in Slavonic Studies	\$5,000

MCGILL UNIVERSITY	
For specialized library collection in Islamic Studies	\$5,000

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND	
For specialized library collection in Asiatic Studies	\$2,000

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL	
For specialized library collection in Mediaeval Studies	\$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA	
For specialized library collection in Slavic Studies	\$5,000
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY	
For specialized library collection in Mediaeval Studies	\$5,000
ST MICHAEL'S COLLEGE	
For specialized library collection in Mediaeval Studies	\$5,000
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	
For specialized library collection in Slavic Studies	\$5,000
SOCIETE HISTORIQUE DE SAINT BONIFACE	
To classify and catalogue books and documents in their library	\$2,500
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	
For specialized library collection in East Asiatic Studies	\$5,000
UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO	
For specialized library collection in Mediaeval Studies	\$5,000
YORK COUNTY REGIONAL LIBRARY, <i>New Brunswick</i>	
To continue the pilot project	\$5,000

Conferences

CANADIAN CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION	
To bring distinguished speakers to the conference	\$5,000
HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA	
Travel for scholars in the Humanities to attend meetings of their own organizations	\$5,000
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
To hold student conference on creative writing in Canada	\$2,500
RENCONTRE DES INTELLECTUELS DU CANADA FRANCAIS	
To bring guest speakers to their conference	\$400

Other

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF COMPARATIVE LAW

For preparation of a Canadian legal bibliography (declined) \$1,350

CANADIAN FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY

For research and publication of Canadian folk music \$2,500

CANADIAN MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION

To assist junior museologists to attend a concentrated course \$2,020

CANADIAN WRITERS' FOUNDATION

To carry on arrangement of Federal Government hitherto provided in Estimates \$10,000

CARLETON UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF CANADIAN STUDIES

To study needs of out-of-print Canadian books to devise a programme of reprint publication Up to \$4,300

COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND SITES

For a number of research projects \$15,800

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AWARDS

\$8,000

HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

For a travelling representative and research projects \$26,900

MAISON DES ETUDIANTS CANADIENS

For its programme of cultural activities in 1961-62 \$6,000

LA SOCIETE DES ECRIVAINS CANADIENS

Travel grant to send a representative to the V^e Biennale International de Poésie in Knokke-le-zoute, Belgium Up to \$550

SOCIETY FOR TELEVISION EDUCATION IN MONTREAL

For a research project Up to \$20,000

VISITES INTERPROVINCIALES

To continue their expansion programme in Quebec \$5,000

WASCANA CENTRE, *Regina, Sask.*

For preliminary planning of the Arts centre

\$5,000

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Visiting Lecturers

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Maurice Allais, of the University of Paris \$1,000

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Paul Mercier, of the Institut français d'Afrique
noire \$2,500

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Dr Pierre Roumeguère, of the National Centre of Scientific
Research \$1,000

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Orlando Rebeiro, of the University of Lisbon \$1,500

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Robert Garry, of the University of Montreal \$500

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Roger Bastide, of the University of Paris \$500

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Toshihiko Izutsu, of Keio University, Tokyo, Japan
\$3,000

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Dr Alexandre Lamfalussy, of Belgium \$300

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor Jacques Berque, of College de France \$875

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor Maurice Duverger, of the University of Paris
\$1,000

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor Henri Mendras, of L'Ecole des Sciences Politiques,
Paris \$500

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY

To bring Mr Jean Monnet, from France \$500

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

To bring Professor Paul M. Sweezy, from New York Up to \$400

Aid to Publication

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF GEOGRAPHERS

For publication of the *Canadian Geographer* \$2,400

CANADIAN RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ANTHROPOLOGY

For *Anthropologica* for 1961 \$300

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Accountable grant re aid to publication for 1961-62 \$15,000

Special Studies

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND
ANTHROPOLOGY

To undertake research projects on the nature of small groups \$5,000

CENTRE DE RECHERCHES EN RELATIONS HUMAINES

To continue a research project on social psychology \$8,500

COMMITTEE FOR STUDY OF CANADIAN SETTLEMENTS

To complete the research and writing of the historical study of the
Settlement Movement \$2,500

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, CENTRE DE RECHERCHES SOCIALES

To complete a survey on problems of adjustment of rural families to
urban centres \$5,850

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

For an archaeological project in Turkey \$5,000

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

For special research into the social and economic problems of the province of Newfoundland \$19,000

Conferences

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

To hold a regional conference of sociologists and anthropologists \$500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

For an international congress of French-speaking universities in Montreal \$25,000

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Travel for scholars in the Social Sciences to attend meetings of their own organizations \$5,000

Other

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Travel grant to assist two delegates to attend the Congress of the International Political Science Association in Paris \$400

INDIAN SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, *Delhi*

To assist Mr M. S. Rajan to travel to Canada and within this country before taking up his post in India, the Chair of Commonwealth Studies \$1,500

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

To assist its work in the humanities and social sciences \$10,000

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

For a travelling representative \$4,000

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE OF CANADA

For reception of non-resident scholars in 1961-62 \$5,000

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE OF CANADA

Travel grant to assist Mr Jacques Gerin, of the University of Montreal,
to attend the African Regional Seminar on Community Development
in Salisbury, Rhodesia \$1,000

SECTION 4: *List of Visiting Lecturers*

PROFESSOR MAURICE ALLAIS

from France, invited by Laval University, to lecture in a specialized field of economic theory in the second semester.

MR ANTONY ALPERS

from New Zealand, invited by the University of British Columbia, to lecture on Commonwealth and Continental Literature in 1962-63.

PROFESSOR PETER ARNOTT

from the U.S.A., invited by the Classical Association of Canada, to lecture in the Maritime universities.

PROFESSOR ROGER BASTIDE

from France, invited by Laval University, to the Faculty of Social Sciences.

PROFESSOR JACQUES BERQUE

from France, invited by the University of Montreal, to lecture on Afro-Asiatic problems.

PROFESSOR S. T. BINDOFF

from England, invited by McMaster University, to participate in the Shakespeare Seminar at Stratford, Ontario, in August 1962. (declined)

PROFESSOR EARLE BIRNEY

from British Columbia, invited by the Humanities Association of Canada, to lecture to the Eastern branches.

MISS JACQUELINE BOULOUFFE

From Belgium, invited by St Joseph University, to lecture in 1962.

MR LYNN CHADWICK

from England, invited by the Ontario College of Art, as resident artist.

PROFESSOR NEVILLE COGHILL

from England, invited by McMaster University, to participate in the Shakespeare Seminar at Stratford, Ontario, in August 1962.

PROFESSOR MAURICE DUVERGER

from France, invited by the University of Montreal, to lecture on political science.

DR G. H. FAIRBANKS

from the USA, invited by the University of Alberta, to lecture on Linguistics.

PROFESSOR ROBERT GARRY

from the University of Montreal, invited by Laval University, to lecture in the Institute of Geography.

PROFESSOR TOSHIHIKO IZUTSU

from Japan, invited by McGill University, to lecture in the Institute of Islamic Studies.

MR ALI AKBAR KHAN

from India, invited by the University of Montreal, to the Faculty of Music. He was also invited by McGill University for a public lecture-recital.

DR ALEXANDRE LAMFALUSSY

from Belgium, invited by the University of Montreal, to the Department of Economic Sciences.

PROFESSOR HENRI JACQUES LEGIER

from Brazzaville, invited by the University of Montreal, to lecture in the Section of 'droit public'.

PROFESSOR DOUGLAS LEPAN

from Ontario, invited by the Humanities Association of Canada, to lecture to the Western branches.

PROFESSOR MALCOLM MCGREGOR

from British Columbia, invited by the Classical Association of Canada, to lecture at the Prairie universities.

PROFESSOR HENRI MENDRAS

from France, invited by the University of Montreal, to lecture on rural sociology.

PROFESSOR PAUL MERCIER

from France, invited by Laval University, to lecture in the Departments of Sociology and Anthropology.

MR JEAN MONNET

from France, invited by Mount Allison University, to lecture in 1962.

PROFESSOR ORLANDO REBEIRO

from Portugal, invited by Laval University, to give courses on the regional geography of Africa.

DR PIERRE ROUMEGUERE

from France, invited by Laval University, to give lectures in the Faculty of Social Sciences.

PROFESSOR WALTER SIMON

from England, invited by the University of Toronto, to advise with regard to the expansion of their Asian Studies programme and East Asian library.

PROFESSOR RAMON SUGRANYES DE FRANCH

from Switzerland, invited by Laval University, to lecture on Spanish Literature.

PROFESSOR PAUL M. SWEEZY

from USA, invited by the University of Saskatchewan, to lecture in the Department of Economics and Political Science.

MR WILLIAM TOWNSEND

from the Slade School of Fine Arts, England, invited by the University of Alberta, as resident artist.

VERCORS

author, from France, invited by the University of Saskatchewan, to give one lecture.

MR JACQUES VIER

from France, invited by Laval University, to lecture on French Literature.

MR JOHN WAIN

from England, invited by McMaster University, to participate in the Shakespeare Seminar at Stratford, Ontario, in August 1962.

MR A. G. WOODHEAD

from England, invited by the Classical Association of Canada, to lecture at the University of British Columbia.

SECTION 5: *Canadian Representation at International Conferences, Festivals and Competitions*

a) for attendance at international conferences

PROFESSOR LOUIS BAUDOUIN

McGill University, to attend the Congrès de l'Association internationale des Sciences juridiques, in Trèves, Germany, in July 1961, as representative of the Canadian Association of Comparative Law \$600

C. LAUGHTON BIRD

Chairman of the Music Department, Ledbury Park Junior High School, Toronto, to attend the Vienna International Conference on Music Education, in June 1961, as representative of the Canadian Music Educators' Association \$615

PROFESSOR PAUL BOUCHARD

Laval University, to attend the Fifth Conference of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History in Buenos Aires and the Third Congress on Spanish American History in Peru in August 1961, as representative of the Canadian Historical Society \$675

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

To send two delegates to the Congress of the International Political Science Association in Paris, in September 1961 \$400

CANADIAN THEATRE CENTRE

To send Mr John Hirsch, Miss Laure Rièse, and Miss Clare Slater to the Congrès de l'Institut International de Théâtre in Vienna, in June 1961, and Mr Robert Prévost to the Congress of Theatre Technicians in London, England, in June 1961 Up to \$800

PROFESSOR CHARLES DEKONINCK

Laval University, to attend the International Congress of Mediaeval Philosophy in Cologne, Germany, in September 1961, as representative of l'Académie Canadienne Saint-Thomas d'Aquin \$600

PROFESSOR P. F. DEMBOWSKI

University of Toronto, to attend the Tenth International Congress of

Romance Linguistics and Philology in Strasbourg, France, in April 1962, as representative of the Association of Canadian University Teachers of French Up to \$600

PROFESSOR GASTON DULONG

Laval University, to attend the Tenth International Congress of Romance Linguistics and Philology in Strasbourg, France, in April 1962, as representative of the Canadian Linguistic Association Up to \$600

EDITH FOWKE

Toronto, to attend the conference of the American Folklore Society in Austin, Texas, in December 1961, as representative of the Canadian Folk Music Society \$187

PROFESSOR JEAN-DENIS GENDRON

Laval University, to attend the 14th International Congress of Phonetics in Helsinki, in September 1961, as the representative of the Canadian Linguistic Association \$630

PROFESSOR THEO L. HILLS

McGill University, to attend the Tenth Pacific Science Congress in Honolulu in August 1961, as the representative of the Canadian Association of Geographers \$510

HELMUT KALLMAN

Music Librarian, CBC, Toronto, to attend the meeting of the International Association of Music Libraries in Washington, in September 1961, as the representative of the Canadian Music Council \$76

REV. FATHER LOUIS LACHANCE, O.P.

University of Montreal, additional grant to attend the Onzième Congrès des Sociétés de Philosophie de Langue Française in Montpellier, France, in September 1961, as the representative of the Canadian Philosophical Association \$100

DR J. F. LEDDY

University of Saskatchewan, to attend the conference of the International Union of Academies in Brussels, in June 1962, as the representative of the Humanities Research Council of Canada Up to \$350

RICHARD MACDONALD

National Director, Dominion Drama Festival, Ottawa, to attend the Fifth International Congress of the International Amateur Theatre Association in Monaco, in September 1961, as the representative of the Festival

\$510

DONALD McCORMACK

Vice-President, Association of Canadian Industrial Designers, to attend the Second General Assembly of the International Council of Societies of Industrial Designers in Venice, in September 1961, as the representative of the Association

\$614

LA SOCIÉTÉ DES ÉCRIVAINS CANADIENS

Montreal, to send a representative to the ve Biennale Internationale de Poésie in Knokke-le-zoute, Belgium, in September 1961 Up to \$550

DR H. REX WILSON

Royal Military College, Kingston, to attend meetings of the Speech Association of America in New York, in December 1961, as the representative of the Canadian Linguistic Association

\$75

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE OF CANADA

To send Mr Jacques Gérin, of the University of Montreal, to the African Regional Seminar on Community Development in Salisbury, Rhodesia, in September 1961

\$1,000

b) for participation in festivals and competitions

ALBERT DUMOUCHEL

Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Montreal, to attend the ivth International Exhibition of Etching in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, in June 1961

Up to \$650

TARAS GABORA

violinist, Winnipeg, Man., to participate in the International Music Competition in Munich, Germany, in September 1961 (declined) \$656

BETTY JEAN HAGEN

violinist, Edmonton, Alta., to take part in the International Chaikovsky Competition in Moscow, in April 1962

\$1,000

SHEILA HENIG

pianist, Weston, Ont., to take part in the International Music Competition in Geneva, Switzerland, in September 1961 \$573

ALAN JARVIS

Toronto, Ont., to assist nine Canadians to participate in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley Arts Festival in Pittsburgh, in June 1961 Up to \$760

LES MARIONNETTES DE MONTREAL

To take part in the Eighth International Festival of Marionettes at Warsaw, Poland, in June 1962 Up to \$4,000

SYLVIA SAURETTE

St Boniface, Man., to participate in the Concours International de Chant, in Brussels, in May 1962 \$500

SECTION 6(a) *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

COMMITTEES 1961-1962

1) **Executive Committee**

DR J. F. LEDDY *President*
MR E. BUSSIÈRE *Secretary*
MR M. CADIEUX
DR P. GENDRON
MISS E. HUNT
MME A. PARADIS *Vice-President*
DR F. S. RIVERS

2) **Programme Committee**

DR J. F. LEDDY *Chairman*
and two members nominated from
each of the six advisory panels

3) **Unesco Publications Review**

MR WALTER HERBERT *Chairman*
MR JEAN BOUCHER
DR J. A. GIBSON
DR J. ROBY KIDD
MR L. R. MACRAE
MR JEAN-LUC PEPIN

4) **National Advisory Committee on Unesco's East-West Major Project**

PROF. W. A. C. H. DOBSON *Chairman*
MR ROBERT CLARK
PROF. R. J. GARRY
MR NEIL MORRISON
MR F. K. STEWART
PROF. G. M. WICKENS

SECTION 6(b) *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

SURVEYS UNDERTAKEN BY THE NATIONAL
COMMISSION FOR UNESCO, PARIS, DURING 1961-1962

- 1) Statistical questionnaire on museums.
- 2) World Survey on Education: Volume 4 – Higher Education.
- 3) Unesco directory of scientific and technical documentation and information services.
- 4) Survey of national research organizations in scientific fields.
- 5) International List of Educational Periodicals, Second Edition.
- 6) Index Translationum, Volume 14.
- 7) Statistical questionnaire on mass media facilities.
- 8) Who's Who in the Social Sciences in Africa.
- 9) Canadian Chapter of the Directory of National Commissions.
- 10) Planning, Organization and Execution of Programmes for the Eradication of Illiteracy.
- 11) Access of Girls to Elementary Education.
- 12) Questionnaire on Educational Statistics 1959-1960.
- 13) Questionnaire on Statistics of Educational Finance.
- 14) Questionnaire on Newsprint and other Printing and Writing Paper.
- 15) Questionnaire on Enrolment in Higher Education 1959-1960.
- 16) Visual Aid Chart on Canada.
- 17) Statistical questionnaire relating to non-periodical publications.
- 18) Study Abroad, Fourteenth Edition 1963.

SECTION 6(c) *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL
UNESCO MEETINGS 1961-1962

March 9-10, 1961

**First Meeting of the International Union of Geological Sciences,
Paris**

DR J. M. HARRISON

*Director, The Geological Survey of Canada. FG***

May 15-25, 1961

**Unesco Conference of African States on the Development of
Education in Africa, Addis Ababa**

MR EMILIEN MORISSETTE, M.P.

*The House of Commons, Ottawa. FG***

MR P. E. J. CHARPENTIER

*First Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Warsaw. FG***

June 5-11, 1961

Ninth Congress of the International Theatre Institute, Vienna

MR JOHN HIRSCH. CC*

MISS LAURE RIÈSE. CC*

MISS CLARE SLATER. CC*

July 3-14, 1961

XXIVth International Conference on Public Education, Geneva

M. JOSEPH L. PAGÉ

*Sous-Ministre de la Jeunesse, Québec. NC**

DR C. E. PHILLIPS

Director of Graduate Studies, Ontario College of Education, Toronto.

M. LOUIS CHARBONNEAU

Association canadienne des Educateurs de Langue française.

July 11-14, 1961

Meeting of Educational Publishers, Geneva

M. LOUIS-PHILIPPE BOISSEAU

*Association des Editeurs de Manuels scolaires de la Province de Québec. NC**

MR R. J. BLACKER

*Canadian Textbook Publishers' Institute. NC**

August 28 – Sept. 3, 1961

Fourteenth Annual Conference of the International Folk Music Council, Quebec

The Canada Council made a grant to the Canadian organizing committee.

September 26-30, 1961

5th International Congress of Political Science, Paris

PROFESSOR J. E. HODGETTS. CC*

PROFESSOR MICHAEL OLIVER. CC*

October 19-27, 1961

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, Paris

DR W. M. CAMERON

Director of Oceanographic Research, Department of Mines & Technical Surveys.
FG**

DR H. B. HACHEY

Chief Oceanographer, Fisheries Research Board. FG**

November 1-9, 1961

East-West Cultural Conference, Calcutta

DR J. F. LEDDY

Vice-President (Academic), University of Saskatchewan, and President, Canadian National Commission for Unesco. NC*

November 27 – Dec. 4, 1961

Third Conference of National Commissions for Unesco in the Western Hemisphere, Buenos Aires

M. EUGÈNE BUSSIÈRE

Associate Director, The Canada Council, and Secretary, Canadian National Commission for Unesco. U*

M. RAYMOND GRENIER

Le Nouveau Journal, Montreal. NC*

MR BASCOM ST. JOHN

The Globe and Mail, Toronto. NC*

DR TREFFLÉ BOULANGER

(Canadian Education Association), Director of Studies, Catholic School Commission of Montreal.

DR PIERRE GENDRON

(National Research Council), Dean, Faculty of Science, University of Ottawa.

MR H. F. G. STEVENS

(National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges), The Latin American Institute, University of King's College, Halifax.

MR WILFRED S. JOBBINS

National Film Board, Buenos Aires

*Travel grant provided by the National Commission (NC), by The Canada Council (CC), or by Unesco (U).

**Delegation sent by The Federal Government (FG).

SECTION 6(d) *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

GRANTS FOR PROGRAMME PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT 1961-1962

DR AMIYA CHAKRAVARTY

For a short lecture tour in Canada in celebration of the Tagore Centenary \$200

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN CANADA

For a pilot project, 'Teaching About the United Nations,' to be organized in association with the Department of University Extension, University of British Columbia, and the British Columbia Teachers' Federation \$1,000

CANADIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Canadian representation at the Unesco-International Bureau of Education 24th International Conference on Public Education \$1,200

SEMINAR ON FILMS ON ART

To be sponsored by the National Commission, the National Film Board, and other members of the National Commission \$2,000

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER

For the printing and distribution of two million brochures promoting the Unesco Courier \$2,000

M. JEAN-MARC LÉGER

For a study of the mass media in three French-speaking African states, under the auspices of l'Association internationale des Journalistes de Langue française \$2,000

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN CANADA

Contract fee, for the distribution of Unesco material, in English and French, in Canada \$2,500

INTERNATIONAL BRAIN RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

For the preparation of information bulletins and the IBRO programme and for the establishment of a Canadian national committee \$6,500

SECTION 6(e) *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Canada Council/Le Conseil des Arts du Canada

DR J. F. LEDDY

Vice-President (Academic),
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Sask.

DR FRANK MACKINNON

Prince of Wales College,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MME A. PARADIS

44, avenue Robert,
Outremont, P.Q.

ALTERNATE MEMBERS

Department of External Affairs/Ministère des Affaires extérieures

M. MARCEL CADIEUX

Deputy Under-Secretary of
State for External Affairs
Ottawa 4, Ont.

MISS MARY Q. DENGH

Information Division,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

The Associate Director of The Canada Council/Le Directeur associé du Conseil des Arts du Canada

MR EUGÈNE BUSSIÈRE

140 Wellington Street,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

CONTINUING MEMBERS

Association canadienne des Educateurs de Langue française

DR ROBERT GAUTHIER

473, rue Wilbrod
Ottawa 2, Ont.

DR EVELINE LEBLANC

150, rue Driveway, App. 114,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

Canadian Association for Adult Education

MR ARTHUR V. PIGOTT
Executive Director, CAAE,
113 St George Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

MR GORDON SELMAN
Dept. of University Extension,
University of British Columbia,
Vancouver 8, B.C.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation/Société Radio-Canada

MRS KATE AITKEN
R.R. 1
Streetsville, Ont.

MR MARCEL OUMET
Canadian Broadcasting Corp'n,
140 Wellington Street,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

Canadian Conference of the Arts/Conférence canadienne des Arts

MR JOHN C. PARKIN
1500 Don Mills Road,
Postal Station J,
Toronto 6, Ont.

MR ARTHUR GELBER
Suite 201,
88 Richmond Street w.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Canadian Education Association/L'Association canadienne d'Education

MR JOSEPH L. PAGÉ
Deputy Minister,
Department of Youth Affairs,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec, P.Q.

MR F. K. STEWART
Executive Secretary, CEA,
559 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

DR F. S. RIVERS
Chief Director of Education,
Department of Education,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

DR ROBERT F. SHARP
Superintendent of Schools,
Vancouver Board of School Trustees,
1595 West 10th Avenue,
Vancouver 13, B.C.

Canadian Labour Congress/Congrès du Travail du Canada

MR DONALD MACDONALD
Secretary-Treasurer, CLC,
100 Argyle Avenue,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

MR KALMEN KAPLANSKY
Director of International
Affairs, CLC,
100 Argyle Avenue,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

Canadian Political Science Association/Association canadienne des Sciences Politiques

PROFESSOR J.-C. FALARDEAU
Faculté des Sciences Sociales,
Université Laval,
Québec, P.Q.

PROFESSOR W. G. PHILLIPS
Department of Economics,
Assumption University,
Windsor, Ont.

Canadian Teachers' Federation

MR GEORGE MACINTOSH
26 Stanford Street,
Halifax, N.S.

MR GERALD NASON
Secretary-Treasurer, CTF,
444 Maclaren Street,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges/ Conférence nationale des Universités et des Collèges canadiens

PROFESSOR W. A. C. H. DOBSON
Department of East Asiatic Studies,
University of Toronto,
Toronto 5, Ont.

National Film Board of Canada/Office national du Film du Canada

MR GUY ROBERGE
Canadian Government Film
Commissioner,
150 Kent Street,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

MRS DOROTHY MACPHERSON
Liaison Officer, NFB,
150 Kent Street,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

**National Research Council/Conseil National de Recherches
du Canada**

DR PIERRE GENDRON
Dean, Faculty of Science,
University of Ottawa,
Laurier Avenue East,
Ottawa 2, Ont.

DR J. D. BABBITT
Secretary for International
Relations, NRC,
100 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa 2, Ont.

**United Nations Association in Canada/Association canadienne
des Nations Unies**

MRS REX EATON
1565 Roxbury Road,
North Vancouver, B.C.

MR GORDON SELMAN
Dept. of University Extension,
University of British Columbia,
Vancouver 8, B.C.

ROTATING MEMBERS

Canadian Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs

MISS NAZLA DANE
10th Floor,
302 Bay Street,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Canadian Film Institute/Institut canadien du Film

MR CHARLES TOPSHEE
Executive Director, CFI,
1762 Carling Avenue,
Ottawa 3, Ont.

MR L. P. MACRAE
2188 Lambeth Walk,
Ottawa 3, Ont.

**Canadian Library Association/Association canadienne
des Bibliothèques**

MISS EDNA HUNT
5 Thomas Street,
Ottawa 2, Ont.

DR DAVID FOLEY
Librarian,
University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Man.

Engineering Institute of Canada

DR K. F. TUPPER
President,
Ewbank & Partners (Canada) Ltd,
120 Eglinton Avenue E.,
Toronto 12, Ont.

MR GARNET T. PAGE
General Secretary, EIC,
2050 Mansfield Street,
Montreal 2, Que.

Institut canadien d'Education des Adultes

M. NAPOLÉON LEBLANC
Doyen,
Faculté des Sciences sociales,
Université Laval,
Québec, P.Q.

MLLE MADELEINE JOUBERT
Secrétaire général, ICEA,
3425, rue St-Denis,
Montréal 18, P.Q.

Jeunesses Musicales of Canada/Jeunesses Musicales du Canada

M. GILLES LEFEBVRE
Directeur général, JMC,
430 ouest, blvd St-Joseph,
Montréal 8, P.Q.

Social Science Research Council of Canada/Conseil de Recherche en Sciences sociales du Canada

RÉV. NOËL MAILLOUX, O.P.
Président, SSRCC,
c/o 2765, chemin Ste-Catherine,
Montréal 26, P.Q.

MR BERNARD OSTRY
Associate Secretary, SSRCC,
56 Sparks Street,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

Union canadienne des Journalistes de Langue française

M. JEAN-MARC LEGER
Le Devoir,
434 est, rue Notre-Dame,
Montréal 1, P.Q.

M. GEORGES GALIPEAU
Le Nouveau Journal,
980, rue St-Antoine,
Montréal 3, P.Q.

World University Service of Canada/Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada

DR JAMES A. GIBSON
Carleton University,
Colonel By Drive,
Ottawa, Ont.

MR DOUGLAS MAYER
General Secretary, WUSC,
22 Willcocks Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

CONSULTING MEMBERS

Department of Citizenship and Immigration/Ministère de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration

MR JEAN BOUCHER
Director,
Citizenship Branch,
Department of Citizenship and
Immigration,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

Department of Mines and Technical Surveys/Ministère des Mines et des Relevés techniques

DR N. L. NICHOLSON
Director
Geographical Branch,
Department of Mines and
Technical Surveys,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

Department of Public Printing & Stationery/Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publique

MR ROGER DUHAMEL
Queen's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

MR C. A. ST-ARNAUD
Superintendent of Publications,
National Printing Bureau,
Hull, P.Q.

Department of the Secretary of State/Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada

Dominion Bureau of Statistics/Bureau fédéral de la statistique

DR FRED E. WHITWORTH

Director,
Education Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
Ottawa 3, Ont.

The National Gallery of Canada/La Galerie Nationale du Canada

DR C. F. COMFORT

Director,
The National Gallery of Canada,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

DR R. H. HUBBARD

Chief Curator,
The National Gallery
of Canada,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

National Library of Canada/Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

DR W. KAYE LAMB

National Librarian,
National Library of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

DR RAYMOND TANGHE

Asst. National Librarian,
National Library of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

National Museum of Canada (Human History Branch)/Musée national du Canada (Division du musée de l'homme)

DR L. S. RUSSELL

Acting Director,
Human History Branch,
National Museum of Canada,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

MR C. P. WILSON

Assistant Director,
National Museum of Canada,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

National Museum of Canada (Natural History Branch)/Musée national du Canada (Division d'histoire naturelle)

DR L. S. RUSSELL

Director
Natural History Branch,
National Museum of Canada,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

MR C. P. WILSON

Assistant Director
National Museum of Canada,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

SECTION 6(f) *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

CO-OPERATING BODIES

- Association canadienne des Bibliothécaires de Langue française
Association canadienne-française pour l'Avancement des Sciences
Association des hebdomadaires de langue française du Canada
The Canada Foundation
The Canadian Association of Broadcasters/L'Association canadienne
des Radio-diffuseurs
Canadian Authors Association/Société des Ecrivains canadiens
The Canadian Chamber of Commerce/La Chambre de Commerce
du Canada
Canadian Citizenship Council/Conseil canadien du Civisme
Canadian Conference on Education/Conférence canadienne sur
l'Education
Canadian Federation of Agriculture/Fédération canadienne de
l'Agriculture
Canadian Federation of Catholic College Students
Canadian Federation of University Women/Fédération canadienne
des Femmes universitaires
The Canadian Historical Association/La Société Historique du Canada
The Canadian Home and School and Parent-Teacher Federation/
Fédération canadienne des Associations Foyer-Ecole et des
Associations de Parents et Instituteurs
Canadian Institute of International Affairs/Institut canadien des
Affaires internationales
Canadian Institute on Public Affairs
Canadian Jewish Congress/Congrès israélite du Canada
Canadian Museums Association/Association canadienne des musées
Canadian Psychological Association/Association canadienne des
Psychologues
Canadian School Trustees' Association/Association canadienne des
Commissaires d'écoles
Canadian Theatre Centre/Centre du Théâtre canadien
Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association
The Chemical Institute of Canada/L'Institut de Chimie du Canada
La Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux/The Confederation of
the National Trade Unions

The Co-operative Union of Canada/Union des Coopératives
 du Canada
 Dominion Drama Festival/Festival d'Art Dramatique du Canada
 Federated Women's Institutes of Canada
 Federation of Canadian Music Festivals/Fédération des Festivals
 de musique du Canada
 Friendly Relations with Overseas Students
 Humanities Research Council of Canada/Le Conseil canadien de
 Recherches sur les Humanités
 Institut canadien des Affaires publiques
 National Council of Jewish Women of Canada/Conseil national
 des Femmes juives
 The National Council of Women of Canada
 National Council of YMCAs of Canada
 National Federation of Canadian University Students/Fédération
 nationale des étudiants des universités canadiennes
 Periodical Press Association
 Royal Architectural Institute of Canada/Institut Royal
 d'Architecture du Canada
 Société d'étude et de conférences
 Student Christian Movement of Canada
 Town Planning Institute of Canada/Institut d'Urbanisme du Canada
 Union culturelle française
 Young Christian Workers/Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne
 Young Women's Christian Association of Canada

SECTION 6(g) *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

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MISS MURIEL JACOBSON
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DR W. E. van STEENBURGH
DR J. T. WILSON
DR LEO YAFFE

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PROF. NATHAN KEYFITZ
PROF. WILLIAM LINE
PROF. W. G. PHILIPPS

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M. JEAN des GAGNIERS
PROF. W. A. C. H. DOBSON
MR ARTHUR GELBER
MRS NAOMI JACKSON GROVES
DR THOMAS HOWARTH
MRS HELEN IGNATIEFF
MR ALAN JARVIS
PROF. WILLIAM KILBOURN
M. GILLES LEFEBVRE
DR COLIN MACKAY
M. JEAN-PAUL MORRISSET
DR HILDA NEATBY
MR JOHN C. PARKIN
MR HERMAN VOADEN

5) **Mass Communications**
(Formed by the National
Film Board)

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MR CHARLES TOPSHEE
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MR CHRISTOPHER YOUNG

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(Formed by the National DR J. D. BABBITT
Conference of Canadian M. JEAN-MARIE BEAUDET
Universities and Colleges) DR JOHN CONWAY
PROF. C. WAYNE HALL
MR KALMEN KAPLANSKY
DR J. ROBY KIDD
MR ALEXANDER LAIDLAW
DR MARY LAURENCE
MR L. LEGAULT
DR F. G. PATTEN

SECTION 7: *Donations*

ALCAN ASIA LIMITED, *Tokyo, Japan*

For the Alcan Asia Limited Fellowship awarded to Mr Koichi Kubota
of Japan \$2,100

THE REV. M. K. HICKS, *Toronto, Ontario*

For addition to the Endowment Fund \$10

MADAME GERTRUDE W. RAYMOND, *Montreal, Quebec*

For assistance to the Maison des Etudiants Canadiens in Paris \$5,000

TIME INTERNATIONAL OF CANADA LTD., *Toronto, Ontario*

For expansion of the Council's work in the field of publications \$5,000

MR N. D. YOUNG, *Toronto, Ontario*

For the Council's programme for information abroad \$3,900

ANONYMOUS DONOR

For administration of three scholarships \$12,500

MISS OLIVIA TERRELL, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, gave The Canada Council her property, Stanley House, at New Richmond, Que., the summer residence of a former Governor General of Canada, in loving memory of her mother and her step-father, Estelle and Romeo Lanctot.

SECTION 8(a)

THE CANADA COUNCIL

University Capital Grants Fund

List of Securities as at March 31, 1962

PAR VALUE

Treasury Bills

\$ 500,000	April 27, 1962
\$ 250,000	May 25, 1962
\$ 150,000	June 15, 1962
\$1,000,000	June 22, 1962
\$ 975,000	July 13, 1962
\$ 750,000	Aug. 24, 1962
\$2,650,000	Aug. 31, 1962
\$ 500,000	Sept. 7, 1962
\$ 500,000	Sept. 21, 1962
\$ 500,000	Sept. 28, 1962

Canada Bonds

\$ 950,000	Canada	3%	June 15, 1962
\$9,500,000	Canada	3½%	Dec. 15, 1962
\$2,325,000	Canada	4%	Jan. 1, 1963
\$7,075,000	Canada	5½%	April 1, 1963
\$5,400,000	Canada	2¾%	April 1, 1963
\$2,900,000	Canada	3¾%	Sept. 1, 1965

SECTION 8(b)

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Endowment Fund

List of Securities as at March 31, 1962

Canada and Provincial Bonds

PAR VALUE

Canada Bonds

\$ 1,400,000	Canada	5½% Oct. 1, 1962-75
\$ 10,825,000	Canada	5½% April 1, 1963-76
\$ 1,075,000	Canada	3¼% June 1, 1976

Provincial and Provincial Guaranteed Bonds

Alberta Guaranteed

\$ 180,000	Alberta Municipal Financing	5¼% Dec. 1, 1983
\$ 270,000	Alberta Municipal Financing	5½% April 16, 1984

British Columbia Guaranteed

\$ 400,000	B.C. Electric	6% Nov. 1, 1984
\$ 225,000	B.C. Electric	6½% April 1, 1990

Manitoba and Manitoba Guaranteed

\$ 100,000	Manitoba	5½% June 1, 1979
\$ 115,000	Assiniboine School	6¾% Dec. 1, 1965-79

New Brunswick and New Brunswick Guaranteed

\$ 175,000	New Brunswick	5¾% May 15, 1981
\$ 50,000	New Brunswick	5¾% Feb. 15, 1984
\$ 300,000	New Brunswick Power Comm.	5½% March 15, 1987

Newfoundland Guaranteed

\$ 50,000	Corner Brook	5½% Aug. 15, 1977
\$ 100,000	Union Electric	5½% Aug. 1, 1977
\$ 50,000	Windsor	5½% Jan. 15, 1978
\$ 92,000	Windsor	5½% July 1, 1964-79

Nova Scotia

\$ 395,000	Nova Scotia	5¼% Dec. 15, 1984
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Ontario and Ontario Guaranteed

\$ 230,000	Ontario	5¼% Nov. 15, 1982
\$ 1,180,000	Ontario Hydro	5¼% Nov. 15, 1983

Prince Edward Island

\$ 100,000	Prince Edward Island	4¼% Nov. 15, 1977
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Quebec and Quebec Guaranteed

\$ 735,000	Quebec Hydro	5% March 1, 1968
\$ 50,000	Quebec	5½% June 1, 1980
\$ 345,000	Quebec	5¼% July 15, 1983
\$ 100,000	Quebec Hydro	5½% Dec. 15, 1983

Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan Guaranteed

\$ 240,000	Interprovincial Steel	5½% Dec. 1, 1973
\$ 150,000	Saskatchewan	5¾% Feb. 1, 1979
\$ 125,000	Saskatchewan	5¼% Oct. 16, 1981
\$ 50,000	Saskatchewan	5¼% April 1, 1980
\$ 250,000	Saskatchewan	5½% Feb. 15, 1982

Municipal Bonds

PAR VALUE

Atlantic Provinces

\$ 50,000	Corner Brook	5¾% Dec. 1, 1977
\$ 50,000	Sydney	5% Feb. 1, 1974-78

Quebec

\$ 50,000	Alma	5% Oct. 1, 1968
\$ 100,000	Anjou	6% July 1, 1971
\$ 100,000	Dorval	6% July 1, 1975
\$ 150,000	Jacques Cartier	6% March 1, 1971
\$ 50,000	Jonquiere	5½% June 1, 1969
\$ 100,000	Montreal Metro	5¾% Nov. 1, 1971-75
\$ 150,000	Pointe Claire	5% Nov. 1, 1968
\$ 100,000	Seven Islands	5½% Dec. 1, 1968
\$ 100,000	Verdun	4½% Nov. 1, 1977

Ontario

\$	165,000	Deep River	4¾% July 2, 1967-78
\$	75,000	Toronto Metro	5¾% May 16, 1970
\$	250,000	Toronto Metro	5¼% Feb. 15, 1972
\$	300,000	Toronto Metro	5½% Nov. 1, 1981
\$	350,000	Toronto Metro	5½% Feb. 15, 1982
\$	100,000	Toronto Township	5¼% June 15, 1969-78

Prairie Provinces

\$	200,000	Brandon	5¾% Dec. 1, 1970-78
\$	50,000	Brandon	5½% July 15, 1969-79
\$	111,000	Evergreen School	6¼% Dec. 1, 1962-69
\$	90,000	Medicine Hat	4½% March 1, 1967-69
\$	280,000	Moose Jaw	5¾% July 15, 1974-78
\$	50,000	Saskatoon	5½% Nov. 1, 1986
\$	200,000	Winnipeg	5½% Nov. 1, 1982

British Columbia

\$	50,000	Coquitlam	4% March 15, 1970-76
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Corporate Bonds and Debentures

PAR VALUE

\$	294,000	Anglo Canadian Pulp & Paper	6¼% Nov. 1, 1978
\$	60,000	Bell Telephone	6¼% April 1, 1974
\$	235,000	Bell Telephone	5½% Jan. 2, 1982
\$	275,000	Bell Telephone	6% Jan. 2, 1986
\$	200,000*	Bramalea Ltd.	6½% July 1, 1973
\$	300,000	Brockville Chemicals	6¾% Jan. 15, 1980
\$	100,000	Canadian British Aluminum	6¼% Dec. 15, 1977
\$	538,000	Canadian Chemical	7% March 1, 1980
\$	200,000	Canadian Hydrocarbons	6½% Aug. 15, 1981
\$	200,000	Chinook Shopping Centre	6½% Nov. 2, 1984
\$	100,000	Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian	5½% Dec. 1, 1974
\$	100,000	Doctors Hospital	7% May 15, 1981
\$	100,000	Dominion Electrohome	6% July 1, 1978
\$	325,000	Dominion Foundries & Steel	6¾% Dec. 1, 1974

*U.S. Pay

\$ 50,000	Forano Ltd.	6½% April 1, 1974
\$ 100,000	Gas Trunk Line of B.C.	6% Oct. 1, 1981
\$ 200,000	General Motors Acceptance	6½% March 15, 1975
\$ 486,000	Home Oil	6½% Nov. 1, 1977
\$ 150,000	Hudson's Bay Acceptance Corp.	6% Sept. 1, 1980
\$ 100,000	Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas	5¾% Aug. 1, 1977
\$ 150,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	5½% Sept. 15, 1967
\$ 50,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	6% Sept. 15, 1967
\$ 100,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	5¾% Sept. 15, 1966
\$ 300,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	5¾% Sept. 15, 1967
\$ 150,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	6¾% Feb. 1, 1980
\$ 100,000	Inland Natural Gas	6¼% June 1, 1982
\$ 100,000	Irving Oil	6½% March 1, 1982
\$ 100,000	Loblaw Groceterias	5¾% Nov. 1, 1981
\$ 240,000	M.E.P.C. Properties	6¾% Aug. 1, 1982
\$ 250,000	Metropolitan Stores	6½% Feb. 1, 1984
\$ 200,000	Miron Ltd.	6¼% June 15, 1986
\$ 100,000	Newfoundland Light & Power	5½% June 1, 1978
\$ 50,000	Northern Ontario Natural Gas	5¾% June 1, 1982
\$ 54,000	Nurses Training School	6½% June 1, 1969-80
\$ 200,000	Peace River Oil	6% June 15, 1981
\$ 100,000	Place Laurier	6¾% Dec. 1, 1967-81
\$ 475,000	Quebec Natural Gas	5¾% April 1, 1985
\$ 100,000	Quebec Telephone	6% Nov. 1, 1977
\$ 100,000	Revenue Properties	6½% Nov. 15, 1973
\$ 130,000	St Hyacinthe Shopping Centre	7% Jan. 3, 1967-76
\$ 250,000	Simpson-Sears Acceptance Co.	6¾% Feb. 1, 1980
\$ 92,000	Sobey Leased Properties	7% March 1, 1985
\$ 350,000	St Lawrence Corporation	6¾% June 15, 1980
\$ 100,000	Steinberg Shopping Centre	7% Feb. 15, 1985
\$ 100,000	Thorncliffe Park	6% April 1, 1974
\$ 50,000	Traders Finance	5¾% Oct. 15, 1974
\$ 100,000	Union Acceptance	7¼% Feb. 15, 1980
\$ 100,000	Union Acceptance	6¼% Dec. 15, 1981

\$	50,000	United Towns Electric	7% May 1, 1985
\$	285,000*	Westcoast Transmission 'B'	5½% April 1, 1988
\$	100,000	Western Pacific Products	6½% Dec. 31, 1981
\$	60,000	Abitibi Power convertible	4½% Sept. 15, 1966
\$	100,000	Home Oil convertible	6% Jan. 15, 1975

Common Stocks

Utilities

7,836	Shares	Bell Telephone
7,400	"	International Utilities

Oil and Gas

3,700	"	Alberta Gas Trunk Line
9,800	"	B.A. Oil
7,000	"	Calgary & Edmonton
7,800	"	Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas
8,870	"	Imperial Oil
5,650	"	Texaco (Canada)
7,000	"	Trans-Mountain Pipe Line

Mines and Metals

8,500	"	Aluminium Ltd.
10,100	"	Hollinger Consolidated
6,000	"	International Nickel
5,000	"	Geco Mines Ltd.
3,000	"	Noranda Mines

Paper and Lumber

2,500	"	Abitibi Power & Paper
13,614	"	International Paper Corp.
18,305	"	MacLaren Power & Paper 'A'
18,420	"	MacMillan, Bloedel & Powell River
3,600	"	Price Bros.

Iron and Steel

9,350	"	Algoma Steel
4,825	"	Dominion Foundries & Steel
13,425	"	National Steel Car Co.
7,200	"	Steel Company of Canada

*U.S. Pay

Miscellaneous

5,000 <i>Shares</i>	Canada Steamship Lines
3,500 "	Chinook Shopping Centre
2,600 "	Distillers Corp. – Seagram's
2,375 "	Dominion Glass
13,800 "	Hudson's Bay Company
8,000 "	McIntyre Porcupine Mines
15,000 "	M.E.P.C. Properties
14,000 "	Moore Corporation
2,000 "	Power Corporation
2,500 "	Sicard Inc.
2,150 "	Hiram Walker – Gooderham & Worts

Short Term Securities*Treasury Bills*

\$150,000	Saskatchewan	April 16, 1962
\$300,000	Canada	June 15, 1962

Corporate Bonds

\$ 30,000	Pathfinder Petroleum	5% April 1, 1962
\$300,000	Industrial Acceptance	
	Corporation note	3½% April 9, 1962
\$150,000*	Stanleigh Uranium	6½% March 15, 1964

*U.S. Pay

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One Forty Wellington Street
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